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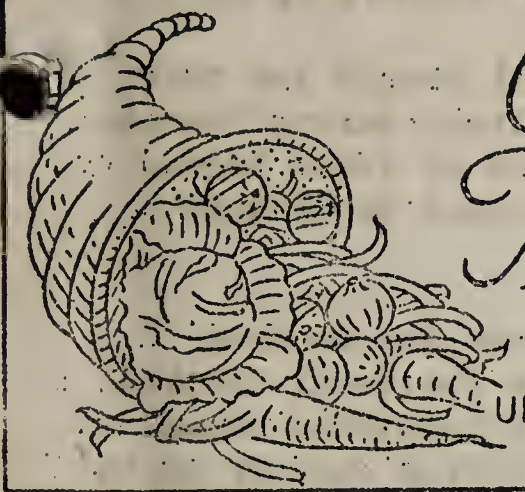

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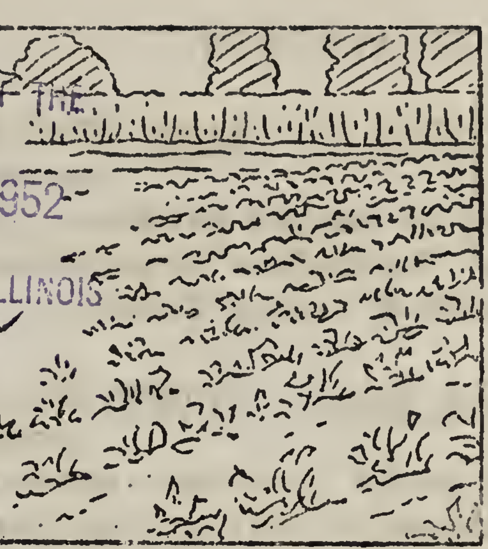
Commercial Truck Crops



BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BAE

Washington, D.C. January 7, 1952

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET
TRUCK CROP NEWS -- JANUARY 1, 1952

In the winter vegetable producing areas commercial truck crop conditions were generally favorable as December drew to a close, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. In Florida growing conditions as a whole were good. However, average temperatures were above normal, moisture was deficient in some areas, and cold strong winds on December 27 caused some damage. Losses and damage from low temperatures in Texas, Arizona and California were not extensive and higher temperatures during the last week of December were beneficial to development of crops.

In Florida, harvest of fall crops is nearing completion, and winter crops are coming into production. Spring crops are being planted in South Florida and ground is being prepared for them in northern and central areas. Soil moisture was satisfactory in north and central Florida but in South Florida there was a deficiency which was being relieved by irrigation wherever possible. Above normal temperatures have promoted rapid growth of some crops but hardy vegetables would be improved by cooler weather. The high winds on December 27 caused some windburn and a slight reduction in the yields of some tender crops. While shipments declined during the last half of December as harvest of fall crops was completed, they will increase from now on as winter production becomes available in increasing quantities.

Conditions were generally favorable in Texas. Losses from the low temperatures of mid-December were not extensive and progress of vegetables was only slightly delayed. Growth of all crops was stimulated by high temperatures during the last week in December, particularly in irrigated sections. Non-irrigated crops made satisfactory progress except for some leafy crops which needed surface moisture. Good progress was made in planting spring tomatoes and potatoes in the Lower Valley and watermelons in the Falfurrias section. Supplies of hardy-type vegetables are expected to be available in good volume by mid-January.

In Arizona, damage from heavy frosts on December 20 and 21 was not severe. Temperatures again dropped to the freezing level on January 1 and 2 but losses are expected to be light. In California, weather was cool during most of the December 16-31 period and growth of vegetable crops was retarded. This restricted the volume of vegetables moving from the State. Warm rains and higher temperatures near the end of the month improved conditions in most areas. As a result, production of most winter crops should show some increase in January. Planting for spring harvest has begun in a small way in most vegetable areas of that State and during January the preparation of ground and seeding will become general.

ARTICHOKES: Winter (Calif.) Artichokes are in fairly plentiful supply for this season of the year although production declined during December due to cooler weather. Buds in most fields show varying degrees of frost injury and frost-free artichokes are quite scarce. Production is expected to decline further during January.

LIMA BEANS: Winter (Fla.) The winter acreage in the Pompano-Delray section continues to make good progress except for the small portion of early plantings which are still showing the effects of the mid-October rains. Shipments during December were very light but should increase during January as the main acreage comes into production.

SNAP BEANS: Winter (Fla.) Except for strong winds on December 27, growing conditions in South Florida areas have been favorable. Acreage for harvest during January and February in the Everglades section is much lighter than usual, but is in fair to good condition. In the Pompano section, growers resumed their normal planting pattern after the heavy plantings in mid-October for December harvest and unless weather and market conditions intervene, the flow of beans from this area should follow a fairly stable level. There is some irregularity in fields, but the majority of the acreage is in fair to good condition. Recent high winds will cause some scarring and possibly some reduction in yields on the acreage which was blooming and is in the pin bean stage at this time. Total plantings in the area are expected to be about the same as last year with some planting continuing as late as the middle of February. In Dade County, harvesting of snap beans prior to the first of January was very light, but should become active in early January. Indications at this time are that the acreage in this section will be slightly reduced from last year's plantings. The pole bean acreage in Dade County is expected to show an increase over last year's plantings. Harvesting should increase during January. The recent high winds caused some scarring of young beans and possibly a slight reduction in the potential yield.

BEETS: Winter (Texas) Supplies are available in the Lower Valley, Laredo, and Winter Garden sections and some of the earliest fields in the Coastal Bend are expected to be ready the early part of January. Some crops in the Winter Garden section were being harvested for packaging which required small uniform sizes. An expansion of this practice might lower yields considerably. Crops in the Lower Valley that were planted a little late made good growth during the past two weeks and considerable acreage is expected to be ready for January and February harvest.

BROCCOLI: Fall and Winter (Calif.) Supplies in Central Coast producing districts are declining as growers complete harvest on fall fields. Production will decline further during January and will not increase again until the spring crop reaches maturity early in February. Recent rains in Central California have improved quality. Cutting began in Imperial Valley late in December and production there should increase during the next two weeks, reaching a peak in late January. An increased acreage was planted in Imperial Valley this year and supplies from that district will probably be heavier than normal.

CABBAGE: Late Fall, 1951 Season (4 States) In South Carolina, heaviest movement of fall cabbage is over and only light supplies remain available. The season is expected to be over around mid-January.

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CABBAGE: Winter (Calif., Ariz., Tex., Fla.) In California, harvesting of Imperial Valley cabbage began late in December and an increasing volume is moving from there at the present time. Supplies will increase during the next two weeks as more acreage becomes available for cutting but shipments will be governed by temperature levels. Production has begun in San Diego County and at Oxnard so winter supplies are expected to increase during the next two weeks. If an active shipping deal develops for California cabbage during January and February, supplies for local markets may be reduced and the shortage of last year may be repeated. Indications are that plantings for March and April harvest in Southern California have been reduced this year. A good quality crop is in prospect in Texas and good yields are expected. Most sections of the Lower Valley had some acreage ready for harvest the latter part of December and volume production is expected by the middle of January. Later plantings in this area are in very good condition and, with continued favorable growing weather, production in volume is expected to be available from mid-January through mid-March. The Coastal Bend non-irrigated crop has made very good growth but some of the later plantings are beginning to need surface moisture. A light harvest in that area is expected the early part of January, and considerable acreage is expected to be ready soon after the middle of the month. Marketings to date have been of small but very good quality heads. The continued warm weather in Florida has forced growth and cabbage is generally in fair to good condition. Approximately 85 percent of the prospective acreage had been either set or thinned to a stand by January 1. Shipments during December were light but increased during the latter part of the month. Harvesting will show a gradual increase during January, becoming general during the second half of January, with peak expected during February and March.

Early Spring: (5 States) Since cabbage seed beds in South Carolina were damaged by cold and diseases, making it necessary for growers to buy plants from neighboring states, the acreage which will be planted remains uncertain. However, recent weather conditions have been ideal for planting the spring crop.

CARROTS: Fall, 1951 Season (10 States) Only a limited acreage remains to be harvested in California. The Salinas and Santa Maria districts are pretty well cleaned up and it is likely that remaining fields will be harvested for sacking rather than as bunched carrots. The acreage at Huron is still producing and light shipments are expected to continue until February. Harvest has been completed in the Oxnard district.

Winter: (Calif., Ariz., Tex., La.) In Imperial Valley California, a few cars are being loaded daily and although some increase in production is expected during the first half of January, shipments will not be heavy. In Arizona, heavy frosts in December nipped some carrot tops but damage was not severe. The low temperatures of January 1st and 2nd may have caused more severe damage and may necessitate some topping, but it is too early to determine the extent of damage at this time. Crops in all sections of Texas made good growth and supplies are now available in good volume in both the Lower Valley and Winter Garden sections. Solid carlot loadings have also started in the Laredo section which is earlier than usual. Shipments to date have been of bunched carrots but some topped carrots in the Winter Garden are expected to be moving during the early part of January. All areas are expected to have production in fairly good volume for the next three months. Prospects in the Lower Valley now point to some production extending into April, whereas earlier plans indicated harvest would be completed in March.

CAULIFLOWER: Winter (Calif., Ariz., Tex., Fla.) Stimulated by higher temperatures and warm rains in late December, Central California production increased and carlot shipments picked up substantially. Production during the next two weeks is expected to hold at near present levels, since the acreage planted for January harvest is limited. Volume is not expected to be large until February. Freezers are still taking sizeable deliveries from the Snowball plantings in the Los Angeles area. In Texas, exceptionally good quality cauliflower has been available in the Winter Garden and Eagle Pass sections. Loading of trucks has been active the past two weeks and carlot shipments were started the latter part of the month. Supplies are expected to continue in fair volume from these sections during January and February. The Lower Valley with a lighter acreage than usual will have a light cutting starting around the middle of January. Condition of the Florida crop is fair to good. Plantings have made good growth, but cooler weather would be beneficial. Harvesting became fairly active during the second half of December and should show a gradual increase during the next few weeks as more acreage comes into production. Present supplies are coming from the Manatee-Ruskin and Sanford-Winter Garden sections.

CELERY: Late Fall, 1951 Season (Calif., N.J.) California fall production declined rapidly during the past two weeks as shippers in all districts finished their season's operations. Several cars are still moving from the Stockton, Salinas and Santa Maria-Oceano areas but these districts should clean up during the next two weeks. Some stripping is required in most districts to remove frost damaged outer leaves.

Winter: (Fla., Calif., Ariz.) Recent weather conditions in Florida have been too warm for the best development of celery. Plantings have made rapid growth but are not as stocky as they should be. Most of the Zellwood crop has been harvested, but a light production will continue to come from this section during the winter months. Harvesting got under way at Sarasota during the last week of December. In the Sanford-Oviedo section, a small acreage was harvested during December. Very light harvesting is in progress at this time, but it will be the week of January 7 before cutting becomes general. In the Everglades, cutting was fairly active during December and general harvesting will get under way in early January. Winter producing districts in Southern California increased their output considerably late in December and heavy shipments are expected to continue during the next two weeks. The bulk of the current production is originating from the Chula Vista district but carlot supplies are also coming from Oceanside, Orange County and Ventura County. Harvest began late in December on the winter celery planted in the San Joaquin Valley and this district should produce an increasing volume during the next two weeks. Southern California districts have escaped frost damage. Although frosts have touched in the southern San Joaquin Valley, the crop there does not appear to have suffered any significant damage.

SWEET CORN: Winter (Fla.) The early acreage in the Everglades has been harvested, but this section will continue to be a source of light supplies throughout the winter months as occasional acreages come into production. Continuous plantings have been made since the first fall plantings got under way. Plantings for January and early February harvest in this section are relatively light, but a considerable acreage was planted during the second half of December and growers are expected to continue this increased rate of planting with the heaviest plantings occurring in late January and February. In the Fort Myers section, light harvesting is in progress with some acreage still being planted. Indications are that the acreage in this section will be about double that planted last year. In Dade County planting is nearing completion except for a small late acreage and a slight increase in acreage is indicated for this section. A light harvesting has begun. In the Pompano-Boynton section, the crop generally is in good condition.

SWEET CORN: Winter (Cont'd.) Earliest harvest is expected to start the first week in January and plantings are expected to be about finished by the 10th of January. The acreage in this section planted to corn alone is more than double that grown last year and there is considerable additional acreage interplanted with beans. At Indiantown, several hundred acres have been planted, the crop is in fair to good condition, and harvesting should start in late February.

CUCUMBERS: Winter (Fla.) Condition of the winter crop ranges from poor to good. Most of the acreage growing at this time shows prospects for a fair yield. The Immokalee-Fort Myers area will be the principal source of supplies during the winter months. In the Pompano section, harvesting is in progress with production expected throughout January and possibly into early February. In the Fort Pierce-Indiantown area, light harvesting is in progress and production is expected to be available throughout the winter period. In Dade County an acreage slightly less than that planted last year is in fair condition with light harvesting indicated during the winter months.

Early Spring: (Fla., Tex.) Planting for spring harvest will get under way in early January in the South Florida sections. Planting of the covered acreage in the Wauchula and Webster sections of Central Florida is now in progress.

EGGPLANT: Winter (Fla.) Crops in the important Fort Myers and Pompano sections of South Florida continue to make fair to good progress. Crops have generally responded to the above normal temperatures and a good volume is expected throughout the winter period. The small plantings in the Everglades are making fair to good progress and, production from this acreage should be earlier than in recent years. The small fall acreage in the Wauchula and Manatee sections continues to provide a very light volume.

ESCAROLE: Winter (Fla.) The escarole and chicory crops are in fair to good condition. The weather has been a little too warm for the best development of these crops and yields on the early plantings have been rather light. Most of the early acreage at Sanford has been cut, but light supplies will continue to be available during the winter months. Seeding and transplanting will continue at Zellwood and with favorable weather, this section will be a source of supplies throughout the winter period. The important Everglades area will be the principal source of supply during the winter months. The acreage in this section is expected to be about the same as that planted last year. Early yields have been slightly below normal due to the necessity for close trimming and a fairly good market has caused growers to harvest before crops reached maximum development.

LETTUCE: Winter (Ariz., Calif., Fla., Tex.) Shipments from the Salt River Valley of Arizona have dropped off sharply as the winter deal is about closed out. Yuma will continue to ship throughout the winter and spring months. The somewhat higher temperatures of late December resulted in an increase in lettuce shipments from California's desert areas, principally Imperial Valley. The two long holidays, however, curtailed shipping somewhat. An increase in production is expected for Imperial Valley during the next two weeks but the extent of this increase will be governed by prevailing temperatures. A week or so of warmer weather could result in a tremendous increase in the amount of lettuce available for harvest. Quality is generally good but, due to prevailing market conditions and the scarcity of lettuce, some off quality is being packed. The warm weather which prevailed up to January 1 in Florida was not favorable for the best development of the crop. At Sanford, most of the early Boston crop has been harvested, but light supplies of all types will continue for several weeks. Harvesting and planting continue at Zellwood and with favorable weather, this section will provide a light

LETTUCE: Winter (Cont'd.) volume throughout the winter period. At Webster, the increased planting of Iceberg lettuce is in fair to good condition with peak movement expected around the middle of January. In the Manatee-Ruskin section, crops are only fair, but active harvesting is under way. In the Everglades, growers have had some difficulty with early plantings, but later plantings are making good progress. Harvesting is well under way and with favorable weather, a good volume should continue to be available from the Everglades throughout the winter months. In Texas, a small acreage of young lettuce in the Winter Garden section was hurt by the mid-December cold spell but advanced crops in this area and in the Lower Valley escaped damage and have been furnishing exceptionally good quality lettuce. Yields from cuttings to date also have been considerably higher than usual for both areas. The Lower Valley expects a fairly active harvest to continue throughout January and February. The Winter Garden usually plants for an early and late harvest. Harvest of the early plantings is expected to be completed by the latter part of January, and harvest of the late crop to start around mid-March.

ONIONS: Early Spring (Texas) Crops in all sections have made very good progress despite the near-freezing temperatures around the middle of December and again a week later. Temperatures during the last week in December--in some sections in the high 80's--were favorable for more rapid than usual top growth. Some of the earliest plantings in the Coastal Bend and Raymondville districts were large enough to be used as green onions. Conditions in all sections were favorable for field work and most fields have been kept clean of weeds. Also, good progress was made in transplanting of the Laredo and Winter Garden crops. Some acreage still remained to be planted in the Winter Garden, while planting of the Eagle Pass acreage was just getting started. Present plans, are for a considerable acreage of the advanced crops to be used for green onions, and this acreage will not be included in the quantity estimated for dry onions.

Late Spring: (5 States) There is considerable uncertainty in growers' plans for a late spring onion acreage in Texas. Shipper-grower interests which comprised only a small part of the large acreage last year do not plan much change from last year, but individual grower plantings are very indefinite. Very little contracting for plants had been done by the latter part of December. Transplanting of onions in the late spring area can continue until the latter part of February without any serious delay in marketing of the crop. A few growers usually start planting around the middle of January but with present prospects for late crops in south Texas most of the north Texas crop will be planted later than usual. Unfavorable developments in south Texas could change growers' present plans in north Texas.

GREEN PEAS: Winter (Fla., Tex., Calif.) A few cars have been moved from Imperial Valley, California, during the past few days and a light movement should continue during the next two weeks barring frosts. Plantings of midwinter peas in Imperial were very limited again this year. A few peas for local market consumption are available from sheltered plantings made along the Coast of Southern California but these will not develop any significant volume.

GREEN PEPPERS: Winter (Fla.) The continued warm weather has been favorable for the recovery of that acreage which survived the October rains and caused rapid growth of the main acreage which was seeded after the rain. Condition of the crop is mostly fair to good. Production is expected to increase rather sharply in late January and early February with the probability that the peak movement will occur in March. In the important Pompano section, indications are for a slightly increased acreage and this section will be the principal source of supplies throughout the winter period. The crops at Fort Myers are rather irregular and have

GREEN PEPPERS: Winter (Cont'd.) not fully recovered from the October rains, with only fair yields indicated. In the Everglades-Indiantown area, crops are making fair to good progress and if the warm weather continues, the production from this area will be earlier than usual. Light harvesting is now in progress and the early acreage should be in fair volume by late January and early February. A very light production is coming from the winter acreage in the Wauchula-Manatee area.

Spring: (Fla.) Warm weather has caused seed beds to make good growth in the important Plant City section and more than the usual transplanting was made prior to January 1.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Winter (Tex., Fla.) Growers expected to begin harvesting the Texas Lower Valley crop the early part of January. Supplies are expected to continue throughout January and most of February, with practically all of the crop being shipped in mixed cars or by truck. Conditions have been favorable for this crop. Continued warm weather in Florida has generally been favorable for the winter potato acreage. Although weather has been conducive to the development of blight, growers apparently have kept this situation well in hand and there have been no serious outbreaks of this disease. Light harvesting started on the small acreage in the Everglades just prior to the Christmas Holidays. Digging is now active and most of the crop in this area will be moved during the first two weeks of January. At Fort Myers, killing of vines started the last week of December and some digging is expected to get under way the week of January 7. However, the bulk of this crop is expected to be moved between mid-January and mid-February. The crop in Dade County is growing nicely but rainfall has been deficient and this may have an adverse effect on yields. The earliest digging in this area is expected to start about the first of February.

Early Spring: (Fla., Tex.) In the Texas Lower Valley, planting was active the second half of December and most of the small acreage planned for this season should be planted by the early part of January.

SPINACH: Winter (Tex., La., Calif., Miss.) Progress of the Texas crop has varied in the different sections. Most of the crops in the non-irrigated Coastal Bend were in need of surface moisture following the low temperatures around mid-December, which lowered yields of all cuttings during the second half of the month. Mould has affected crops in this area, and lowered quality. Mould also has affected some crops in the Raymondville section. Harvest in that area has been retarded, but is expected to be fairly active by mid-January. Moisture in that area is favorable and some plantings are under irrigation. Supplies from the Eagle Pass section have been light because of unfavorable growing weather and development of mould on a considerable acreage. Movement from the Winter Garden section has been more active than from other areas because of the effective dusting for mould and white rust. Plantings have produced good quality and yields.

SQUASH: Winter (Fla.) The winter crop in the South Florida areas is generally making fair to good progress. The brief cold period of mid-December and the strong winds of December 27 caused minor damage along the lower East Coast. Plantings in the Pompano and Homestead areas have been fairly heavy and indications at this time are for a continued good volume during the winter period if weather conditions are favorable. The Pompano and Dade County sections will be the principal sources of supply supplemented by a light volume from the Fort Myers-Immokalee and Indiantown sections.

STRAWBERRIES: Winter (Fla.) The crop in the Plant City, Wauchula, Webster, and Starke-Lawtey sections is in fair to good condition. Continued warm weather has permitted the crop to overcome some of its earlier delay. Plants generally are blooming heavily at this time. Shipments increased materially during the last few days of December and harvesting should become general in the Central Florida areas by early January and reach peak levels by the latter part of the month.

TOMATOES: Winter (Fla.) The important winter acreage in Dade County was approximately 85 percent transplanted by January 1. In that area present indications show a slight increase in acreage over that planted last winter. The continued warm weather has caused rapid growth. There have been some minor outbreaks of blights, but growers have generally kept this disease under control. Picking has been in progress on the "pineland" crop since early December. Except on irrigated crops, yields on this acreage will be very light due to the very dry growing season. Harvesting on the "glades", which is the main acreage, started during the latter part of December and a good volume is expected to develop during the second half of January. If the warm weather continues, harvesting will reach heavy proportions in early February. The crop in the Dania-Hallandale section is practically all set and is reported to be making excellent progress. In the Immokalee-Fort Myers section, harvesting is in progress on the winter acreage. These new fields are turning out better sizes than the earlier fall acreage, but are beginning to show the effects of dry weather. Harvesting is in progress on the several hundred acres of winter tomatoes growing at Indiantown and fair to good yields are indicated.

Early Spring: (Fla., Tex., Calif.) Planting of the early spring crop in the Lower Valley of Texas started the early part of December and was active during the second half of the month. Seeding of this crop will continue throughout most of January, with a fairly large acreage in prospect. Considerable acreage in the west end of the Valley is being planted earlier than usual; a few fields were up to a good stand the latter part of December, with some plants three to four inches high. If these early plantings come through without any serious set-back, the Lower Valley could have production in good volume by mid-April. Under exceptionally favorable growing conditions production could be available late in March.

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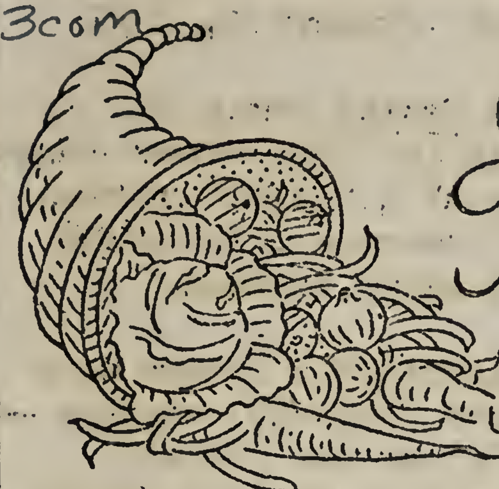

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Commercial Truck Crops

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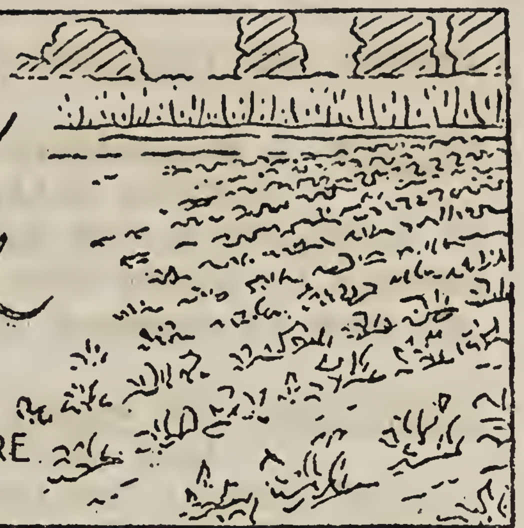

Washington, D.C. January 10, 1952

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET
ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION
JANUARY 1, 1952

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Production of commercial truck crops which will furnish fresh market supplies during the winter months is expected to be 5 percent below the 1951 winter production but 4 percent above the 1941-50 average, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. Prospective production of the 18 winter crops is now placed at 1,418,900 tons, compared with 1,501,300 tons in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 1,361,400 tons. While there has been some improvement during the past month in prospects for cabbage, this crop and carrots still account for most of the reduction in tonnage. Lettuce and cauliflower follow in reduced tonnage. Heaviest tonnage increase is indicated for spinach with tomatoes, green peppers, artichokes, cucumbers and eggplant following. Either the same production as a year ago or minor changes are indicated in tonnages of other winter crops.

LIMA BEANS: Prospects for the winter crop in Florida remain at the December 1 level -- 60,000 bushels compared with 63,000 bushels harvested last spring and the 1941-50 average of 122,000 bushels.

SNAP BEANS: Production in the winter producing areas of Florida is expected to be about 4 percent above last winter's crop and 23 percent above average-- 3,230,000 bushels for 1952 compared with 3,116,000 bushels produced in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 2,617,000 bushels. Acreage for harvest is about 4 percent larger than last winter and conditions on January 1 indicated the same yield per acre as in 1951.

BEETS: The winter crop in Texas has been making good growth and January 1 conditions indicated a somewhat better yield than was expected earlier in the season. Prospective production is now placed at 450,000 bushels, which is 7 percent above the 1951 winter crop but 58 percent below the 1941-50 average of 1,084,000 bushels.

CABBAGE: Production in the four winter crop states (Calif., Ariz., Tex., Fla.) is now indicated to be 337,100 tons, 5 percent above the December 1 prospects. As a result of good growing conditions during the past month, the yield per acre in Texas is expected to be higher than was indicated a month ago. The present prospective production is still 12 percent below last winter's crop of 384,600 tons and 17 percent below the 1941-50 average of 406,100 tons.

CAULIFLOWER: While prospects for winter supplies in California, Arizona, Texas and Florida, have improved slightly they are still well below both 1951 and average. The present indicated production of 2,421,000 crates is 15 percent below last winter's crop of 2,861,000 crates and 23 percent below the 1941-50 average of 3,153,000 crates.

CELERY: A prospective production of 7,810,000 crates in the winter areas of Florida, California and Arizona is about the same as the 1951 winter crop of 7,806,000 crates but 49 percent above the 1941-50 average of 5,254,000 crates. Acreage is larger than both the 1951 acreage and the 1941-50 average. The yield per acre is expected to be below that of a year ago but well above average.

CUCUMBERS: The winter crop in Florida is expected to be considerably larger than last winter's crop and somewhat above the six-year (1945-50) average -- 212,000 bushels for 1952 compared with 50,000 bushels in 1951 and the 1945-50 average of 187,000 bushels. Acreage is more than three times that of last winter and well above average. The indicated yield per acre is above the 1951 yield but below average.

EGGPLANT: Winter supplies in Florida are expected to be heavier than both those of last winter and average -- 340,000 bushels for 1952, compared with 136,000 bushels in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 248,000 bushels.

KALE: The prospective production of 880,000 bushels for Virginia is the same as indicated earlier in the season. It compares with 858,000 bushels in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 701,000 bushels.

LETTUCE: January 1 indications for the winter crop in Arizona, California, Florida and Texas are about 3 percent below those of December 1. There was a loss of 100 acres in Florida from disease and warm weather and yields per acre in California and Florida are not holding up to earlier expectations. Present prospects of 9,790,000 crates are 4 percent below last winter's crop of 10,201,000 crates but 21 percent above the 1941-50 average of 8,072,000 crates.

ONIONS: Preliminary reports covering early spring onions in South Texas indicate 40,500 acres for harvest this year, compared with 9,200 acres harvested from plantings of 14,400 acres in 1951. While the acreage estimated for this spring is almost three times as large as last spring's sharply reduced plantings, it is 6 percent below the 1941-50 average of 43,300 acres for harvest. Some acreages in the Raymondville and Coastal Bend sections from which crops will be shipped as green onions, are not included in the estimates for these sections. Comparative early spring onion acreages for 1951 and 1952, by districts are:

District	1951		1952
	Planted	Harvested	Preliminary
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Raymondville	6,000	1,000	8,000
Laredo	4,800	4,800	5,200
Winter Garden	1,600	1,600	1,500
Coastal Bend	0	0	23,000
Eagle Pass	1,400	1,400	1,200
Wilson-Karnes	400	200	1,200
Others	200	200	400
Total	14,400	9,200	40,500

Planting intentions reported in the late spring States indicate 19,900 acres for 1952. If these plans materialize, this spring's late acreage will be 17 percent below the 23,900 acres grown in 1951 but about 3 percent above the 1941-50 average of 19,340 acres. In Texas where about two-thirds of the late spring acreage is usually grown, present indications point to a reduction of 25 percent below 1951. Decreases of 4 percent in California and 33 percent in Louisiana are planned. Both Arizona and Georgia growers plan increases over 1951 of 25 percent.

GREEN PEAS: Winter areas furnishing supplies for fresh market are fast dropping out of production and this winter's crop is expected to be only 48,000 bushels compared with 138,000 bushels produced last winter and the 1941-50 average of 658,000 bushels.

GREEN PEPPERS: A production of 1,488,000 bushels is indicated for winter harvest in Florida, compared with 1,081,000 bushels harvested last winter and the 1941-50 average of 1,128,000 bushels. Acreage is 52 percent larger than in 1951 but only 6 percent above average. January 1 conditions indicated a yield per acre that will be above average but below that of a year ago.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: A commercial early Irish potato crop for winter harvest in Texas and Florida of 2,708,000 bushels is indicated by January 1 condition. This prospective crop is 24 percent larger than the 2,184,000 bushels harvested in 1951 and 47 percent above average. The winter crop now in prospect has been exceeded only by the record large crop of 2,795,000 bushels harvested in 1945. Even though there was some increase in the Texas acreage this year, the 500 acres for harvest in this State are only about two-fifths of average. Acreage was increased sharply in Florida this year and the 10,500 acres for harvest in 1952 are 5 percent above average. In Florida, yields per acre about in line with the excellent yields of each of the three past years are in prospect. Plants have made good top growth but additional moisture is needed in some areas.

Growers planting intentions indicate a late spring potato acreage of 126,600 acres. This acreage is 10 percent larger than was harvested in 1951 but is 27 percent below average. Changes from last year's harvested acreage range from an increase of 22 percent in California to a reduction of 30 percent in Louisiana. Increases of about one-tenth are in prospect for Alabama, South Carolina, Arizona, and Oklahoma. Growers in Tennessee and North Carolina are expected to maintain last year's acreage. Only a slight reduction is expected in Texas' late spring crop. Reduction of 11, 14, and 17 percent, respectively, are indicated by planting intention reports for Arkansas, Georgia, and Mississippi.

SHALLOTS: Acreage for spring harvest in Louisiana is reported to be 2,000 acres the same as a year ago and only slightly below average.

SPINACH: Prospective production for winter supplies for fresh market in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and California is now placed at 5,576,000 bushels—43 percent above last winter's short crop of 3,912,000 bushels but 11 percent below the 1941-50 average of 6,272,000 bushels. Although the 31,500 acres reported for harvest this winter are 36 percent above the 23,140 acres harvested last winter, they are 14 percent below last winter's plantings of 36,600 acres and 22 percent below the 1941-50 average of 40,260 acres for harvest. January 1 conditions indicate good yields in all States.

STRAWBERRIES: Production of the winter crop in Florida is expected to be the same as last winter, 360,000 crates, and 43 percent above the 1941-50 average of 251,000 crates.

TOMATOES: A production of 2,325,000 bushels is expected to be available in Florida for fresh market supplies during the winter months. This prospective crop is 9 percent larger than last winter's production of 2,128,000 bushels and 33 percent above the 1941-50 average of 1,745,000 bushels. Acreage for harvest this winter is 38 percent larger than in 1951 and 29 percent above the 1941-50 average. The yield per acre indicated by January 1 conditions is 21 percent below that of last winter but is somewhat above average.

WATERMELONS: Prospective plantings for the spring crop are placed at 67,500 acres-- 2 percent above the 66,400 acres harvested in 1951 but slightly below the 69,400 acres planted last year. An indicated decrease of 10 percent below 1951 is reported in California while in Florida an increase of about 4 percent is expected. The acreage now in prospect is 50 percent above the 1941-50 average of 44,910 acres.

Winter crops - Acreage and Indicated Production for 1952 with Comparisons

SEASONAL GROUP AND STATE	ACREAGE					PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 1/				
	10-year average 1941-50	1951	Ind. 1952			10-year average 1941-50	1951	Ind. 1952		
			Acres	%of av.	%of '51			Tons	%of av.	%of '51
	Acres	Acres	Acres	%	%	Tons	Tons	Tons	%	%
WINTER CROPS:										
Artichokes	7,700	7,400	8,300	108	112	14,900	12,600	17,400	117	138
Lima Beans	1,900	900	700	37	78	1,900	1,000	1,000	53	100
Snap Beans	29,940	32,800	34,000	114	104	39,200	46,700	48,400	123	104
Beets	7,590	4,000	3,000	40	75	28,200	10,900	11,700	41	107
Cabbage 2/	62,420	43,250	43,000	69	99	406,100	384,600	337,100	83	88
Carrots	32,380	32,350	28,650	88	89	201,300	230,400	178,600	89	78
Cauliflower	10,970	9,800	7,800	71	80	58,300	52,900	44,800	77	85
Celery	9,130	9,520	10,300	113	108	170,800	253,700	253,800	149	100
Cucumbers	3/1,170	500	1,700	145	340	3/4,500	1,200	5,100	113	425
Eggplant	680	350	850	125	243	4,100	2,300	5,600	137	243
Escarole	2,370	4,700	4,500	190	96	14,600	29,700	28,100	192	95
Kale	1,810	2,200	2,200	122	100	6,300	7,700	7,900	125	103
Lettuce	49,480	69,300	56,600	114	82	282,500	357,000	342,600	121	96
Green Peas	10,070	2,350	800	8	34	9,900	2,100	700	7	33
Green Peppers	3,290	2,300	3,500	106	152	14,100	13,500	18,600	132	138
Shallots	2,660	3,000	3,500	132	117	3,700	3,400	5,700	154	168
Spinach	40,260	23,140	31,500	78	136	56,500	35,200	50,200	89	143
Tomatoes	12,000	11,200	15,500	129	138	46,200	56,400	61,600	133	109
TOTAL WINTER	285,370	259,060	256,400	90	99	1361,400	1501,300	1418,900	104	95

1/ Equivalent tons are based on approximate net weight of unit used in estimating yield and production.

2/ Includes cabbage for sauerkraut.

3/ Cucumbers - average 1945-50.

Acreage and Indicated Production of 23 crops for the 1952 season with comparisons

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
ARTICHOKES:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Boxes 40 lb. -			- 1,000 boxes -		
Winter: 2/	7,700	7,400	8,300	98	85	105	747	629	872
ASPARAGUS 3/			Prospective	- Crates 30 lb. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Spring 2/	129,350	132,810	134,440	84	88		10,923	11,667	Mar.10
LIMA BEANS:			Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter: Florida	1,900	900	700	74	70	85	122	63	60
ALL STATES	17,530	11,200		81	91		1,382	1,020	
SNAP BEANS:									
Winter: Florida	29,940	32,800	34,000	87	95	95	2,617	3,116	3,230
ALL STATES	176,620	164,800		97	105		17,102	17,292	
BEETS:									
Winter: Texas	7,590	4,000	3,000	142	105	150	1,084	420	450
ALL STATES	11,500	7,090		183	184		2,105	1,308	
CABBAGE: 3/			Prospective	- Tons -			- 1,000 tons -		
Winter:									
California	12,240	9,000	8,200	9.0	11.2	10.0	107,800	100,800	82,000
Arizona	1,210	1,250	1,000	11.0	15.0	15.0	13,500	18,800	15,000
Texas	33,540	14,000	18,000	4.7	4.0	5.0	158,800	56,000	90,000
Florida	15,430	19,000	15,800	8.1	11.0	9.5	126,000	209,000	150,100
Group total	62,420	43,250	43,000	6.45	8.89	7.84	406,100	384,600	337,100
Early Spring 2/	21,020	11,100	13,200	4.92	4.75		103,600	52,700	
Total above	83,440	54,350	56,200	6.06	8.05		509,700	437,300	
ALL STATES	193,570	155,950		7.49	8.76		1451,100	1366,800	
CARROTS:			Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 2/	32,380	32,350	28,650	249	285	249	8,050	9,214	7,146
ALL STATES	75,060	66,820		341	392		25,689	26,179	

See footnotes on page 10

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
CAULIFLOWER:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates (1½ bu.)			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter:									
California	8,230	6,600	4,500	295	300	350	2,406	1,980	1,575
Arizona	1,680	1,000	900	307	375	300	513	375	270
Texas	720	1,100	1,200	189	170	180	136	187	216
Florida	4/ 570	1,100	1,200	4/279	290	300	4/164	319	360
Group total	10,970	9,800	7,800	289	292	310	3,153	2,861	2,421
ALL STATES	35,080	32,200		313	370		11,024	11,917	
CELERY:				- Crates (½ size)					
Winter:									
Florida	6,370	6,200	6,650	513	660	600	3,258	4,092	3,990
California	2,460	3,000	3,400	710	1,125	1,050	1,784	3,375	3,570
Arizona	4/ 505	320	250	4/732	1,060	1,000	4/ 355	339	250
Group total	9,130	9,520	10,300	574	820	758	5,254	7,806	7,810
ALL STATES	40,930	36,810		508	736		20,648	27,096	
CUCUMBERS:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
Florida	4/1,167	500	1,700	4/134	100	125	4/137	50	212
ALL STATES	49,130	51,600		116	146		5,732	7,557	
EGGPLANT:									
Winter:									
Florida	680	350	850	357	390	400	248	136	340
ALL STATES	5,600	4,550		238	273		1,338	1,242	
ESCAROLE:									
Winter 2/	2,370	4,700	4,500	507	505	500	1,170	2,374	2,250
KALE:									
Winter:									
Virginia	1,810	2,200	2,200	388	390	400	701	858	880

See footnotes on page 10

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	ACREAGE 1951	ACREAGE Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE 10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	YIELD PER ACRE 1951	YIELD PER ACRE Ind. 1952	PRODUCTION 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	PRODUCTION 1951	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952
LETTUCE:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates 4-6 doz. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter:									
Arizona	19,050	24,000	18,000	145	158	150	2,734	3,792	2,700
California	25,900	34,200	32,500	186	150	190	4,840	5,130	6,175
Florida	1,950	2,600	2,100	133	165	150	249	429	315
Texas	4/ 5,160	8,500	4,000	4/ 142	100	150	4/ 497	850	600
Group total	49,480	69,300	56,600	164	147	173	8,072	10,201	9,790
ALL STATES	181,370	202,070		166	175		30,210	35,285	
ONIONS:				- Sacks 50 lb. -			- 1,000 sacks -		
Early Spring	43,300	9,200	40,500	95	220		3,929	2,024	Mar. 10
Late Spring:			Prospective						
California......	3,720	5,000	4,800	456	450		1,811	2,250	
Arizona	4/ 910	1,200	1,500	4/ 424	720		4/ 331	864	
Louisiana	1,650	900	600	97	90		161	81	May 9
Texas	12,060	16,000	12,000	82	80		975	1,280	
Georgia	1,180	800	1,000	142	160		173	128	
Group total	19,340	23,900	19,900	181	193		3,385	4,603	
Total above	62,630	33,100	60,400	118	200		7,313	6,627	
ALL STATES	132,770	101,750		297	384		39,263	39,033	
GREEN PEAS:			Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
Florida	1,740	350	---	63	70	---	115	24	---
Texas	3,150	600	800	51	50	60	163	30	48
Calif., Imp.	5,180	1,400	---	65	60	---	381	84	---
Group total	10,070	2,350	800	60	59	60	658	138	48
ALL STATES	56,190	20,650		94	103		5,194	2,128	
GREEN PEPPERS:									
Winter:									
Florida	3,290	2,300	3,500	339	470	425	1,128	1,081	1,488
ALL STATES	29,270	34,700		221	243		6,517	8,445	

See footnotes on page 10

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	ACREAGE 1951	ACREAGE Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE 10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	YIELD PER ACRE 1951	YIELD PER ACRE 1952	PRODUCTION 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	PRODUCTION 1951	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952
COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
Texas	1,270	400	500	57	40	60	70	16	30
Florida	9,960	8,500	10,500	180	255	255	1,777	2,168	2,678
Group total	11,230	8,900	11,000	166	245	246	1,847	2,184	2,708
Early Spring 2/	26,550	17,600	18,700	128	238		3,337	4,192	Apr.10
Late Spring:									
California	62,700	49,000	60,000	368	445		23,610	21,805	
Louisiana	17,930	5,000	3,500	68	70		1,227	350	
Mississippi ...	2,950	600	500	89	80		264	48	
Alabama	22,320	21,200	23,300	123	170		2,670	3,604	
Georgia	2,140	700	600	110	145		215	102	May 9
South Carolina	12,000	7,500	8,000	135	200		1,590	1,500	
Arizona	4/4,160	3,200	3,500	4/346	420		4/1,440	1,344	
Texas	6,460	3,500	3,400	70	70		449	245	
Oklahoma	2,520	800	900	105	145		239	116	
Arkansas	4,940	1,900	1,700	90	85		436	162	
Tennessee	4,720	2,700	2,700	116	95		544	256	
North Carolina	32,100	18,500	18,500	171	210		5,394	3,885	
Group total	173,690	114,600	126,600	220	292		37,646	33,417	
Total above	211,470	141,100	156,300	203	282		42,830	39,793	
ALL STATES	321,100	203,200		202	268		65,064	54,573	
SHALLOTS:			Prelim.						
Winter 2/	2,660	3,000	3,500	110	90	130	295	270	455
Spring:									
Louisiana	2,050	2,000	2,000	101	125		209	250	Feb.11
Total	4,710	5,000	5,500	106	104		504	520	
SPINACH:									
Winter:									
Texas	35,390	18,000	25,000	128	115	135	4,626	2,070	3,375
Louisiana	880	400	300	75	45	70	68	18	21
California	3,980	4,500	5,000	404	400	400	1,578	1,800	2,000
Mississippi ...	—	240	1,200	—	100	150	—	24	180
Group total	40,260	23,140	31,500	155	169	177	6,272	3,912	5,576
ALL STATES	64,310	45,090		208	234		13,282	10,542	

See footnotes on page 10

NOTE: For Commercial Early Irish Potatoes, the 1941-50 averages have been revised based on an analysis of the 1950 Census data.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
STRAWBERRIES: 3/	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates 24 qt. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter:									
Florida	3,770	6,000	4,800	66	60	75	251	360	360
Spring 2/	115,110	153,850	145,150	72.6	74.7		8,511	11,486	
ALL STATES	118,880	159,850	149,950	72.4	74.1		8,762	11,846	
TOMATOES:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
Florida, south	12,000	11,200	15,500	142	190	150	1,745	2,128	2,325
ALL STATES	241,620	228,970		124	146		29,836	33,499	
WATERMELONS:			Prespective	- Melons -			- 1,000 melons -		
Late Spring:									
Calif., Imp.	5,860	9,400	8,500	592	685		3,552	6,439	May 9
Florida	39,050	57,000	59,000	283	315		10,780	17,955	
Group total	44,910	66,400	67,500	325	367		14,332	24,394	
ALL STATES	251,980	270,070		286	308		70,982	83,297	

1/ For group totals and for all States, averages of annual totals, not the sum of the State or group averages.

2/ Data are from previous releases.

3/ Includes processing.

4/ Short-time average: Cauliflower, Florida--6-year, 1945--50; celery, Arizona--6-year, 1945-50; Cucumbers, Florida--6-year, 1945-50; lettuce, Texas--5-year, 1946-50; onions, Arizona--8-year, 1943-50; potatoes, late spring, Arizona--7-year, 1944-50.

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TC-52: 103 January 10, 1952

SPINACH FOR PROCESSING
INTENDED ACREAGE
1952 with Comparisons
(Winter Crop)

(Truck Crops for Commercial Processing)

In the winter producing States of Texas and California, spinach processors are expecting to reduce their acreage about 5 percent from the 1951 plantings, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This expected acreage, however, is 6 percent more than the 1941-50 average. In Texas, the 5,000 acres intended for 1952 exceeds last year's 3,500 acres planted for processing by about 43 percent but is 7 percent less than the average plantings of 5,400 acres. In California the 10,750 acres in prospect for canning and freezing this year is 18 percent less than the 1951 plantings of 13,080 acres but 14 percent more than the 1941-50 average planting of 9,390 acres.

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1952:-INTENDED ACREAGE OF SPINACH FOR PROCESSING WITH COMPARISONS

State	10-Yr. average (1941-50)		1951		Intended 1952		
						As percent of planted	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	1952	10-yr av. 1941-50	1951
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pct.	Pct.
Winter:							
Texas	5,400	5,300	3,500	3,000	5,000	93	143
California	9,390	9,040	13,080	11,500	10,750	114	82
Total 2 States	14,790	14,340	16,580	14,500	15,750	106	95

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Commercial Truck Crops

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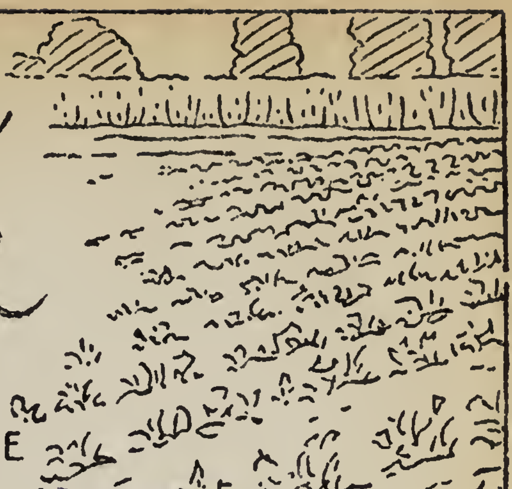
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



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January 17, 1952

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CABBAGE STOCKS - JANUARY 1, 1952

Stocks from the 1951 Danish crop are the smallest in the 23 years of record, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. The 6,100 tons held by growers and dealers in or near producing areas on January 1, 1952 compares with 28,750 tons held on January 1, 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 46,200 tons. The previous low stocks of 6,300 were reported on January 1, 1948. Production of Danish cabbage was less than usual in 1947 and again in 1951. Prices were generally favorable during the harvesting season in both years. About 66 percent of the estimated stocks are in New York, 18 percent in Wisconsin, 11 percent in Michigan, 3 percent in Minnesota and 2 percent in Pennsylvania. Supplies in Ohio, Indiana and Colorado were virtually cleaned up by January 1.

CABBAGE (Danish or storage): Stocks held by growers and dealers in or near areas of production, January 1, 1952 with comparisons

STATE	10-YEAR AVERAGES 1/		January 1, 1951 (Revised)		January 1, 1952 (Preliminary)	
	Production 1940-49	Jan. 1 Stocks 1941-50	Production 1950	Stocks	Production 1951	Stocks
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Early Fall (Dan.)						
New York	2/ 162,000	40,820	2/ 190,400	25,000	108,000	4,000
Pennsylvania	23,700	480	2/ 27,300	300	20,700	100
Ohio	7,100	140	2/ 10,000	---	6,800	---
Indiana	2,200	20	2,000	---	1,700	---
Michigan	13,300	1,150	2/ 23,800	1,900	21,600	700
Wisconsin	2/ 33,200	2,430	2/ 49,400	1,200	41,400	1,100
Minnesota	2/ 11,000	1,130	2/ 20,700	350	14,000	200
Colorado	2/ 42,400	40	2/ 51,800	---	41,200	---
TOTAL	294,700	46,200	375,400	28,750	255,400	6,100

1/ Note that the 10-year average figures for the total are the averages of the yearly totals and not the sum of the State averages.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested: New York - 70,000 tons, Pennsylvania - 5,300 tons, Ohio - 2,000 tons, Michigan - 1,900 tons, Wisconsin - 9,400 tons, Minnesota - 7,500 tons, and Colorado 26,800 tons in 1950.

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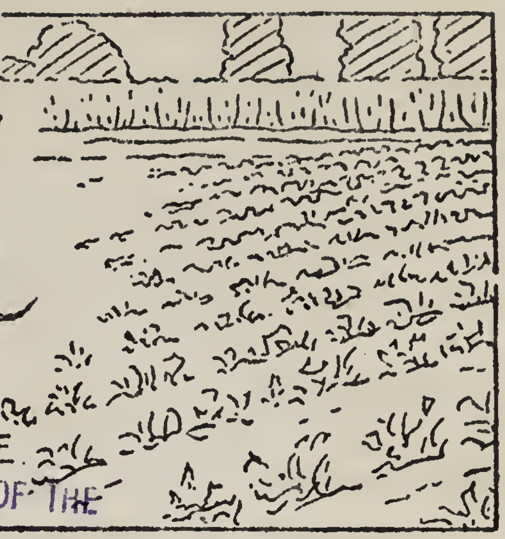
Commercial Truck Crops



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Washington, D.C. January 17, 1952

ONION STOCKS IN STORAGE - - JANUARY 1, 1952

Stocks of onions held by growers and dealers in or near areas of production totaled 7,169,000 fifty pound sacks on January 1, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. Current holdings are 38 percent below the stocks of 11,502,000 sacks on hand a year ago, and are 13 percent less than the preceding ten-year average of 8,219,000 sacks. These estimates include all onions in both common and cold storage held by growers and dealers in or near areas of production. As in the past, these January 1 estimates cover total quantities of marketable quality on January 1. Allowance has been made for shrinkage, waste and other losses from harvest to January 1, but no allowance is made for shrinkage, waste or other loss expected to occur after January 1.

Although late summer onion production in 1951 was down from the previous year, total sales from time of harvest through December were nearly 10 percent larger. Production was down in all major areas and sales through December were down slightly in the Eastern and Central areas. In the Western States however, movement to market was much more rapid than in 1950. Sales through December were substantially larger. Percentage loss from shrinkage, waste, etc. prior to January 1 was heavier than last year in New York, and in the Idaho - Malheur County, Oregon area, but was less than last year in most other areas. Such losses prior to January 1 for the entire late summer crop equalled 16 percent of the total disappearance to January 1.

Rail and boat shipments of late summer onions during the fall months increased from last year's low level, but with that exception were the lowest since the fall of 1940. On the other hand, movement by truck continued the upward trend and was the largest of record.

ONIONS: Stocks held by growers and dealers in or near areas of production, by States, January 1, 1952, with comparisons

STATE	Jan. 1 1941-50	Jan. 1 1951 Revised	Jan. 1 1952 Prelim.	STATE	Jan. 1 1941-50	Jan. 1 1951 Revised	Jan. 1 1952 Prelim.
	- 1,000 sacks 1/ -				- 1,000 sacks 1/ -		
Massachusetts	50	19	16	Colorado	1,342	1,115	677
New York	2,087	2,630	1,800	Utah	198	285	116
Pennsylvania	2	---	---	Nevada	70	85	30
EASTERN	2,140	2,649	1,816	California	375	460	320
Ohio	155	117	80	Idaho	584	1,248	490
Indiana	271	220	195	Oregon	788	1,460	900
Illinois	189	225	130	Malheur Co.	---	890	360
Michigan	1,327	2,310	1,450	Other	---	570	540
Wisconsin	299	429	350	Washington	69	122	60
Minnesota	372	700	498	Arizona	2/ 5	1	1
Iowa	33	76	56	WESTERN	3,429	4,776	2,594
Kansas	2/ 6	---	---	TOTAL			
CENTRAL	2,651	4,077	2,759	19 STATES	8,219	3/11,502	3/ 7,169

ONIONS: Production, stocks January 1 following year, and disappearance to January 1 in 19 Late Summer States, Crops of 1939 to 1951

CROP YEAR	Production 1,000 Sacks 4/	STOCKS JANUARY 1: 1,000 Sacks 1/	STOCKS JANUARY 1: As % of Production	DISAPPEARANCE TO JANUARY 1: Total	DISAPPEARANCE TO JANUARY 1: In Carlots by Rail and Boats	DISAPPEARANCE TO JANUARY 1: By Motor Truck & Local Sales	DISAPPEARANCE TO JANUARY 1: Shrinkage Waste etc. 4/	% of disappearance: Carlots Rail & Boat	% of disappearance: Motor Truck & Local Sales	% of disappearance: Shrinkage Waste etc. 4/
					- 1,000 Sacks 1/ -				- Percent -	
1939	28,591	8,592	30.1	19,999	6,484	9,827	3,688	32	49	19
1940	25,676	8,270	32.2	17,406	5,342	8,992	3,072	31	52	17
1941	24,628	6,834	27.7	17,794	7,362	8,046	2,386	41	45	14
1942	27,472	8,332	30.3	19,140	9,368	6,716	3,056	49	35	16
1943	22,999	5,738	24.9	17,261	8,992	6,761	1,508	52	39	9
1944	35,575	11,519	32.4	24,[illegible]	11,982	7,976	4,098	50	33	17
1945	27,722	5,925	21.4	21,797	10,690	8,000	3,107	49	37	14
1946	38,607	10,944	28.3	27,663	10,187	9,542	7,934	37	34	29
1947	26,310	6,518	24.8	19,792	9,794	7,357	2,641	50	37	13
1948	31,757	10,102	31.8	21,655	8,125	9,626	3,904	38	44	18
1949	29,656	8,716	29.4	20,940	8,565	8,997	3,378	41	43	16
1950	34,763	11,502	33.1	23,261	6,212	12,049	5,000	27	52	21
1951	30,732	7,169	23.3	23,563	7,137	12,765	3,661	30	54	16

1/ Sacks containing 50 pounds.

2/ Kansas, 6-year average--1945-50; Arizona, 6-year average--1945-50.

3/ Includes cold storage holdings in or near areas of production.

4/ Includes in some years quantities that were not harvested because of low prices or other economic factors.

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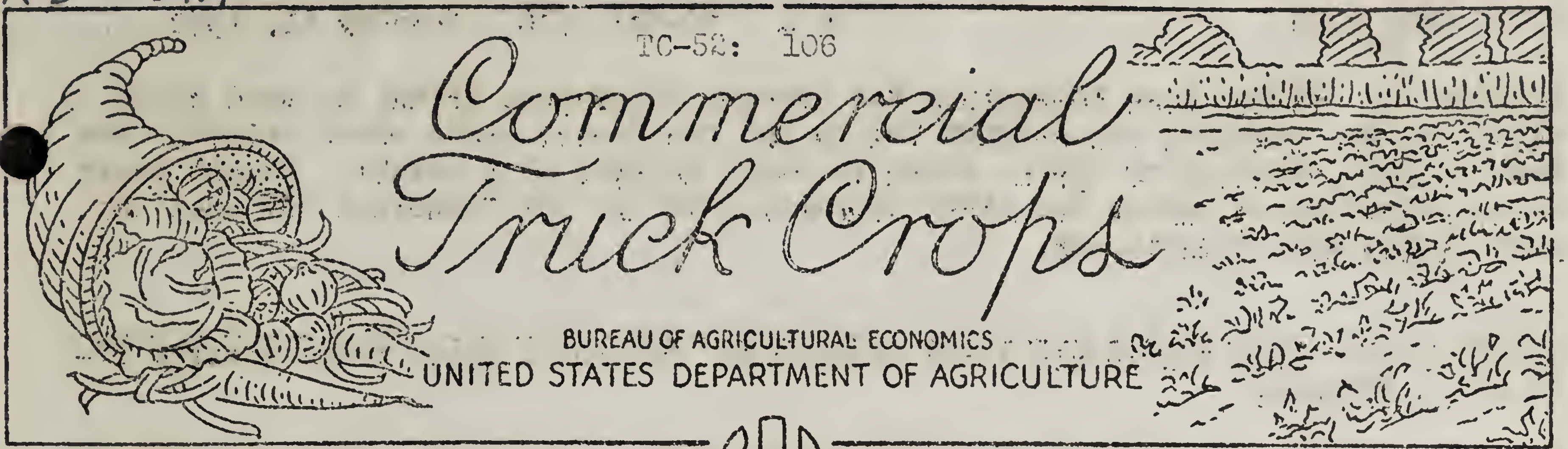

TC-52: 106

Commercial Truck Crops

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BAE

Washington, D. C. January 21, 1952

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET
TRUCK CROP NEWS -- JANUARY 15, 1952

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The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today that winter vegetable crops made good progress on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts during the first half of January but on the Pacific Coast production was restricted by frosts and heavy rains. Rainfall was light in Florida and Texas but heaviest vegetable producing areas are irrigated.

In South Carolina the weather was unseasonably warm for the last ten days of the period. Good growing conditions prevailed in most areas but high-land fields were showing a lack of moisture. Planting of beets and lettuce is underway and planting of potatoes is expected to begin by the end of January. Temperatures in Florida were mild except for short periods, January 7-8 and January 11. Frosts occurred in northern and central areas but very few tender vegetables were growing in those areas at that time. Rainfall was light during the first half of the month but most commercial vegetables are irrigated. However, crops in the extreme southern part of the State are beginning to show the effects of insufficient moisture. The warm weather has caused rapid growth of crops and total volume of shipments showed an increase over the volume shipped during the last half of December. Cooler weather is desirable for the hardy crops of cabbage, celery, cauliflower and leaf crops. Planting in Florida for spring harvest continues.

In Texas, growth of crops on irrigated land was stimulated by favorable temperatures. Harvest of hardy crops increased but volume of shipments is still below the usual volume at this time of year. Conditions were favorable for field work. In the Lower Valley, planting of early spring potatoes and tomatoes is practically completed and planting of other crops for spring harvest has begun. In non-irrigated areas progress of crops was retarded by lack of moisture. Dry land onions have stopped growing and an infestation of thrips is becoming general in the Coastal Bend area. Planting of crops in North Texas is being held up or delayed until moisture conditions improve.

Weather condions were favorable for vegetables in Arizona. Rainfall was light in the commercial truck crop areas but irrigation storage supplies were improved by heavier rainfall over the mountain water sheds. The Yuma district is supplying most of the vegetable shipments from Arizona this month.

In California temperatures during the first half of January continued at low levels in most vegetable producing areas and restricted production. Frosts were common in all areas during the first week in January. Heavy rains which began on January 6, have delayed harvest of late fall and winter crops in Central and Northern

California. It has been impossible for growers to prepare ground or seed crops except in the southern San Joaquin Valley and the desert areas where rainfall has been light. Planting of spring crops is being delayed as a result. Recent heavy rains caused minor damage to mature vegetables in the San Francisco Bay area and many fields were waterlogged.

A late report from California dated January 18, regarding heavy rains January 17-18 is as follows:

SANTA MARIA RIVER OVERFLOWED, FLOODING AND DAMAGING CAULIFLOWER, BROCCOLI, AND STRAWBERRIES ON LOW GROUND. EXTENT OF DAMAGE UNDETERMINED. HEAVY RAINS AND FLOODING IN LOS ANGELES AREA CAUSED CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO VEGETABLE CROPS BUT NOT POSSIBLE TO APPRAISE NOW. EARLY VENICE CELERY UNDER WATER AND SOME CELERY FLOODED AT CHULA VISTA. NO FURTHER DAMAGE CENTRAL CALIFORNIA AREAS BUT WET FIELDS CONTINUING TO RESTRICT ACTIVITY.

The following information by crops covers the period of January 1 to 15 and does not include the damage given in this report of January 18.

ARTICHOKES: Winter (Calif.) Production is continuing at moderate levels. No increase can be expected during the next two weeks and supplies will continue to show frost damage during this period.

LIMA BEANS: Winter (Fla.) The crop in the Pompano-Delray section is in fair to good condition. Current supplies are rather light but should continue to show some increase during the next few weeks. A small volume is available from Fort Pierce.

SNAP BEANS: Winter (Fla.) The crop in South Florida is generally in fair to good condition. Lack of rainfall has affected yield prospects in some localities, but the overall prospects are for continued good volume. The important Pompano section will continue to be the major source of supplies during the remainder of the winter period. Harvesting is active in the Dade County section which is the second most important producing area of mid-winter beans. A light volume continues to move from the Everglades where plantings for winter harvest are comparatively light. The pole bean crop in Dade County continues in active harvest. Current yields are reported to be slightly lower than these obtained from earlier plantings, but quality continues to be good.

BEETS: Winter (Texas) Crops have continued to make good growth. Although most of the present production is suitable for bunched stock, some has been harvested as "topped" beets for packaging. Supplies continue to show a gradual increase and most areas are expected to have production through the middle of March.

BROCCOLI: Fall (Calif.) Production is being restricted by heavy rains but the volume available for harvest is declining. Supplies from Central California will remain light during the next two weeks as growers finish harvesting the remaining fall fields.

Spring (Calif.)

In Imperial Valley a limited volume is being harvested but production is being restricted by cool weather accompanied by morning frosts. As increasing acreage becomes available for harvest during the next two weeks a somewhat heavier production is expected. Earliest spring fields in the Central Coast area and the San Joaquin Valley will not be available for harvest until February. Due to the effects of cool weather and frosts throughout December and early January it appears likely that spring production in Central California will reach volume at a later date than normal.

CABBAGE: Winter (Calif., Ariz., Tex., Fla.) Production in California's Imperial Valley remains light due to the effects of subnormal temperatures A limited amount of cabbage for local market and mixed cars is being produced in San Diego County, the Los Angeles area and at Oxnard. Some increase in supplies may occur in Imperial Valley during the next two weeks but it is not likely that the South Coastal districts will show any increase until February. The present excellent markets are tending to restrict production as growers are sacrificing tonnage and harvesting fields on the young side. Although shipments in Texas have been stepped up considerably, they have not reached the volume expected. Crops in all irrigated sections have continued to make good progress but growth in the Coastal Bend has been retarded by dry weather during the past several weeks. Shipments from the Lower Valley are expected to show a substantial increase starting the second half of January and continuing through most of March. A light harvest is started in the Coastal Bend, but tonnage for active harvest will not be available unless crops improve materially. Cooler weather is needed for quality to hold up. Continued warm weather is forcing rapid growth of the Florida crop. Crops are in good to excellent condition but cooler weather would be beneficial. Movement from the State

CABBAGE: Winter (Cont'd.) continues to show an increase, but is still relatively light. Harvesting should become fairly general during the second half of the month, but it will be February before cutting becomes heavy.

Early Spring: (5 States) Planting of the spring crop in South Carolina is nearing completion. Due to the loss of many seed beds, it was necessary for some growers to buy plants. Many of the plants were small and damaged by cold which resulted in irregular stands. As a whole, however, the spring crop is in fair condition.

CARROTS: Fall (10 States) In California, fall harvest of bunched carrots at Salinas and in the Santa Maria area is over for all practical purposes, but harvesting of topped carrots in both these districts will continue during the next two weeks. Harvesting of bunched carrots will be resumed at Huron in the San Joaquin Valley as soon as fields have dried out enough to allow digging but this deal will provide only a limited volume during the next two weeks.

Winter: (Calif., Ariz., Tex., La.) In California harvesting is becoming increasingly active in the Imperial Valley and on the limited acreage in Coachella Valley. Production in both these districts should continue to increase but will probably not go much above present levels during the next two weeks. In Arizona, light shipments are moving from both Yuma and Phoenix. Weather conditions have been favorable for growth. In Texas, growing conditions have continued favorable in all irrigated sections and harvest in the Lower Valley, Winter Garden, and Laredo sections was becoming quite active by the middle of the month. Supplies from these irrigated sections will be available in good volume for the next two months and the Lower Valley now has some acreage for April harvest. The small acreage in the Coastal Bend is needing rain badly and production will be light unless rains occur soon.

CAULIFLOWER: Winter (Calif., Ariz., Tex., Fla.) A rise in temperatures in California caused an increase in production in the Santa Maria area and resulted in a sharp jump in Central California shipments. Production can continue at about present levels for the next two weeks if temperatures remain favorable. In the San Francisco Bay area harvest is being restricted due to heavy rains and wet fields but given drying weather, an increase in volume can be expected. Some cauliflower ground has been flooded but no serious loss should occur unless further rains keep fields in a waterlogged condition. Production in the Los Angeles area is relatively light and supplies are being used locally. In Texas, harvest has been active in the Eagle Pass and Winter Garden sections since mid-December. Peak harvest was reached during the first half of January, but supplies from both sections are expected to continue in fairly good volume into the early part of February. The small acreage in the Lower Valley is being harvested for mixed car loadings. Quality has been exceptionally good. Condition of the Florida crop is generally good. Continued warm weather has caused rapid growth but cooler weather would be beneficial. Harvesting is now active in the Manatee-Ruskin and Sanford-Winter Garden sections. The small acreage in the Hastings section is in fair to good condition but very little harvesting is expected before February.

Spring: (Calif., Ore.) Due to cold weather through most of December and early January spring fields in California have been retarded and, unless temperatures during the next two weeks are more favorable, production during the first half of February may be quite light. Excessive moisture in fields in the San Francisco Bay area can adversely affect the crop.

CELERY: Late-Fall, 1951 Season (Calif., N.J.) In California, fall celery is still being harvested in the Santa Maria-Oceano and the lta areas and these districts should continue to furnish a fair carlot volume during the next two weeks. Most of this celery shows at least some frost damage and requires stripping of outer leaves in order to make grade.

Winter (Fla., Calif., Ariz.) The continued warm weather in Florida has forced rapid growth and hastened maturity in all sections. Cooler weather would benefit quality and improve sizes. The rate of harvest increased materially during the first half of the month and volume from the State should continue to show a further increase as more acreage reaches the harvesting stage. Light setting for spring harvest continues. Production of winter celery continues heavy in Southern California with most of the rail shipments originating from Chula Vista. The crop at Chula Vista is in excellent shape and has received considerable benefit from well spaced rains throughout the fall and winter. Quality is excellent. There has been no frost damage and growers are cutting out heavy yields of well sized celery. In Orange County frosts during December and early January damaged mature celery and retarded young celery in the colder locations. Only a limited amount from this district is moving into carlot channels and most of it is being sold in the Los Angeles market. Some excellent quality is available at Oxnard. In the southern San Joaquin Valley cold weather has retarded development. Some frost damage is apparent in all fields, and no significant volume will move during the next two weeks.

SWEET CORN: Winter (Fla.) The continued warm weather has been very favorable for plantings of winter corn. Rainfall has been extremely light in the winter corn growing areas and, while a large portion of this acreage is under some type of irrigation, a good rain would greatly improve yield prospects. Harvesting was light and erratic during the first half of January, but the volume during the second half of the month should improve as more mid-winter acreage comes into production. Supplies now coming from the Pompano-Delray, Dade County, Fort Myers, and Everglades sections will continue throughout the winter. Planting is about over in the Pompano and Fort Myers sections and almost completed in Dade County except for a small acreage which may be planted after early fields of potatoes are harvested. Active planting is now underway in the Everglades and will continue during the remainder of January and in February.

CUCUMBERS: Winter (Fla.) Condition ranges from poor to good with the majority of the acreage growing at this time showing prospects for a fair yield. Volume of shipments during the first half of January declined considerably as production from late fall acreage finished up and harvest had started on only a relatively small amount of winter acreage. Production from the winter acreage is expected to show some increase in volume. Imports now coming in from Cuba are being repacked and, as usual during the winter season, will be distributed from Florida shipping points. Current Florida supplies are coming principally from the Immokaoo-Fort Myers, Pompano, and Fort Pierce-Indiantown sections. Harvest is expected to commence in Dade County in late January.

Early Spring: (Fla., Tex.) In Florida, planting in the South Florida sections has been underway since early January and should be about completed by the latter part of the Month. Most of the covered acreage in the Wauchula and Webster sections of Central Florida has been planted and some of this acreage is up to a stand. Most of the open field plantings in this area will be made during the tter part of January and early February.

EGGPLANT: Winter (Fla.) In the important Pompano and Fort Myers sections of South Florida crops are making fair to good progress. There has been little or no setback to eggplant in these areas since early fall and continued warm weather has brought about a much heavier production during the early winter than has occurred for several years. Indications are for a continued good volume throughout the winter period. A light volume is available from the Everglades and a limited movement continues from the fall plantings in the Manatee and Wauchula sections.

ESCAROLE: Winter (Fla.) The escarole and chicory crops have made good growth due to the continued above normal temperatures. However, the quality and yields are not up to expectations due to the warm weather. Close trimming is necessary, particularly in the Everglades. Plantings have been made to provide a continuous volume throughout the winter period and good supplies continue in prospect. Most of the production is coming from the Everglades supplemented by supplies from the Zellwood-Sanford-Oviedo and Manatee-Ruskin sections.

LETTUCE: Winter (Ariz., Calif., Fla., Tex.) In Arizona shipments continue from Yuma. Harvest of the winter crop in the Phoenix area has been completed and the spring deal will not begin for another month. Harvesting of winter lettuce in California continues to be restricted by subnormal temperatures and early morning frosts that continue to plague the Desert areas. Growers are well up on their fields but at any time that temperatures show an appreciable increase, production will expand rapidly. The general quality is excellent but sizes are running small due to cool weather. The weather in Florida has been much too warm for the best development of the crop. Harvesting is active in all of the principal producing areas, but yields are below normal. The Everglades Manatee-Ruskin, Zellwood-Sanford-Winter Garden, and Webster sections are the principal sources of supply. Most of the small late acreage in the McIntosh section has been transplanted. In Texas, good quality lettuce has continued to move from the Lower Valley and Winter Garden sections. Yields, especially in the Lower Valley, have been exceptionally good. Growing conditions have continued favorable for this crop and both areas expect production to be available in fair volume through most of February. Growers in the Winter Garden continue to plantfor a late harvest, starting in late March and continuing active through April.

Early-Spring: (5 States) Earliest seeded fields of California's spring lettuce crop are up to stand but they have not made good progress due to the retarding effects of cold weather. Field preparation and planting operations in the Central Coast producing districts have been delayed by rains. While it might appear at the present time that the California spring crop will be late, it is still too early to forecast this possibility.

ONIONS: Early Spring (Texas) Conditions have continued favorable for plantings of all stages in the irrigated sections and for completing transplanting of some of the late acreages in the Laredo and Winter Garden sections. Early planted crops have made exceptionally good top growth and if no severe setback occurs, there will be considerable acreage for early season harvest. There could be considerable tonnage for late March harvest, but the market outlook will be a factor in the growers' watering and fertilizing plans for development of the earliest plantings. Non-irrigated crops are in need of moisture and thrips was reported to be general in the Coastal Bend section. Crops in the Coastal Bend and Raymondville sections had been sufficiently advanced to furnish some harvest of green onions, but top growth has stopped because of lack of surface moisture. Subsoil moisture was being depleted in some areas. No serious damage has occurred, but moisture is badly needed in all dryland sections

ONIONS: Late Spring (Calif., Ariz., La., Tex., Ga.) In California, planting has been completed in the Desert area and in Kern County. Transplanting is continuing in the Los Angeles, Merced and Stockton areas although operations in the Stockton area have been delayed by wet fields. Transplanting has started in part of the north Texas area. Extensive planting, however, will not get underway until moisture conditions are improved and until after the danger of low temperatures that often occur in late January and early February. Growers are still uncertain of their acreage plans and have been slow in contracting for plants.

PEPPERS: Winter (Fla.) Continued warm weather has been favorable for the winter pepper crop in South Florida. While most of this acreage is under irrigation, a good rain would be beneficial. Supplies during the first half of January increased materially over those of the last half of December. During the second half of January there should be a decided improvement in volume with harvesting getting into full swing in the important Pomano section. The crop in the Fort Myers area is in fair condition and is now in its peak harvest. In the Everglades, light harvesting is in progress and this acreage should reach carlot production around the middle of February. If warm weather continues, the South Florida acreage will move its peak volume much earlier than during the past two seasons.

Spring: (Fla.) Transplanting is over half completed in the important Plant City section and is in progress at Webster. Seed beds in the Gainesville area were mostly planted during the early part of January.

POTATOES: Winter (Tex., Fla.) Harvest of the small acreage of winter potatoes in Texas started the latter part of December and movement has been fairly active during the past two weeks. Most of the crop is expected to be harvested by the early part of February. In Florida, the winter potato crop in the Dade County and Fort Myers sections has made fair to good progress. Top growth is reported to be good but the prolonged period of dry weather is expected to reduce yields from the high level of recent years. The small acreage in the Everglades has mostly been harvested with above average yields. Digging is now active at Fort Myers and most of this production will move from January 15 to February 15. In Dade County, digging is expected to get underway shortly after the first of February.

Early Spring: (Fla., Tex.) Planting of the spring crop in the Hastings section of Florida, is nearly completed. Land has been prepared for the spring acreage in the LaCrosse area where reduced plantings are in prospect. Most of this crop will be seeded during the second half of January. Conditions in Texas have been favorable for planting the early spring crop in the Lower Valley. Planting started around mid-December and was expected to be finished around the middle of January. Most of the acreage was planted earlier than usual.

SPINACH: Winter (Tex., La., Calif.) In Texas, lack of moisture still prevails in the non-irrigated areas but a light movement has continued from the Coastal Bend. Considerable acreage in this area has deteriorated beyond recovery. Some of the Raymondville acreage is under irrigation and movement from this area will continue through February. Crops in the Eagle Pass and Winter Garden sections are furnishing increased supplies and, although solid carlot loadings have shown some increase, the total movement is yet comparatively light. Most growers are harvesting only on orders.

SQUASH: Winter (Fla.) The winter crop in the South Florida areas continues to make fair to good progress. Shipments during the first half of January were slightly heavier than during the last half of December and indications are for continued good volume. The Pompano and Dade County sections will be the principal sources of supply supplemented by a light volume from the Fort Myers, Immokalee, and Indiantown sections.

STRAWBERRIES: Winter (Fla.) The crop in the Plant City, Wauchula, Webster, and Starke-Lawtey sections is in fair to good condition. Harvesting is now active in the Central Florida sections with very light picking in progress in the Starke-Lawtey section of North Florida. The volume from the State is expected to reach peak levels by the latter part of the month.

TOMATOES: Winter (Fla.) The continued warm weather has been favorable for the crop in the South Florida areas, but lack of rainfall is causing some reductions in yield prospects. Active harvesting is now in progress in the important Dade County section and this deal should reach peak volume during February and March. In the Immokalee area, fields for winter harvest are coming into production and this section will be a continuous source of supplies during the winter months.

Early Spring: (Fla., Tex., Calif.) In Florida, seeding for spring harvest in the Fort Pierce, Immokalee, and Manatee-Ruskin areas is about completed and young plants are making favorable progress. Transplanting is in progress in the Trail section of Collier County. Seed beds have mostly been planted in the Webster section and seeding to the field is expected to get started in the Oxford-Belleview-Ocala area during the second half of January. Conditions in Texas have been favorable for early plantings of the Lower Valley crop. A good rain would be beneficial and help to replenish the limited water supply in many sections of the Valley. Most plantings, however, have had enough irrigation to carry the crops for some time. With the favorable growing temperatures of the past two weeks, all crops have had a good start. The Lower Valley is expected to have production at an earlier date than usual. Some plantings were up several inches the latter part of December. In California, freezing temperatures and cold weather in the Imperial Valley have damaged and retarded the covered acreage planted for winter harvest. As a result supplies are light and there appears to be no prospect of an increase during the next two weeks.

WATERMELONS: Late Spring (Calif., Fla.) Plantings in South Florida were nearly completed by early January and most of this early acreage is up and growing with an occasional field starting to run. In the Central Florida area, most of the plantings will be completed by the latter part of January. A good many early fields are up and no material damage was reported from the cold of January 8 and 11. In North Florida, most fields have been prepared for planting and seeding in this area will be active during the second half of January and early February.

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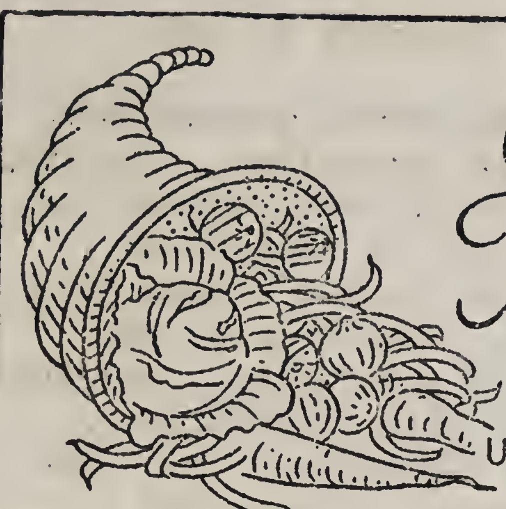

Commercial Truck Crops

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BAE
Washington, D. C.
February 5, 1952

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COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET
TRUCK CROP NEWS -- FEBRUARY 1, 1952

In the winter vegetable producing areas conditions during the second half of January were generally favorable for most commercial truck crops, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. In Florida, a brief cold period occurred during the last few days of the month but the overall damage was very light. The lower temperatures and the rains which accompanied the change in weather were generally beneficial, especially to hardy crops. In California, mild temperatures prevailed with no frosts occurring in vegetable areas since January 15. However, heavy rains caused creeks to overflow and there was some flooding of vegetables in low areas, but actual crop losses appear to be limited. Texas reports unseasonably warm weather with good progress on all crops in irrigated areas but with some deterioration in quality and yield prospects in unirrigated areas. In Louisiana the unseasonably warm weather has been ideal for the preparation of land, but too warm for the best development of hardy winter vegetable crops.

In South Carolina weather conditions were favorable for planting spring crops during most of the second half of the month.

In Florida harvesting of tender crops continues active in the South Florida areas and the movement of hardy vegetables is increasing in all of the principal producing sections. This is borne out by the fact that the volume of vegetables from the State during the second half of January increased about a third over the previous semi-monthly period. The largest factors in this increase were tomatoes and cabbage with peppers and potatoes also showing sharp increases over the previous period of comparatively light movement.

In Texas, currently maturing vegetables are of very good quality, but cooler weather is needed for quality to be maintained. The shortage of water for irrigation is affecting the development of some of the later plantings. This shortage of water is becoming critical in most areas. Early planted spring crops, all irrigated and mostly in the Lower Valley, are well advanced. In the early non-irrigated sections, considerable land is prepared for planting of cantaloups, cucumbers, watermelons and other crops as soon as moisture conditions are suitable. Supplies of hardy type vegetables are expected to be available in good volume for the next two months.

In the Salt River Valley of Arizona harvesting of vegetables is in the in-between period since nearly all of the winter crops have been harvested and the spring crops have not started to move. The Yuma deal is still in progress with lettuce the principal commodity being harvested. Frosts caused considerable damage to carrot tops but no damage to roots. The spring crops appear to be in good condition and many fields of lettuce have already been thinned. Considerable improvement in the supply of irrigation water has taken place this winter.

In California, wet fields are hampering harvest operations and ground preparation. Seeding of spring crops is practically at a standstill in many localities. Quality, production, and plant condition will deteriorate unless fields in some coastal districts begin to dry. It will be some time before operations can be resumed on heavier soils. There will be considerable delay in setting the spring celery crop which is grown primarily on heavy land in Los Angeles County. Planting of some other spring crops is being thrown off schedule as a result of wet fields. Movement of vegetables from California remains at a relatively low ebb with only carrots, celery, and lettuce moving out in volume. Loadings of other commodities are somewhat lighter than normal for this season of the year. Shipments are expected to show some increase in February as cauliflower and broccoli production increases in Central Coast areas.

ARTICHOKES: Winter (Calif.) Artichokes continue in seasonally light supply but production is expected to increase during February unless low temperatures are experienced. Most supplies continue to show frost discoloration and some lots show the effects of excessive field moisture.

LIMA BEANS: Winter (Fla.) The lima bean crop in the Pompano-Delray section is generally in fair condition. Current supplies from the reduced acreage are still light but are continuing to show a slight increase in volume. Indications are that plantings for spring harvest in the Everglades will be extremely light.

SNAP BEANS: Winter (Fla.) The snap bean crop in the South Florida sections is generally in fair condition. Lack of rainfall has affected the yield and quality and the recent cold winds have further reduced yield and quality prospects for the next few weeks. The recent rains, however, should prove very beneficial to the later plantings. In the important Pompano section, the current volume is slightly down from the recent high levels, but if weather conditions continue favorable, a good volume is in prospect throughout February and most of March. In Dade County, which is the second most important producing section of winter beans, the condition of the crop is only fair, but harvesting is now active. A very light volume continues to move from the Everglades from the much reduced early winter acreage. Planting of snap beans in the Dade County and Pompano areas are expected to be largely completed by mid-February. In the Everglades, light planting has been in progress since mid-January and will become active in early February, continuing until around the middle of March. The pole bean crop in Dade County continues in active harvest, but current yields are generally below normal expectations. Planting of pole beans in Dade County is expected to continue until around the first of March. Planting in the Manatee-Ruskin section got started in late January.

BEETS: Winter (Texas) Supplies of beets are available in good volume in all areas of the Valley and growing crops are in good condition. Movement of some of the advanced crops has been slow, and if harvest is delayed too long, some of these crops will be marketed as topped stock. Production in fairly good volume is expected to be available through March.

Spring (La., S. C., N.C., Va.) Planting of beets is about complete in South Carolina and part of the crop is now being thinned.

BROCCOLI: Spring (Calif.) Harvest is at a peak in Imperial Valley and production should continue heavy for another ten days to two weeks but will end late in February. Quality in early January was off due to frost discoloration, but is now excellent and should remain excellent for the balance of the deal. Production in Central Coast districts will continue at about present levels until the spring crop reaches maturity late in February. Quality is reportedly very good in the Santa Maria area and a portion of the supply is moving to freezers. In the Salinas and San Jose areas much of the production shows frost discoloration and slime, with current supplies going to local markets. Plant development has been retarded there by cold weather during the past two months and yields have been lowered as a consequence.

CABBAGE: Winter (Calif., Ariz., Tex., Fla.) In the Imperial Valley of California, defects caused by frost damage are limiting cabbage production at present. Only good quality is being shipped and poorer quality is being diverted to local markets. Production has passed its peak but will continue in volume for the next two weeks. Harvest on spring cabbage will begin in south coast regions in mid-February. There is some good cabbage coming on in San Diego County but production

CABBAGE: Winter (Cont'd) there and in other south coast counties will not be heavy until March. In Arizona, the deal is nearly over, but light shipments are expected to continue during February. In Texas, the quality of cabbage being marketed has been exceptionally good despite the warm weather that has continued through January, but sizes have been small. Considerable acreage of young cabbage will need cooler weather for quality to be maintained. Supplies will continue to be available in good volume through February, and if favorable growing conditions prevail, much acreage will furnish production for March harvest. Plantings for March harvest are a little higher than earlier reports indicated, but no change in the overall acreage for the season is indicated. Yields have been very good. In Florida the condition of the cabbage crop is generally fair to good. Growers have generally been cutting cabbage on the young side in order to take advantage of the good market which prevailed during most of January. Now that the market has declined to much lower levels, quality requirements will be higher. The recent cool weather and rains should materially improve the quality and yields. Supplies increased materially during the second half of January and the volume is expected to improve further during the first half of February, with the peak movement occurring during the second half of February and March. Transplanting is about completed, but light setting for spring harvest will continue well into February.

Early Spring: (La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S.C.) In Mississippi plants are now being brought into the Copiah county area and most of the acreage is expected to be set in the fields during the first three weeks of February. The acreage is expected to be smaller than in 1951. Principal type will be Round Dutch. In South Carolina, the spring cabbage crop is in good condition. Plants are in various stages of growth depending upon date set. Early plantings got off to a good start but reports indicate that in some areas the crop is suffering from a bad infestation of aphids. Harvest is expected to begin by mid-March.

CANTALOUPS: Spring (Calif., Fla., Ariz.) In California planting of the early covered acreage of cantaloups has been completed in the Desert areas and growers are actively thinning the most advanced fields. The crop has made good progress to date and frost damage has been negligible. Recent high temperatures for this season of the year have been beneficial to plant growth. The Imperial Valley acreage will show a reduction again this year in both covered and open plantings. Competition with other crops for ground and the poor economic position of Imperial Valley cantaloups in past seasons are factors contributing to the decline.

CAULIFLOWER: Winter (Calif., Ariz., Tex., Fla.) In Arizona, the deal is nearly over. No further shipments are expected after about February 8 or 10. In Texas, harvest of cauliflower is still active in the Winter Garden and Eagle Pass sections. Sizes of some of the recent harvestings have been large, but the quality is good. Most of the remaining crop is expected to be harvested by the latter part of February. The condition of the cauliflower crop in Florida is generally fair to good, but shows some effects of the long period of warm dry weather. The recent cool weather and rains should materially improve the prospects of the younger plantings. Harvesting continues active in the Manatee-Ruskin and Sanford-Winter Garden sections with a light volume originating in the Hastings and Dade County sections.

Early Spring (Calif., Ore.) In California, harvesting of spring cauliflower is under way in all sections of the State. The recent rise in temperatures has caused production to increase, particularly in the Santa Maria area. Quality there is very good and freezers have been receiving some supplies. Harvest is

CAULIFLOWER: Early Spring (Cont'd) active on a small acreage in Imperial Valley and most of this supply is being shipped out-of-State. In the Alvarado-Centerville district of Alameda County about 100 acres of fall cauliflower and 200 acres of spring cauliflower were lost due to flooding on January 12-13. Additional acreage there is in critical condition yet due to wet fields but much of this acreage will survive with clearing weather. Yields in this district have been reduced during the past two months due to cool weather retarding plant development. Production generally will increase late in February when additional acreage reaches maturity.

CARROTS: Winter (Calif., Ariz., Tex., La.) In California, carrot production in the Desert area is increasing slowly and should continue this trend during the next two weeks. Crop movement should follow a normal pattern this season and heavy shipments are not anticipated for February and March. Yields to date have been satisfactory but below last year's level due to less favorable weather conditions. Harvest, particularly on heavy soils, is still being hampered by wet fields due to the rain of January 17. There is a wide range in quality at present and top quality supplies are limited. Tops in some fields are lowering the grade of bunched stock and some packs are off grade because of rough or pale roots. Imperial Valley shippers have found it hard to control quality this season with inexperienced tying crews. General quality should improve as younger fields mature. In Arizona, winter carrots were damaged by frost. Tops were in such poor condition that the bulk of the crop was topped and much fewer bunched carrots were moved this season. However, roots are of good quality. Harvesting of the winter crop continues on a small scale and it is expected that this crop will be finished by about February 20. In Texas, good quality carrots are available in volume in both the Lower Valley and Winter Garden irrigated sections. Growing conditions have been exceptionally favorable for all crops and the quality of recent production has been very good. However, considerable young acreage was badly in need of water by the latter part of January and quality and yield may be lowered unless moisture is available soon. Should favorable weather develop early in February, there will be production for active harvest into the early part of April. The small acreage in the non-irrigated section of the Coastal Bend is making fairly good progress, considering the lack of moisture in that area.

Spring: (Calif., Ariz.) In Arizona, spring carrots are coming along in good shape and the first movement is expected to start early in April.

CELERY: Winter (Fla., Calif., Ariz.) The winter celery crop in Florida continues to make fair to good progress, but yields and quality have been affected by the prolonged period of warm weather and lack of rainfall. Yields have generally been running below the good crop of last winter. The plants have made rapid growth but sizes are generally running smaller than usual for this season of the year. The recent cool weather should materially improve the quality and sizes. All of the major sections are now in active harvest and the movement should continue at a fairly stable level during the remainder of the winter period. In California, January rains and warmer weather hastened plant growth, advancing late fields to a point where heavy production should continue during the next two weeks from the winter celery acreage in San Diego County. Movement from there has passed the peak and about 60 percent of the acreage has been cut. It appears that the bulk of the remaining acreage will be harvested during February and only limited supplies will be available from this section during the first half of March. Although there has been some damage from frost and disease, the quality of current harvestings is good to excellent for the deal as a whole and a majority of the packs are grading straight U.S. No. 1. In Orange County frost damage was quite severe and some fields are being allowed to regrow. Local market supplies from both Chula Vista and Orange County are

CELERY: Winter (Cont'd) heavy. The heart market is flooded with stripped celery from frost damaged fields. Harvest is continuing on a small acreage in Kern, Tulare and Ventura Counties but supplies in these districts are negligible. In Arizona, prospects indicate good yields and quality. The first shipments are expected early next week. Some small amount of celery, mainly for local consumption, has already been harvested.

Spring: (Fla., Calif.) In Florida setting of spring celery at Sarasota has been completed. In the Everglades, most of the spring acreage has been set, but transplanting will continue for a few weeks. Transplanting continues in the Oviedo area and is active at Zellwood and in the Oklawaha-Island Grove section of North Florida.

SWEET CORN: Winter (Fla.) In Florida the prolonged period of warm dry weather has affected the yield prospects of the mid and late winter corn crop in the South Florida area. The movement during February is expected to continue rather irregular and it will be late March before a sustained volume develops. Supplies during the first half of the month will come principally from the Pompano-Boynton, Everglades, Dade County, and Fort Myers-Immokalee areas. In the important Everglades section, planting has been active since late December and if no unfavorable weather develops, the volume from this section should improve materially around mid-March. Spring harvest in this section continues active with some growers planning to have production available into June.

CUCUMBERS: Winter (Fla.) In Florida, cucumbers for winter harvest range from poor to good condition. The recent cold winds have caused some damage in yield prospects, but with favorable conditions, younger plantings should recover from most of this setback. The Fort Myers-Immokalee area is the principal source of winter cucumbers at this time and the volume from this area should show some increase during the first half of February. Light supplies are coming in at Pompano, but most of the cucumbers originating from this point are imports from Cuba most of which are repacked locally. Scattered harvesting is in progress in the Fort Pierce area and this section should continue to be the source of light supplies until spring plantings come into production. Light harvesting has started in Dade County and this section will also be the source of light supplies during the remainder of the winter period. If weather conditions continue favorable, a fairly good volume is in prospect from South Florida during the remainder of the winter period.

Early Spring (Fla., Tex.) In Florida, planting of the spring crop in the Immokalee-Fort Myers and lower East Coast sections was practically completed by the first of February. In the Wauchula and Webster sections of Central Florida, planting of the covered acreage was mostly done in late December and early January. Some open field plantings have been made in the Wauchula section, but most of this acreage will be planted in early February. Open field plantings in the Webster-Winter Garden section will also mostly be planted in February. In the Manatee-Ruskin section, indications are for a reduced spring acreage. Some early plantings have been made and are up and growing at this time.

EGGPLANT: Winter (Fla.) In Florida the condition of the winter eggplant crop in the important Pompano and Fort Myers sections of South Florida is generally fair to good. The prolonged period of warm weather has been very favorable for this crop and the early production has been much heavier than in recent years. The cold winds of late January will cause some scarring of the fruit for harvest during the next few weeks, but with favorable weather, indications are for a continued good volume throughout the winter period. A light volume is available from the Everglades and a limited movement continues from the Manatee section.

EGGPLANT: Spring (Fla.) In Florida, transplanting has started on the spring acreage in the Plant City section. In the South Florida areas, the younger acreage which will mostly furnish a production for spring harvest, is generally in fair to good condition.

ESCAROLE: Winter (Fla.) In Florida, escarole and chicory shipments moved in a fairly uniform volume through January. Plantings have been made to provide a continuous volume throughout the winter months and if no unfavorable conditions develop, indications are that supplies will continue to be available in good volume. The prolonged warm weather has not been favorable for these crops and yields have been slightly below normal. The recent cool weather has been beneficial and yields and quality should show some improvement. Most of the production at this time is coming from the Everglades supplemented by a light volume from the Zellwood-Sanford-Oviedo and Manatee-Ruskin sections.

LETTUCE: Winter (Ariz., Calif., Fla., Tex.) Higher temperatures brought on heavy production of lettuce in the Imperial Valley of California beginning January 21. By January 28 an unsatisfactory lettuce market was restricting production with most operators limiting loadings to 4s and shipping 5s on orders only. Unless cool weather sets in again, production in Imperial Valley is expected to remain heavy for another two weeks. By mid-February volume will begin to decline and supplies late in that month and in early-March should be more moderate. Quality has continued excellent and solidity has improved with warmer weather. A few cracked ribs were noted on January 28 when temperatures rose to 76 degrees, but cooler weather should slow the too rapid growth of mature heads. Temperatures around 80 degrees during the next few days can be damaging. Harvest on the winter acreage at Blythe should be about completed within the next two weeks. The spring acreage there will not be ready until around March 1. Harvesting continues active in Florida with most of the production at this time coming from the Everglades and Manatee-Ruskin sections. Light supplies are also available in the Sanford-Winter Garden-Zellwood, Webster and Samsula sections of Central Florida. The small late acreage in the McIntosh section of North Florida has been transplanted and is generally reported to be making slow progress. The prolonged period of warm weather has generally been unfavorable for this crop, especially in the important Everglades section. The recent cool weather is expected to benefit the acreage remaining for harvest in the State and if conditions are favorable, a fair volume is indicated throughout the balance of the winter period. In Texas, liberal supplies of lettuce have continued to be available in the Lower Valley, and the later crops are in good condition. Shipments will continue fairly active through February if market conditions justify harvesting. A light movement has continued from the Winter Garden section and plantings for early spring harvest are getting started under favorable conditions.

Early Spring: (Ariz., Calif., Ga., S.C., N.C.) In California, early plantings in the San Joaquin Valley and in coastal sections are up to stand but have made slow progress due to the retarding effects of cold weather. A normal acreage was planted to January 1 but very little acreage has been seeded during January because of wet fields. In South Carolina, planting has been practically completed and the crop is in good condition.

ONIONS: Early Spring (Texas) Irrigated crops have made exceptionally good growth. Some fields in the Laredo section and scattered areas of the Winter Garden now have top growth comparable to that of a month later in some past years. If these fields escape adverse growing conditions the balance of the season, there could be considerable production available by mid-March. Non-irrigated crops in the Coastal Bend have held up remarkably well considering the long period without

ONIONS: Early Spring (Cont'd) moisture. Most plants have a fairly good top growth and a healthy appearance. While normal development is being retarded, it is believed that most crops would respond rapidly should favorable moisture conditions occur soon. Thrips are in some crops in the Coastal Bend area but most plants have held a good color. Both irrigated and dry-land crops in the Raymondville section need water; water for irrigation has been scarce in this section for some time. Transplanting of the Eagle Pass crop was completed around the middle of January and all crops in this section, although somewhat later than other irrigated areas, have started growing under favorable conditions.

Late Spring: (Calif., Ariz., La., Tex., Ga.) Transplanting of the north Texas crop is limited to scattered areas where moisture was suitable for field work. Most of the early plantings need moisture and field work is being delayed. Plants are plentiful and can be moved into the area on short notice. Planting can be held off until the latter part of February without serious delay in the usual marketing period. In past years, some acreage has been planted as late as the early part of March and produced satisfactory yields.

GREEN PEAS: Winter (Fla., Tex., Calif.) The crop at Calipatria, California will come into production early in February. Shipments are expected to be light but steady from about February 10 to March 10. The crop is in good condition and better than normal yields are in prospect, given favorable weather.

Early Spring (Calif., Miss., S.C., Va.) In South Carolina, approximately three-fourths of the crop has been planted and reports indicate that planting will be completed by mid-month. Early plantings are in good condition.

PEPPERS: Winter (Fla.) The winter pepper crop in South Florida continues to make good progress. The light to moderate rains which fell in the winter producing sections during the past week were very beneficial. Production improved sharply during the second half of January. The important Pompano section should reach full harvest in early February and continue to maintain a good volume throughout the winter period. In the Fort Myers area, the peak production has been reached. Older fields are beginning to go back, but younger plantings are just getting into production. This area will continue to be the second important source of supplies during the winter period. In the Everglades, the crop is in good condition Light harvesting is in progress and the volume from this section should improve materially during February if no setbacks occur. Light supplies are also coming from the Indiantown, Dade County, and Manatee sections.

Spring: (Fla.) Planting of the spring crop in the important Plant City area has been active during the second half of January. Most of the regular fields have been set and light transplantings have been made in the strawberry fields. Transplanting of this acreage will gradually increase, going in heavy by the middle of the month. Very little damage was incurred by the frost at the close of January. Very light transplanting has been done in the Webster section at the time of the cold. Some unprotected plantings were killed, but the overall loss was light. Seed beds were covered.

Early Summer: (La., Miss., N.C.) In Mississippi, beds are being prepared and seed planted for this year's crop.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Winter (Tex., Fla.) In Florida, digging is in its peak in the Fort Myers section. The bulk of this production should be moved by mid-February; but some late plantings will prolong harvest throughout the entire month. This crop is not digging out as good yield as was obtained last season, but sizes and quality are generally good. In the important Dade County section, harvesting will start the first week of February, but it will be about the middle of the month before digging reaches its peak level. Indications are also that the yields on this crop will be slightly below the excellent yields obtained last season.

Early Spring: (Fla., Tex.) Planting has generally been completed in the important spring areas of Florida. The recent rains have been beneficial for getting the crop started and no material damage has been reported from the cold. Acreages for spring harvest include the important Hastings section with smaller acreages in the LaCrosse, West Florida, Everglades, Indiantown, and Balm sections. In Texas, exceptionally good growing weather has prevailed for this crop but the supply of water for irrigation is scarce. Most crops were planted under favorable moisture and growing conditions and got a good start. Yield prospects could be lowered materially by continued lack of water. Should favorable weather develop harvest could start around mid-March, and with the small acreage this year, could be completed by the early part of April.

Late Spring: (12 States) In California, early fields in the Edison district of Kern County are just coming up and planting is now active in other Kern districts and will continue until March 1. Planting has just started in the Charleston area of South Carolina and will be general within a few days. Reports indicate that planting in this and other areas of the State will continue through February.

SHALLOTS: Winter (Louisiana) Warm weather accompanied by heavy dews and a rain on January 27 has been unfavorable for the winter crop. It is reported that harvest has been discontinued in a good many fields due to poor quality.

Spring: (Louisiana) The spring crop is reported to be in fair condition with shipments expected to begin around March 1. Continued warm weather accompanied by rains could materially reduce the prospects of this crop between now and harvest.

SPINACH: Winter (Tex., La., Calif., Miss.) In Texas, supplies during the balance of the season will come mainly from the irrigated sections. Most of the remaining acreage in the Coastal Bend is being abandoned, and the quality of spinach on considerable acreage in the Raymondville section has been affected by mould. Growers in the Winter Garden section have been using insect and plant disease control measures consistently all season, and as a result quality and yields have been very good. The long period of warm weather has contributed to rapid plant growth. Many of the early crops in the Eagle Pass section were very disappointing. Control measures have not been practiced generally in this section. There is considerable young acreage in the Eagle Pass area, and if growing conditions are favorable, there should be considerable production for early March harvest. Supplies from the Winter Garden district will continue to be plentiful through February. Shipments from the area around Greenville, Mississippi, are expected to start about February 10. Some fields have had water damage but most of the acreage is now showing good quality spinach.

SQUASH: Winter (Florida) Although the prolonged dry weather reduced yield prospects of squash in the winter producing sections of South Florida, a fairly heavy volume has continued to more from this area. The recent rains should prove beneficial to younger plantings and a continued good production is in prospect for the remainder of the winter period. The Dade County and Pompano sections are the principal sources of supply at this time, but widely scattered plantings in the Fort Myers-Immokalee and lower West Coast sections are also contributing a fair volume.

Spring: (Florida) Light planting has started in the important Plant City area, but most of this acreage will be seeded during the first half of February. Planting in the important Ocala-McIntosh section of North Florida will also get started in early February with most of the crop going in around mid-February.

STRAWBERRIES: Winter (Florida) In the important Plant City-Wauchula-Webster section of Central Florida, the winter strawberry crop is expected to reach its peak volume during February, but active harvest will continue through March if no setbacks occur. The crops are generally in good condition, but yields have been considerably below expectations. No material damage has been reported from the recent frost which occurred in this area, but some blooms were killed, particularly in the Webster section. In the Starke-Lawtey section of North Florida, fairly heavy damage was reported to green fruit and open bloom by the recent cold and production from this section will be reduced for the next few weeks.

Early Spring: (La., Ala., Tex., Calif.) The Louisiana strawberry crop is much further advanced than normal. Unseasonably warm weather during January has pushed the crop rapidly and with continued warm weather, shipments can be expected to begin around February 9. Today the crop is in good condition with most of the fields scraped and strawed. However, the advanced stage of growth causes the crop to be extremely vulnerable to possible future freeze damage. Growers anticipate a short harvest season if temperatures continue warm.

TOMATOES: Winter (Florida) The winter crop in the South Florida area is rather irregular, but most of the acreage continues to make fair to good progress. The dry weather, some blight, and insects have affected yield prospects, but with favorable growing conditions during the remainder of the season, continued good volume is in prospect. In the important Dade County section, yields have been rather light, but later plantings show improved prospects. This deal should be in its peak from mid-February to mid-March, but later plantings will continue to provide some production well into the spring period. Practically all transplanting in this section was completed by the first of February. The crop in the Dania-Hallandale section has made rapid growth and light harvesting is now in progress. In the Immokalee section, the winter plantings are now in production and a good volume is indicated from this acreage during February and March. The winter acreage in the Indiantown section is in fair to good condition and is expected to continue harvesting throughout February. Late plantings in the Manatee-Ruskin section are still in production and with favorable weather will continue harvesting throughout the first half of February.

Early Spring: (Fla., Tex., Calif.) In Florida, late plantings in Dade County have generally been benefitted by the recent rains and are making good progress. The acreage in the Trail section of Collier County has been set and is reported to be in good condition. Seeding in the Immokalee, Fort Pierce, and Manatee sections has largely been completed. Most of the acreage in the Webster-Oxford-Belleview-Ocala area has been seeded and some of the earlier plantings are now up. No reports have been received which would indicate any material damage from the recent cold to these young plantings. Conditions in Texas indicate an earlier than usual crop in the Lower Valley, and with a longer than usual harvesting period average per acre yields will run high. Most plantings are up to a good stand. Some of the earliest fields had plants that were starting to bloom the latter part of January. The extent that these early blooms will continue to hold is unpredictable, but under similar conditions in some past years an early bloom held enough for solid carlot loadings to start the latter part of March. Another factor to be considered in the development of this crop is the water supply. Most plantings had sufficient irrigation to get a good start, but the low water supply was becoming critical in all sections by the latter part of January. In California, light supplies continue to be available from the covered acreage planted in Imperial Valley for winter harvest. Production is expected to increase during February as additional acreage becomes available for picking.

WATERMELONS: Late Spring (Calif., Fla.) In the South Florida area, planting of watermelons was mostly completed by early January and most of this acreage is up and growing, ranging from just up to running. Occasional early patches are farther advanced, but most of the acreage in the important Immokalee section is in the running stage. In the Central Florida area, original planting was mostly completed by the latter part of the month. Some of the oldest fields were bunched to run, but most of the acreage ranges from very small to just coming up. In North Florida, planting is in progress and some seeding will continue during the first half of February. No particular damage has been reported from the recent cold wave.

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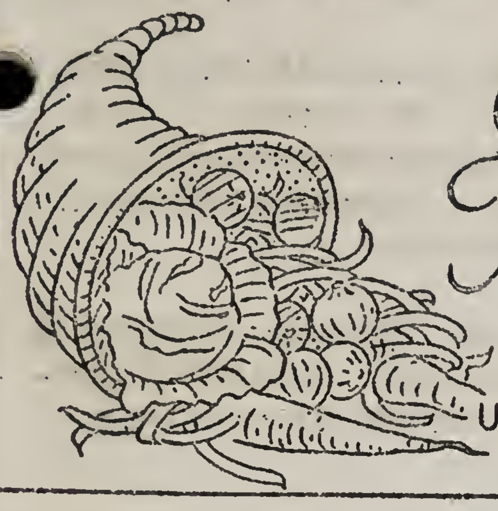

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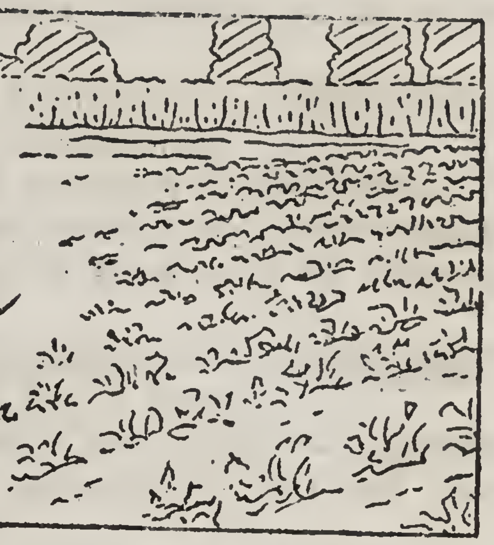

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BAE

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COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION FEBRUARY 1, 1952

Production of commercial truck crops which will furnish fresh market supplies during the winter months is now expected to be 6 percent below the 1951 winter production and 3 percent above the 1941-50 average, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports today. A small tropical storm occurred in the winter vegetable producing section of south Florida on February 2 causing some crop damage, particularly to those crops nearing and in the harvest stage. The effects of this storm, based on early reports, are reflected in the current estimates. Further investigation may necessitate some changes in the overall prospects. Prospective production of the 18 winter crops is now placed at 1,406,700 tons, compared with 1,501,300 tons in 1951, and the 1941-50 average of 1,361,400 tons. Overall changes by crops from the January 1 prospects were relatively small. Slight improvement was shown by carrots, cauliflower and peas. Snap and lima beans, cabbage, cucumbers, escarole, lettuce, and shallots show slight declines. Improved prospects on tomatoes, peppers and eggplant were nullified by the storm in south Florida. Indicated production on the other winter crops is unchanged from a month ago.

The prospective spring plantings for 7 of the 21 crops for which intended or preliminary acreage reports are available total 304,700 acres. This is a 10 percent increase over the acreage for harvest on these same crops last spring and a 6 percent increase over the 1941-50 average. Of the crops reported the greatest change from last season is in spring onions. The early spring acreage in southern Texas is 40,500 acres, compared to the short crop of 9,200 acres last year. The prospective acreage in the late spring States (Calif., Ariz., La., Texas (north), and Ga.) is 19,900 acres, down 17 percent from last year. Cabbage and watermelons show slight increases with asparagus, cantaloups, and shallots indicating very minor changes. The spring acreage of cauliflower in California and Oregon shows a decrease of 11 percent.

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ARTICHOKES: Production prospects for the winter artichoke crop in California are unchanged from the previous estimate in December. The season's crop is expected to produce 872,000 boxes which is an increase of approximately 39 percent over last season and 17 percent above the 1941-50 average. Supplies are expected to show some increase during February with favorable weather.

LIMA BEANS: The winter crop in Florida was damaged by winds and rain on February 2 and yield prospects reduced from those of a month ago. Indicated production is now 56,000 bushels compared with 63,000 bushels harvested last winter and the 1941-50 average of 122,000 bushels.

SNAP BEANS: Production prospects of winter snap beans in Florida were lowered by the storm in the important Pompano and Dade County sections on February 2. A production of 2,890,000 bushels for fresh market is now indicated compared with 3,116,000 bushels last winter. Production during January was heavy, but the volume during February will be reduced considerably. Younger plantings for March harvest are expected to produce normal yields with favorable weather.

CABBAGE: Prospects for the winter crop are not quite as good as on January 1. The present indicated production of 326,900 tons is 15 percent below last winter's crop of 384,600 tons and 20 percent below the 1941-50 average of 406,100 tons.

In the eight late spring States, intentions to plant reports from growers point to a 10 percent reduction from last spring's late acreage, or 10,710 acres compared with 11,900 acres in 1951. All States in the group with the exception of Washington plan smaller acreages than were grown in 1951. If these plans materialize the acreage for harvest this year will be slightly above the 1941-50 average of 10,570 acres.

CANTALOUPS: Plantings of the early "covered" acreage in southern California are estimated to be 9,500 acres--about one percent below the 9,600 acres harvested in 1951 but 4 percent above the 1941-50 average of 9,140 acres.

CARROTS: February 1 conditions indicate a winter crop of 7,409,000 bushels--20 percent below last winter's production of 9,214,000 bushels and 8 percent below the 1941-50 average of 8,050,000 bushels. The expected reduction below 1951 occurs in California and Arizona. Both the Texas and Louisiana crops are expected to be somewhat larger than a year ago.

CAULIFLOWER: The winter crop is turning out better than was indicated by January 1 conditions. However, the present estimate of 2,501,000 crates is still 13 percent below last winter's production of 2,861,000 crates and 21 percent below the 1941-50 average of 3,153,000 crates. Prospective crops in Arizona and California are below both the 1951 and average production while increases over 1951 and average are indicated for Texas and Louisiana.

CUCUMBERS: The winter crop in Florida is now placed at 196,000 bushels. Yield prospects improved during the past month but the storm of February 2 wiped out this gain and further lowered the prospective production to 8 percent below the January 1 forecast. This winter's production is 5 percent above the 1946-5 average of 187,000 bushels. There were only 50,000 bushels harvested last winter.

EGGPLANT: Indicated production for the winter crop in Florida shows no change from from a month ago. While yield prospects improved during the past month the storm of February 2 reduced them to the January 1 level. The current estimate for the winter crop is 340,000 bushels compared with 136,000 bushels compared with 136,000 bushels in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 248,000 bushels.

ESCAROLE: The winter crop of escarole and chicory in Florida deteriorated somewhat due to the warm weather during December and January. A production of 2,025,000 bushels is now in prospect. This is about 15 percent less than the total production of last season.

LETTUCE: Indicated production for the winter crop--slightly below the January 1 prospects--is placed at 9,760,000 crates. This is a 4 percent smaller crop than the 10,201,000 crates produced in 1951 but 21 percent above the 1941-50 average of 8,072,000 crates.

ONIONS: Intention to plant reports from the early summer producing areas indicate an avearage increase of 3 percent over 1951 in the acreage to be planted for harvest in 1952. Increases are reported in Washington--12 percent, Iowa--45 percent, Oklahoma--33 percent, and New Jersey--3 percent. On the other hand, New Mexico and Virginia growers plan decreases of 11 and 29 percent respectively.

GREEN PEAS: Production in Texas, only State reporting a winter crop for 1952, is is now placed at 52,000 bushels compared with 30,000 bushels in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 163,000 bushels. The yield per acre has been turning out better than was indicated by conditions on January 1.

GREEN PEPPERS: Yield prospects on the winter crop in Florida improved during the past month, but the storm of February 2 wiped out this potential gain in production as well as reducing the quality of marketings for the next few weeks. The prospective production is 1,488,000 bushels compared with 1,081,000 bushels in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 1,128,000 bushels.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: A production of 2,445,000 bushels is indicated for winter harvest in Florida and Texas. This is 10 percent below expectations on January 1 but 12 percent above last winter production and 32 percent above the 1941-50 average. The decrease in production is due to the decline in yield prospects in Florida when unusually dry weather prevailed during the most of the growing period. The storm on February 2 further reduced the prospects on late plantings. The bulk of the production in the Fort Myers section should be moved by mid-February. In the important Dade County section harvesting is just getting under way and should reach its peak level by the middle of the month. In Texas, near average yields are in prospect.

Growers planting intentions indicate 62,600 acres for the summer group of States. This is a reduction of approximately 5 percent below last year and a 47 percent reduction from the 1941-50 average. The important States of New Jersey and Virginia show a reduction of 6 and 8 percent respectively. Decreases ranging from 10 to 20 percent are indicated in Georgia, Texas, Nebraska, Kentucky, and Maryland. In Missouri and Kansas sharp increases over the small harvested acreage of last year are in prospect, but the combined intentions in these two States are still about 75 percent below the 1944-50 average.

SHALLOTS: The winter crop in Louisiana deteriorated somewhat during January from the warm weather which was accompanied by heavy dews and some rain. Harvest has been discontinued in a good many fields due to poor quality. The winter production is now estimated at 385,000 bushels which is a 15 percent reduction from the good prospects indicated in December. The spring crop is estimated at 220,000 bushels which is 12 percent less than last season's production, but still slightly above the 1941-50 average.

STRAWBERRIES: The winter crop in Florida has not been yielding as well as was indicated by conditions on January 1 and prospective production is now 336,000 crates--7 percent below last winter's crop of 360,000 crates but 34 percent above the 1941-50 average of 251,000 crates.

In the four early spring States acreage for harvest is reported to be 14,000 acres --51 percent below last spring's early acreage of 28,450 acres and 38 percent below the 1941-50 average of 22,710 acres. Louisiana, Alabama and Texas report decreases below both 1951 and average while southern California reports increases of 15 percent over 1951 and 54 percent over average (1941-50).

TOMATOES: Production prospects for the winter crop in Florida improved during January, but all of this improvement was wiped out by the storm of February 2. That acreage which was in the active and advanced harvesting stage was damaged the most. Younger plantings are expected to overcome most of the setback. Prospective production for this winter crop is held at 2,325,000 bushels for fresh market compared with 2,128,000 bushels in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 1,745,000 bushels.

Winter and Spring - Acreage and Indicated Production Reported to Date for 1952 with Comparisons

Seasonal Group and Crop	ACREAGE: 10-year av. 2/ 1941-50 Acres	ACREAGE: 1951 Acres	ACREAGE: Ind. 1952 Acres	ACREAGE: Ind. 1952 % of av. %	ACREAGE: Ind. 1952 % of '51 %	PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 1/: 10-year av. 2/ 1941-50 Tons	PRODUCTION: 1951 Tons	PRODUCTION: Ind. 1952 Tons	PRODUCTION: Ind. 1952 % of av. %	PRODUCTION: Ind. 1952 % of '51 %
WINTER:										
Artichokes	7,700	7,400	8,300	108	112	14,900	12,600	17,400	117	138
Lima Beans	1,900	900	700	37	78	1,900	1,000	900	47	90
Snap Beans	29,940	32,800	34,000	114	104	39,200	46,700	43,400	111	93
Beets	7,590	4,000	3,000	40	75	28,200	10,900	11,700	41	107
Cabbage 3/	62,420	43,250	42,700	68	99	406,100	384,600	326,900	80	85
Carrots	32,380	32,350	28,650	88	89	201,300	230,400	185,200	92	80
Cauliflower	10,970	9,800	7,800	71	80	58,300	52,900	46,300	79	88
Celery	9,130	9,520	10,300	113	108	170,800	253,700	253,800	149	100
Cucumbers	4/ 1,170	500	1,700	145	340	4/ 4,500	1,200	4,700	104	392
Eggplant	680	350	850	125	243	4,100	2,300	5,600	137	243
Escarole	2,370	4,700	4,500	190	96	14,600	29,700	25,300	173	85
Kale	1,810	2,200	2,200	122	100	6,300	7,700	7,900	125	103
Lettuce	49,480	69,300	55,000	111	79	282,500	357,000	341,600	121	96
Green Peas	10,070	2,350	800	8	34	9,900	2,100	800	8	38
Green Peppers	3,290	2,300	3,500	106	152	14,100	13,500	18,600	132	138
Shallots	2,660	3,000	3,500	132	117	3,700	3,400	4,800	130	141
Spinach	40,260	23,140	31,500	78	136	56,500	35,200	50,200	89	143
Tomatoes	12,000	11,200	15,500	129	138	46,200	56,400	61,600	133	109
TOTAL WINTER 3/	285,370	259,060	254,500	89	98	1361,400	1501,300	1406,700	103	94
EARLY SPRING										
Asparagus 3/	82,390	82,500	81,100	98	98					
Cabbage	21,020	11,100	13,200	63	119					
Cauliflower	9,340	7,800	6,950	74	89					
Onions	43,300	9,200	40,500	94	440					
LATE SPRING:										
Asparagus 3/	44,990	51,940	53,340	119	103					
Cabbage 3/	11,130	11,900	10,710	96	90					
Onions	19,340	23,900	19,900	103	83					
Watermelons	44,910	66,400	67,500	150	102					
SPRING: 5/										
Asparagus 3/	127,380	134,440	134,440	106	100					
Cabbage 3/	32,150	23,000	23,910	74	104					
Cantaloups 6/	9,140	9,600	9,500	104	99					
Cauliflower 7/	9,340	7,800	6,950	74	89					
Honey Balls 6/	470	140	0	--	--					
Honey Dews 6/	220	120	0	--	--					
Onions	62,630	33,100	60,400	96	182					
Shallots	2,050	2,000	2,000	98	100	2,600	3,100	2,800	108	90
Watermelons	44,910	66,400	67,500	150	102					
TOTAL SPRING to date:										
Acre. & Prod.	2,050	2,000	2,000	98	100	2,600	3,100	2,800	108	90
Acreage	288,290	276,600	304,700	106	110					
TOTAL SPRING:	620,010	596,050								

See footnotes on page 6.

Seasonal Group and Crop	ACREAGE 10-year av. 2/ 1941-50 Acres	 1951 Acres	 Ind. 1952 Acres	 Ind. 1952 %of av. %	 Ind. 1952 %of 51 %	PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 1/ 10-year av. 2/ 1941-50 Tons	 1951 Tons	 Ind. 1952 Tons	 Ind. 1952 %of av. %	 Ind. 1952 %of 51 %
REPORTED TO DATE FOR 1952, WITH COMPARISONS 3/										
Acre. & Prod.	287,420	261,060	256,500	89	98	1364,000	1504,400	1409,500	103	94
Acreage	573,660	535,660	559,200	97	104					
TOTAL FOR PAST SEASONS 3/										
Annual Total	1891,890	1773,710				8212,300	8857,500			

1/ Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit used in estimating yield and production.

2/ For seasonal groups and annual totals, averages are of the yearly totals, not the sum of the averages for individual crops.

3/ Includes processing.

4/ Short-time average: Cucumbers, 1945-50.

5/ Includes crops for which seasonal sub-groups (early, mid and late) are not made.

6/ Early covered acreage only.

7/ Early spring only.

Acreage and Indicated Production Reported to Date for Commercial Truck Crops for the 1952 Crop Season with Comparisons

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
ARTICHOKES:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Boxes 40 lb. -			- 1,000 boxes -		
Winter:									
California	7,700	7,400	8,300	98	85	105	747	629	872
ASPARAGUS: 2/			Prospective	- Crates 30 lb. -			- 1,000 crates		Report due
Spring 3/........	127,380	134,440	134,440	82	82		10,388	11,042	Mar. 10
LIMA BEANS:			Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
Florida	1,900	900	700	74	70	80	122	63	56
All States	17,530	11,200		81	91		1,382	1,020	
SNAP BEANS:									
Winter:									
Florida	29,940	32,800	34,000	87	95	85	2,617	3,116	2,890
All States	176,620	164,800		97	105		17,102	17,292	
BEETS:									
Winter 3/:	7,590	4,000	3,000	142	105	150	1,084	420	450
All States	11,500	7,090		183	184		2,105	1,308	
CABBAGE:					- Tons -			- Tons -	
Winter:									
California	12,240	9,000	8,200	9.0	11.2	10.0	107,800	100,800	82,000
Arizona	1,210	1,250	700	11.0	15.0	12.0	13,500	18,800	8,400
Texas	33,540	14,000	18,000	4.7	4.0	4.8	158,800	56,000	86,400
Florida	15,430	19,000	15,800	8.1	11.0	9.5	126,000	209,000	150,100
Group total	62,420	43,250	42,700	6.45	8.89	7.66	406,100	384,600	326,900
			Prospective						
Early Spring 3/	21,020	11,100	13,200	4.92	4.75		103,600	52,700	Apr. 10
Late Spring:									
North Carolina..	1,720	2,400	2,150	5.2	6.5		9,140	15,600	
Virginia	1,540	2,400	2,200	5.4	6.0		8,360	14,400	
Maryland	1,480	1,300	1,200	4.7	5.5		7,040	7,200	
Tennessee	3,360	3,500	3,000	6.9	5.7		23,990	19,900	
Kentucky	280	200	170	6.5	6.0		1,850	1,200	May 9
Ohio, S.E.	500	450	400	9.4	9.0		4,710	4,000	
Missouri	1,110	1,100	960	5.1	5.1		5,620	5,600	
Washington	550	550	630	6.1	7.5		3,370	4,100	
Group total	10,570	11,900	10,710	5.99	6.05		64,100	72,000	
Total above	94,010	66,250	66,610	6.06	7.69		573,800	509,300	
All States	193,570	155,950		7.49	8.76		1,451,100	1,366,800	

See footnotes on page 12.

Acreage and Indicated Production Reported to date for Commercial Truck Crops for the 1952 Crop Season with Comparisons

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind, 1952
CANTALOUPS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES. Prelim.	- Crates 70 lb. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Spring:									
California	16,330	16,700		120	100		1,924	1,670	May 9
Covered	9,140	9,600	9,500						
Open	7,190	7,100	Apr.10						
Florida	780	1,300	Apr.10	54	60		43	78	
Arizona	4/10,700	13,600	Apr.10	4/120	150		4/1,278	2,040	
Group total	21,390	31,600		118	120		2,479	3,788	
All States	109,310	110,350		101	117		11,051	12,864	
CARROTS:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
California	10,060	9,700	9,000	380	480	375	3,814	4,656	3,375
Arizona	3,040	3,800	3,800	282	470	310	840	1,786	1,178
Texas	17,550	18,000	15,000	180	150	185	3,164	2,700	2,775
Louisiana	1,430	850	850	110	85	95	160	72	81
Florida	4/ 510	---	---	4/185	---	---	4/ 120	---	---
Group total	32,380	32,350	28,650	249	285	259	8,050	9,214	7,409
All States	75,060	66,820		341	392		25,689	26,179	
CAULIFLOWER:				- Crates 1½ bu. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter:									
California	8,230	6,600	4,500	295	300	350	2,406	1,980	1,575
Arizona	1,680	1,000	900	307	375	375	513	375	338
Texas	720	1,100	1,200	189	170	190	136	187	228
Florida	4/ 570	1,100	1,200	4/279	290	300	4/ 164	319	360
Group total	10,970	9,800	7,800	289	292	321	3,153	2,861	2,501
Early Spring:									
California	9,140	7,700	6,800	339	420		3,127	3,234	June 10
Oregon	200	100	150	152	150		32	15	
Group total	9,340	7,800	6,950	335	417		3,158	3,249	
Total above	20,310	17,600	14,750	310	347		6,311	6,110	
All States	35,080	32,200		313	370		11,024	11,917	

See footnotes on page 12.

Acreage and Indicated Production reported to date for Commercial Truck Crops for the 1952 Crop Season with Comparisons

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind, 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
CELERY:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates ½ size -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter 3/	9,130	9,520	10,300	574	820	758	5,254	7,806	7,810
All States	40,930	36,810		508	736		20,648	27,096	
CUCUMBERS:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
Florida	4/1,167	500	1,700	4/134	100	115	4/ 187	50	196
All States	49,130	51,600		116	146		5,732	7,557	
EGGPLANT:									
Winter:									
Florida	680	350	850	357	390	400	248	136	340
All States	5,600	4,550		238	273		1,338	1,242	
ESCAROLE:									
Winter:									
Florida	2,370	4,700	4,500	507	505	450	1,170	2,374	2,025
HONEY BALL MELONS:				- Crates (70 lb.)			- 1,000 crates -		
Spring:									
California	1,420	300		112	90		155	27	May 9
Covered	470	140	0						
Open	960	160	May 9						
All States	1,560	300		113	90		173	27	
HONEY DEW MELONS:				- Crates (35 lb.)-					
Spring:									
California	2,050	400		198	100		396	40	May 9
Covered	220	120	0						
Open	1,830	280	May 9						
All States	12,590	10,000		258	302		3,158	3,022	
KALE:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/	1,810	2,200	2,200	388	390	400	701	858	880

See footnotes on page 12.

Acreage and Indicated Production Reported to date for Commercial Truck Crops for the 1952 Crop Season with Comparisons

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
LETTUCE:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates 4-6 doz. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter:									
Arizona	19,050	24,000	18,000	145	158	165	2,734	3,792	2,970
California	25,900	34,200	31,000	186	150	190	4,840	5,130	5,890
Florida	1,950	2,600	2,000	133	165	150	249	429	300
Texas	4/5,160	8,500	4,000	4/142	100	150	4/ 497	850	600
Group total	49,480	69,300	55,000	164	147	177	8,072	10,201	9,760
All States	181,370	202,070		166	175		30,210	35,285	
ONIONS:				- Sacks 50 lb. -			- 1,000 sacks -		
Early Spring: 3/	43,300	9,200	40,500	95	220		3,929	2,024	Mar.10
Late Spring: 3/	19,340	23,900	19,900	181	193		3,385	4,603	May 9
Early Summer:			Prospective						
California	860	---	---	543	---		475	---	
New Mexico	4/ 880	900	800	4/345	290		4/ 274	261	
Washington	600	650	730	519	575		312	374	
Iowa	390	200	290	343	350		132	70	June10
Oklahoma	1,060	300	400	86	85		91	26	
Kentucky	70	---	---	216	---		15	---	
Virginia	530	350	250	147	165		72	58	
New Jersey	2,620	3,000	3,100	259	295		684	885	
Group total	6,840	5,400	5,570	294	310		2,000	1,674	
Total above ..	69,480	38,500	65,970	139	216		9,314	8,301	
All States	132,770	101,750		297	384		39,263	39,033	
GREEN PEAS:			Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
Florida	1,740	350	---	63	70	---	115	24	---
Texas	3,150	600	800	51	50	65	163	30	52
California	5,180	1,400	---	65	60	---	381	84	---
Group total	10,070	2,350	800	60	59	65	658	138	52
All States	56,190	20,650		94	103		5,194	2,128	
GREEN PEPPERS:									
Winter:									
Florida	3,290	2,300	3,500	339	470	425	1,128	1,081	1,488
All States	29,270	34,700		221	243		6,517	8,445	

See footnotes on page 12.

Acreage and Indicated Production Reported to date for Commercial Truck Crops for the 1952 Crop Season with Comparisons

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
POTATOES, EARLY COMMERCIAL:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
Texas	1,270	400	500	57	40	60	70	16	30
Florida	9,960	8,500	10,500	180	255	230	1,777	2,168	2,415
Group total	11,230	8,900	11,000	166	245	222	1,847	2,184	2,445
Early Spring 3/:	26,550	17,600	18,700	128	238		3,337	4,192	Apr. 10
Late Spring 3/:	173,690	114,600	126,600	220	292		37,646	33,417	May 9
Summer:			Prospective						
Virginia	35,380	25,000	24,000	169	224		5,866	5,600	
Norfolk Dist.	7,440	4,300	4,400	170	220		1,235	946	
Eastern Shore	26,830	20,000	19,000	170	225		4,474	4,500	
Other	1,110	700	600	152	220		157	154	
Maryland	5,650	4,000	3,200	146	200		823	800	
Kentucky	3,520	2,000	1,700	134	170		467	340	
Missouri	3,380	400	1,500	176	180		587	72	June 10
Kansas	4,770	200	500	164	190		758	38	
Nebraska	4,920	2,000	1,800	249	300		1,190	600	
Texas	7,940	4,600	4,000	220	285		1,719	1,311	
Georgia	1,600	1,000	900	94	75		154	75	
New Jersey	50,500	26,500	25,000	217	275		10,671	7,288	
Group total	117,660	65,700	62,600	194	245		22,235	16,124	
All States	329,130	206,800	218,900	202	270		65,064	55,917	
SHALLOTS:			Prelim.						
Winter:									
Louisiana	2,660	3,000	3,500	110	90	110	295	270	385
Spring:									
Louisiana	2,050	2,000	2,000	101	125	110	209	250	220
Total	4,710	5,000	5,500	106	104	110	504	520	605
SPINACH:									
Winter 3/:	40,260	23,140	31,500	155	169	177	6,272	3,912	5,576
All States	64,310	45,090		207	234		13,282	10,542	

See footnotes on page 12.

Acreage and Indicated Production reported to date for Commercial Truck Crops for the 1952 Crop Season with Comparisons

CROP AND YEAR	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
STRAWBERRIES:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates 24 qt. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter:									
Florida	3,770	6,000	4,800	66	60	70	251	360	336
Early Spring:									
Louisiana	18,250	24,600	10,000	49	25		896	600	Mar.10
Alabama	2,270	2,200	1,600	72	80		164	176	
Texas	960	600	500	52	60		50	36	
Calif., S. Dist.	1,230	1,650	1,900	173	260		228	429	
Group total	22,710	28,450	14,000	58.0	43.6		1,338	1,241	
			Prospective						
Mid-Spring: 3/	50,950	65,550	64,700	69.2	82.4		3,585	5,402	Apr.10
Late Spring: 3/	41,460	59,850	62,550	85.0	80.9		3,588	4,843	May 9
All States	118,880	159,850	146,050	72.4	74.1	150	8,762	11,846	
TOMATOES:			Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
Florida, south	12,000	11,200	15,500	142	190	150	1,745	2,128	2,325
All States	241,620	228,970		124	146		29,836	33,499	
WATERMELONS:			Prospective	- Melons -			- 1,000 melons -		
Late Spring: 3/	44,910	66,400	67,500	325	367		14,332	24,394	May 9
All States	251,980	270,070		286	308		70,982	83,297	

1/ For group total and for all States, averages of the annual totals, not the sum of the State or group averages.

2/ Includes processing.

3/ Data are from previous releases.

4/ Short-time average. Cantaloups, Arizona--1947-50 (prior to 1947 included in estimate for early summer); carrots, Florida--1945-50; cauliflower, Florida--1945-50; cucumbers, Florida--1945-50; onions, New Mexico--1943-50; lettuce, Texas--1946-50

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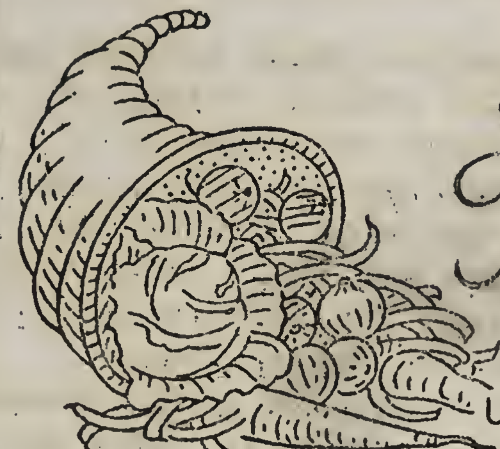
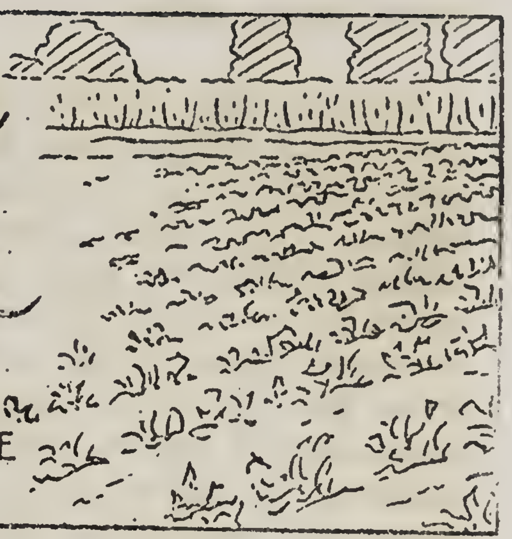


Commercial Truck Crops

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



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COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET
TRUCK CROP NEWS -- FEBRUARY 15, 1952

Weather conditions in the winter and spring vegetable areas were quite variable during the first half of February, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. In Florida a tropical storm passed over the southern part of the State the night of February 2 bringing high winds and heavy rains which caused considerable damage to vegetable crops. A cold period occurring February 6 to 8 brought frosts to Central and North Florida. In the Carolinas temperatures ranged from the low 70's down to freezing with excessive rainfall occurring in many areas. Unseasonably warm weather continued in Texas with a brief cool spell at mid-month. Lack of rainfall is critical in all vegetable areas of this State. Weather in the Arizona vegetable producing area was on the cool side during the first half of February. California temperatures were favorable for growth and development of crops planted for spring harvest and for mature crops ready for harvest. Weather in this State has been generally favorable for drying out wet fields which had been hampering current harvest and the planting of spring crops.

Temperature changes in North Carolina were quite rapid, ranging from the low 70's to sharp freezes. Ample to excessive rainfall was received in all the early truck producing areas, and by February 15, soil moisture supplies generally were satisfactory. In the Elizabeth City-Currituck area, frequent rains have delayed potato planting, but as yet this delay has not been serious.

In South Carolina, weather conditions during the first half of February were somewhat unfavorable for best progress of truck crops. Extremely wet weather, frost, and cold caused considerable damage to plants just coming up and delayed planting of Irish potatoes, especially in the Charleston and Beaufort areas.

Weather conditions in Florida during the first half of February were quite variable. The tropical storm which passed over the extreme southern part of the State on the night of February 2 brought high winds and rather heavy rains which caused considerable damage to vegetable crops, particularly in the Pompano, Dade County, and Immokalee sections. A cold period during February 6 to 8 was preceded by local rains with frosts occurring in North and Central Florida. Damage from this frost was comparatively light, but some unprotected tender crops such as tomatoes, cucumbers, and watermelons were killed. On February 15-16, moderate to fairly heavy rains occurred in North and Central Florida. Soil moisture in most of the vegetable sections is ample at this time. Temperatures for the most part have been beneficial for hardy crops, particularly in the North and Central Florida sections. In the South Florida areas, cool damp nights and rather warm days have aided the development of disease which has been particularly active since the first of the month. Growers will need a rather long period of favorable weather to bring these diseases under control and get their crops back into a satisfactory state of growth. The overall volume of produce moving from the State during the first half of the month continued at a rather high level, but the effects of the early February storm showed up in a reduced volume of such crops as beans, tomatoes, squash, and eggplant. Harvesting continues active in all of the major winter producing sections and while there will be some fluctuation in the shipments of individual commodities, the total volume from the State is expected to continue around current levels for several weeks. Planting of spring crops in the South Florida area, with the exception of the Everglades, is practically completed. In the Everglades, planting of spring beans and corn will continue well into March. In the Central Florida sections, planting of tender spring crops is well advanced and is active in the North Florida area.

Developments in the Texas winter and early spring commercial vegetable areas were somewhat unsatisfactory. Unseasonably warm weather continued until mid-month when a brief cool spell occurred. Lack of rainfall is critical in all sections, and the supply of irrigation water in the Lower Valley is very low. The continued lack of moisture in the non-irrigated vegetable areas has resulted in most of the remaining winter growing crops being abandoned and preparation for spring planting being retarded. The water supply for irrigation in the Laredo, Winter Garden, and Eagle Pass sections has been satisfactory except in scattered areas depending entirely on wells. Crops in these sections have continued to make good progress and planting of spring crops is well along.

Light frost occurred in the Salt River Valley of Arizona on the mornings of February 13 to 15. However, at this point in the season damage to growing crops was negligible. Conditions were generally favorable in the Yuma area. Crop development may have been retarded slightly by the cooler temperatures, but there was no frost in this area.

Temperatures in California vegetable producing sections have been generally favorable for the production of mature crops, and the growth and development of crops planted for spring harvest during the past two weeks. Light showers fell at Bakersfield and Santa Maria northward on February 11 but Southern California points have not received any rain since about mid-January. Light, local frosts occurred in scattered Northern California localities on February 13 but minimum temperatures did not drop below 32 degrees. The general absence of rainfall and the presence of good drying weather were welcomed by growers in the Central part of the State where wet fields have been a problem. In Southern California and in many San Joaquin Valley and Central Coast districts fair weather and higher temperatures have dried out fields sufficiently that planting of spring crops could be resumed. Total vegetable production in the State is expected to decline during the next two weeks due to lettuce and celery harvests having passed their peaks. However, there will be an increase in volume of broccoli and cauliflower and possibly carrots during this period.

ARTICHOKES: Winter (Calif.) Artichoke supplies, which have been seasonally light, are expected to continue to increase during the next two weeks. Some frost discoloration is still occurring but the bulk of the current supply is frost-free and quality is improving as young buds not damaged by frost reach maturity. New vine growth is being hampered by wet fields on low ground which may reduce the production of spring artichokes somewhat.

ASPARAGUS: Early Spring (6 States) Favorable warm weather during the past two weeks has stimulated the growth of asparagus in the California Delta and light cuttings have been made. The first crates were harvested on February 4 but only a very limited volume has been harvested since that date. If favorable weather continues, the first full car of asparagus from the Delta should be loaded during the week of February 25. A limited amount of asparagus is now being cut from fields in Borrego Valley in San Diego County, Imperial Valley and Southern San Joaquin Valley.

LIMA BEANS: Winter (Fla.) The winter lima bean crop in the Pompano-Delray section is only in fair condition, having been badly whipped by the heavy rains and high winds of February 2. Supplies during the first half of the month declined materially and it is expected that supplies will continue at reduced levels for several weeks.

SNAP BEANS: Winter (Fla.) The snap bean crop in the Pompano and Dade County sections is only in fair condition, having been materially damaged by the early February storm. The volume during the first half of the month declined materially from the previous semi-monthly period and the effects of the storm are expected to continue to be reflected in reduced volume for the remainder of the month. Younger plantings which had not reached the blooming stage at the time of the storm, with favorable weather for the next two weeks, are expected to produce near normal yields. The prospective volume of pole beans from Dade County was materially reduced by the storm. That acreage which was staked with sesbania was most severely damaged, but all crops were badly whipped. With favorable weather, the quality and production should improve during the latter part of the month.

Early Spring (Fla., Texas) Planting of the spring crop of snap beans in the important Everglades section of Florida is actively underway. The bulk of the acreage should be planted in February, but some late planting will continue until around the middle of March. A reduced acreage is in prospect. Planting in the Central Florida sections has been in progress since early February and light planting has started in North Florida. Planting of pole beans in the Manatee-Ruskin and Plant City sections started in late January and early February.

BEETS: Winter (Texas) Conditions were favorable for continued good progress, and both yields and quality have been very good. Solid carlot loadings have been moving in fair volume and considerable production has been moving in mixed cars. Supplies will continue to be available in fair volume from the Lower Valley for the next 45 days. The small acreage in the non-irrigated Coastal Bend failed to survive the long dry spell in that area and has been abandoned.

Spring (La., S.Car., N.Car., Va.) In South Carolina, the spring beet crop is in only fair condition. Recent cold weather caused considerable damage to plants just coming up and has necessitated replanting in some areas. The planting of beets in North Carolina has been completed and seed is now sprouting, but as yet few have surfaced. Soils were rather dry in this area until the second

BEETS: Spring (Cont'd) week of February when rains replenished soil moisture supplies. Temperatures generally have been too cool for rapid germination and growth. At this time the crop is considered to be about two weeks earlier than a year ago when most of the acreage had to be replanted due to February freezes.

BROCCOLI: Spring (Calif.) Broccoli production in the Central Coast area continues at a moderate level with supplies moving both to fresh market and freezer outlets. Shipments are expected to increase late in the month when early fields of spring broccoli mature. In Imperial Valley production has passed its peak and will decline until the deal cleans up during the next ten days. Quality has been very good in Imperial and fair to good at Central Coast points.

CABBAGE: Winter (Calif., Ariz., Texas, Fla.) Supplies continue to be available from Imperial Valley of California but the peak of harvest has been passed there and yields have been reduced by early January freezes. Cabbage is becoming available for harvest in South Coastal areas and production should show a moderate increase there during the next two weeks. This area should be in heavy production during March. Continued warm weather in Texas and lack of water for irrigation has resulted in lowering yield prospects in the important Lower Valley area, and growers in the Coastal Bend have given up any hope of production from the fair-sized acreage in that area. Some areas of the Valley, mainly those near the source of water supply, have been able to continue irrigating and production from this acreage has been of fairly good quality. Sizes in all areas have been small, however, and the quality of crops that have been neglected has deteriorated. Some partially harvested fields have been abandoned and some growers were considering abandoning some of the acreage that was being held for late season harvest. The brief cool spell around the middle of the month was not of long enough duration to be of much benefit, and unless conditions show a material improvement soon much of the prospective late production may not be held for harvest. The condition of cabbage in Florida ranges from fair to good. Recent weather conditions have been favorable and quality is improving. The volume during the first half of February continued to show an increase over the previous semi-monthly period. The deal is now in its peak period of production and with favorable weather, a continued good volume is in prospect throughout the remainder of February and March. Now that the market has declined to a relatively low level, the quality requirements are higher than they were earlier in the season and a considerable amount of poor quality cabbage is being left in the field. Practically all transplanting for late harvest has been completed.

Early Spring (5 States) The spring cabbage crop in South Carolina is in good condition but this varies by areas. In the Beaufort area, the crop is off to a good start and has been side dressed. Recent frost in the Charleston area caused some damage and reports indicate that plants are beginning to form small heads due to extremely wet weather.

Late Spring (8 States) The condition of North Carolina's cabbage crop is quite variable. In the Currituck area, planting was completed in January. Due to frequent freezes, however, survival was low and stands are ragged. Plants started growth during January and were hit hard by February freezes. It is difficult to determine at this time, however, the extent of bud damage caused by those freezes. In the Pamlico-Carteret County area, setting was becoming general by mid-February and by March 1 virtually all the acreage will be set. Practically all the home grown plants were killed by freezes in November and December. Consequently, most of the acreage in this area will be set to Copenhagen instead of the round Dutch variety. The plant supply is adequate to meet growers needs.

CARROTS: Winter (Calif., Ariz., Texas, La.) Shipments of California carrots from the Imperial Valley are continuing in good volume for this season of the year and shipments during the next two weeks should hold at about present levels unless market conditions change harvest plans. Quality of Imperial Valley carrots has shown considerable variation this season with some fields producing carrots which were off quality in both roots and tops. However, general quality should improve as the younger fields mature. A small volume of topped stock from fall plantings is moving daily from Central California points. The Phoenix area of Arizona is still shipping some topped carrots due to the frosts in January, but volume of supplies will continue relatively light from the valley's small acreage. Harvest of carrots was exceptionally active the past two weeks in Texas and supplies are ample for continued active harvest for the next 45 days. The Lower Valley has some acreage for April harvest and a light movement may continue into the early part of April. Growers in the Winter Garden expect most of their acreage to be harvested by the latter part of March. Conditions the first half of February were favorable for crops in all sections to continue to make good growth and quality of both top and root growth has been very good.

Spring (Calif., Ariz.) Increased supplies of Arizona carrots can be expected from the Yuma area in the next few days as the spring crop comes into production.

CAULIFLOWER: Winter (Calif., Ariz., Texas, Fla.) Active movement of cauliflower in Texas was practically over by the middle of February. Light supplies are expected from the Eagle Pass section the remainder of the month, but most of the remaining production will be used by truckers. The condition of the Florida cauliflower crop remaining for harvest continues fair to good. The volume from the State improved slightly during the first half of February. A continued good volume is in prospect during the second half of the month, but supplies are expected to decline in early March. Supplies are currently coming from the Manatee-Ruskin and Sanford-Winter Garden sections with a light volume originating in the Hastings and Dade County sections.

Early Spring (Calif., Oreg.) Shipments of California cauliflower have picked up substantially during the past week at Santa Maria as a result of declining supplies from competing areas. Freezers received much of the production at Santa Maria until shipments were increased there. At present, a limited amount of cauliflower is being harvested around Los Angeles, and in Monterey and Alameda Counties for local and northwest markets. Shipments from California are expected to increase late in the month as additional acreages become available for harvest and quality improves. Quality generally is fair to good in all districts but warm daytime temperatures have adversely affected some fields.

CELERY: Winter (Fla., Calif., Ariz.) The winter celery crop in Florida continues to make fair to good progress. The recent cool weather and rains have been beneficial. The winter deal is now in its peak level of harvest. The acreage cut and the volume moved to date are both ahead of last year, but yields have not averaged as high as they did last winter. Improved marketing conditions have permitted growers to harvest a heavy volume of celery in San Diego County, California during the past two weeks. Most of the remaining acreage will be cut during February and only limited supplies will be available during the first half of March. Quality continues good for the bulk of the supply but some blight, pink rot and pithy celery is being noted. A small volume of celery continues to be available from plantings in Orange, Kern and Tulare Counties.

CELERY: Spring (Cont'd) Setting of spring celery in Florida has been completed at Sarasota and is near completion in the Everglades. Transplanting is well advanced in the Oviedo area and is active in the Zellwood and Oklawaha-Island Grove section of North Florida.

SWEET CORN: Winter (Florida) The mid-winter sweet corn crop in the South Florida area is only in fair condition and yields on the acreage harvested to date have been below normal expectations. Improved moisture conditions along the lower East Coast have benefitted younger plantings and if disease and insects can be controlled, some improvement in future yields can be expected. In the important Everglades section, conditions have been favorable for growth, but temperatures have also been favorable for the development of disease. Planting is active in this section and is expected to continue well into March. Planting has started on the sand lands in the Central Florida area and land is being prepared in the important Zellwood section with seeding expected to get underway in late February.

CUCUMBERS: Winter (Florida) The high winds and heavy rains of February 2 greatly reduced the production prospects of mid-winter cucumbers in the South Florida area. The Immokalee-Fort Myers area is the principal source of supply at this time with scattered harvesting coming from the Pompano, Fort Pierce, and Dade County sections. Imports from Cuba are being repacked at points along the East Coast, principally Pompano and constitute the bulk of the movement from this area.

Early Spring (Fla., Texas) Some replanting of spring cucumbers was necessitated by the early February storm in the South Florida areas. However, most of this spring acreage was reasonably young and with favorable weather, should overcome most of the setbacks incurred. The covered acreage in the Wauchula and Webster sections of Central Florida has made fair progress during recent weeks. Open field planting in the Wauchula section started in late January, but most of this acreage was seeded during the first half of the month. Planting of the open field acreage in the Webster-Winter Garden section is now in progress. In the Manatee-Ruskin section, where a reduced spring acreage is in prospect, occasional early fields are up and growing at this time, but most of the acreage was seeded during the first half of February.

EGGPLANT: Winter (Florida) The winter eggplant crop in the Pompano and Fort Myers sections received considerable damage from the high winds and heavy rains on February 2. This damage has been reflected by a reduced volume during the first half of February compared to the movement during the previous semi-monthly period. It is expected that this reduced volume will continue during the remainder of February. With continued favorable weather, this winter acreage should make some recovery and production prospects are expected to improve during March. A light volume is available from the Everglades and from small widely scattered plantings in other South Florida sections.

Spring (Florida) In the South Florida areas, the younger acreage, particularly in the Pompano and Everglades sections which will mostly furnish production for spring harvest, are expected to make a fair recovery from the unfavorable weather in early February. Transplanting continues in progress on the spring acreage in the Plant City section and seed beds in the North Florida sections are reported to be in fair to good condition.

ESCAROLE: Winter (Florida) Escarole and chicory shipments continued in fair volume during the first half of February although slightly below the movement reported for the previous semi-monthly period. Recent weather conditions have been favorable for these crops and a continued good volume is in prospect during the remainder of the winter period. Most of the production at this time is coming from the Everglades supplemented by light volume from the Zellwood, Sanford-Oviedo, and Manatee-Ruskin sections.

LETTUCE: Winter (Ariz., Calif., Fla., Tex.) In California, recent warm weather in Imperial Valley advanced the maturity of mid-season lettuce fields and shipments during the past two weeks have been heavy. Peak of production has been passed, however, and volume will decline from now on. At Blythe, harvest of the fall and winter acreage has been practically completed. Quality in the Desert areas is generally excellent although some cracked ribs and slime have appeared because of recent warmer weather. The volume of lettuce harvested in Florida during the first half of February declined considerably from the good volume moved during the last half of January. This decrease is largely attributed to the prolonged period of warm weather. Conditions since late January have been more favorable and the acreage remaining for harvest is mostly reported to be in fair to good condition. The Everglades and Manatee-Ruskin sections are the principal sources of supply at this time with scattered light harvestings available in the Webster, Sanford-Winter Garden and Samsula sections of Central Florida. The young plantings at Zellwood are generally in good condition. At McIntosh, growers report some trouble with disease. A fair volume is expected to be available from the State during the remainder of February with declining supplies in prospect during March. In Texas, supplies in good volume were available in the Lower Valley during the past two weeks, but harvest in this area is expected to be over by the latter part of the month or early March. Plantings in the Winter Garden for late harvest have made good progress and a light movement from the mid-winter acreage has continued from that area. Quality has been generally good, despite the unseasonably warm weather which has prevailed during most of the season.

Early Spring (Ariz., Calif., Ga., S.Car., N.Car.) Some increase in shipments from the Yuma area in Arizona is expected to develop during the third week of the month and gather momentum as the spring crop comes into heavier volume. The Salt River Valley will be a couple of weeks later than last year due to cool weather. Shipments of spring lettuce from Phoenix are expected to start in volume about March 10. Spring plantings in California made good progress during the past two weeks and growers have been able to thin most of their early plantings. Favorable weather has dried additional acreages sufficiently to permit growers to work the ground and plant during the past two weeks. In South Carolina, the crop is in very good condition with little damage reported to-date. Although the crop is in various stages of growth, most of it is in the thinning stage. In North Carolina, 75 to 80 percent of the acreage had been set by February 15. Temperatures generally have been too cool and plants have made little growth either in the plant beds or in the field. Most growers are setting plants this year in preference to sowing in the field. Setting will be completed prior to the first of March. The crop generally is considered about two weeks earlier than last year.

ONIONS: Early Spring (Texas) Conditions are unchanged from those of the last half of January in practically all early spring onion areas--mostly warm and dry. A very brief cool spell the early part of the month and another around mid-February were of too short duration to affect plant growth and temperatures were not low enough to cause any significant delay in the rapid progress that

ONIONS: Early Spring (Cont'd) crops in the irrigated sections have made. Some growers have withheld their usual irrigation for the purpose of retarding growth. Prospects in the non-irrigated sections, especially the Coastal Bend, have declined materially. Considerable acreage of early plantings have started bulbing and yields from this acreage are expected to average very light unless rains occur soon. Growth of late plantings has stopped and the usual care of much of this acreage will be neglected unless moisture conditions improve soon. The continued lack of rainfall has been critical for several weeks. Both irrigated and non-irrigated onions in the Raymondville section have been without moisture for some time as water for irrigation in this area has been limited during the entire growing season and part of the area has been without any water all season.

Late Spring (Calif., Ariz., La., Tex., Ga.) Scattered sections of the north Texas onion area received from light to moderate rains the past week, mainly around Dallas and Ferris. Growth of early plantings was revived and some additional acreages were planted, but all plantings will need additional moisture soon if normal progress is to be made. Conditions are still unfavorable for the planting of crops in the central part of the area and much of the outlying area north of Dallas is still without sufficient moisture for transplanting to be started.

GREEN PEAS: Winter (Fla., Tex., Calif.) Harvest in Imperial Valley, California, is now under way and production should continue until about March 10. Supplies will not be heavy at any time due to the light acreage planted this year. Current production is moving to local markets and in mixed lots.

Early Spring (Calif., Miss., S.Car., N.Car.) In California, a light harvest continues from early pole fields in the coastal sections from San Luis Obispo County south. Most supplies are being utilized locally. In the Holly Hill area of South Carolina, where most of the State's green pea crop is centered, the crop is in good condition and nearing the blooming stage. Scattered plantings are being made in other sections of the State but are of less importance from a commercial standpoint.

GREEN PEPPERS: Winter (Fla.) The storm of February 2 struck the important Pompano section just as the winter crop was getting into full production. Plants were badly whipped by the high winds, considerable young fruit was blown off, and production prospects materially lowered. The volume from the State during the first half of the month improved considerably over that shipped during the last half of January but not as much as expected before the storm. With continued favorable weather the crop is expected to recover some of the setback. Although production will be somewhat lower than earlier indications, a continued good volume is in prospect during the remainder of the winter season. The Pompano section will continue to be the principal source of supply supplemented by a fair volume from the Fort Myers and Everglades crops.

Spring (Fla.) Late plantings in the Pompano section which will provide supplies during the spring season are expected to overcome most of the shock sustained by the early February storm. In the important Plant City area, most of the acreage has been set, but these young plantings are reported to be making relatively slow progress at this time. Some transplanting is in progress at Webster and seed beds in the North Florida sections are reported to be in fair to good condition.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: **Winter** (Texas, Fla.) In the important Dade County section of Florida, harvesting is now near its peak level. Indications are that the yields on this crop will be slightly below the excellent yields obtained last season. Younger plantings were badly whipped by the storm of early February and considerable blight has developed. Yields on these later plantings will be reduced considerably. Digging is well over the peak in the Fort Myers section, but light harvesting will continue during the remainder of the month.

Early Spring: (Fla., Tex.) In the important Hastings section of Florida, planting was largely completed by late January. Stages of growth range from blooming to just coming up. Recent weather conditions have been favorable with rather mild temperatures and ample moisture. In South Florida, crops in the Everglades, Indiantown, and Hillsborough County sections are making fair to good progress. Occasionally, poorly drained fields suffered some damage from heavy rains in early February. In Texas, temperatures have been favorable for crops in all sections of the early spring potato area and crops that have had sufficient irrigation are in good condition. There is considerable territory, however, that has been short of water for some time, and the Raymondville acreage has had very little water since the crop was planted. Yield prospects for the area as a whole are only fairly good and development has been retarded despite the favorable growing weather.

Late Spring: (Calif., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. Car., Tex., Okla., Ark., Tenn., N. Car.) Planting in South Carolina has been delayed because of excessive wet weather. Only about 40 percent of the crop has been planted in the important Charleston area where normally about 75 percent of the crop is planted by mid-February. In Beaufort County approximately 25 percent of the crop has been planted. In other areas of the State, planting is just getting started. Planting in North Carolina will be virtually completed by the end of February if weather conditions permit. In general, planting this year is later than normal. In Currituck County 75 percent of the crop was in the ground by mid-February while in other areas, planting was just getting underway. Wet soils have delayed planting to some extent in Pasquotank and Camden Counties, while in other areas there appears to be still some indecision on the part of growers in regard to the 1952 crop.

SPINACH: **Winter** (Tex., La., Calif., Miss.) Production in Texas during the remainder of the season will be restricted to the Winter Garden and Eagle Pass irrigated districts, which have provided all of the shipments during the past two weeks. Dry-land plantings in the Coastal Bend and Raymondville sections deteriorated because of lack of moisture and practically all of the acreage has been abandoned. There is considerable acreage in the Eagle Pass section for March harvest and both the Winter Garden and Eagle Pass areas expect to harvest actively the balance of February.

SQUASH: **Winter** (Florida) The storm in early February materially damaged the crop in the Pompano and Dade County sections and the volume from the State during the first half of the month was considerably below the good volume which moved during the last half of January. Indications are that this reduction in volume will continue during most of the remainder of February. Younger plantings are generally reported to be making good progress and with favorable weather, volume uring March should show some improvement. The Pompano and Dade County sections are the principal sources of supply at this time, but widely scattered plantings in the Fort Myers-Immokalee and West Coast sections are contributing a fair volume.

SQUASH (Continued): Spring (Florida) Planting for spring harvest in the important Plant City area has largely been completed. In the Ocala-McIntosh section of North Florida, planting started in early February and most of the acreage has been seeded at this time.

STRAWBERRIES: Winter (Florida) In the important Plant City-Wauchula-Webster section of Central Florida, the crop reached its peak level of production during the first half of February. Recent weather conditions have generally been favorable for growth, but insects such as nematodes and red spiders are causing the crop to produce lighter yields than earlier anticipated. In the Starke-Lawtey section of North Florida, frosts in early February caused rather extensive damage to the open bloom. Light harvesting continues in progress from this crop, but it will be the latter part of the month or early March before this section gets into full harvest.

Mid-Spring: (13 States) North Carolina's crop was in rather poor condition on February 15. Early freezes in last November came while the plants were still growing and caused considerable damage. The cold weather that has prevailed during subsequent months has not improved the condition of the plants and little sign of growth has been noted as yet. Red Spider infestation appears to be rather heavy throughout the producing area; however, spraying is general, and in the past control measures have been quite effective. Although the crop appears to be in poor condition now, there was no winter bloom to further reduce the vitality of the plants. With favorable weather conditions during the next few weeks the crop may overcome much of the damage sustained during the winter. Growers generally are concerned over the high cost of crates and an anticipated shortage of labor this season.

TOMATOES: Winter (Florida) The winter crop in the South Florida areas was damaged considerably by the storm on February 2 and yield prospects from this crop have been lowered materially. A storm of this nature causes varying degrees of damage depending on the age of the crops, type of land, and drainage. The weather which has prevailed since the storm has not been too favorable for recovery. Heavy dews during the night followed by hot sun during the day have caused considerable leaf damage and made the control of disease more difficult. Growers are now reporting the present condition of the crop at 50 to 75 percent of normal. Good growing weather during the remainder of the season could materially improve these prospects, particularly on younger plantings which have more time for recovery. Movement from the State during the first half of February declined slightly from the good volume shipped during the previous semi-monthly period. Prior to the storm, the indications were that the peak movement would occur during February. A good volume continues in prospect for the remainder of the winter deal, but at somewhat lower levels than was indicated before the storm. Quality should continue to improve as the crops grow out of these storm conditions. The Dade County section is the principal source of supply with some harvesting underway in the Dania-Hallandale and Immokalee sections.

Early Spring: (Fla., Tex., Calif.) In Florida, late plantings in the Dade County section which will supply production during the spring months, are expected to make a reasonable recovery with favorable weather. In the Immokalee section, the heavy rains caused some damage to the spring crop with most opinions ranging from 15 to 25 percent. Where the crops are not too farm advanced, considerable recovery is possible with favorable growing conditions. The spring crop in the Fort Pierce area is generally reported to be making fair progress. In the Manatee-Ruskin area, the young crops are rather irregular with some growers reported to be having difficulty in getting a stand started. In the

TOMATOES: Early Spring (Continued) Webster-Oxford-Belleview-Ocala area, the cool weather of February 6-8 caused some losses. The crop has been retarded and some replanting has been necessary. Progress of the Lower Valley, Texas, crop was retarded the past two weeks by lack of water for irrigation. This crop has had very mild growing weather all season and some of the earliest plantings are much further advanced than usual for this date. Plants in a few fields started blooming the latter part of January, but it is doubtful if these early blooms will hold a set because of a shortage of water and the brief cool spell around mid-February. The area as a whole has been without a good rain since the crop was planted and the present scarcity of water is Valley-wide. Should moisture conditions improve in the near future a much earlier than usual crop can still be produced. Production from Imperial Valley, California, fields continues at a high level for this season of the year but some decline in production is expected during the next two weeks as growers complete harvest on the early crop of mature fruit. Production in late February probably will be fairly light because of frost damage early in January.

Late Spring: (6 States) Conditions in all late spring areas of Texas have been favorable for seed-bed plantings and for preparation of fields. Setting of plants to cold frames is started. Moisture conditions are fairly favorable over much of the east Texas tomato area, but central (Yoakum) and southern sections (Falfurrias and Ingleside) need moisture badly. Planting in the southern section is already later than usual. Plantings in this area are mostly seeded direct to the fields and are not irrigated. If the present mild temperatures continue in the east Texas area, considerable acreage will be planted direct from hot-beds to the fields.

WATERMELONS: Late Spring (Calif., Fla.) Acreage in Florida ranges from early fields in the blooming stage in South Florida to just planted in North Florida. The cold period of February 6-8 which extended into the edge of the South Florida areas, caused some damage to unprotected fields, but the overall extent of the losses was comparatively light and was confined mostly to burned leaves and general retarding of growth. Some replanting was necessary. The recent rains over the North and Central Florida area should be beneficial for getting the young plantings started. Soil moisture over the entire watermelon area is good to adequate.

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Commercial Truck Crops

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COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET
TRUCK CROP NEWS -- MARCH 1, 1952

Weather conditions in the winter and spring vegetable areas from Texas east were generally unfavorable for planting and for growth of truck crops during the latter half of February, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. Conditions in California were generally favorable during the same period but cool nights slightly retarded crop growth in Arizona. In Florida strong cold winds, followed by a heavy frost in some sections of North Florida, with scattered light frost extending into South Florida damaged tender plants. Frost did some damage to the Louisiana crops, but the cool weather was of benefit to cabbage and shallots. The Southeastern States, generally, received more rain than was needed and planting was delayed. Accompanying cool temperatures curtailed growth. Low temperatures and frost also did damage in Texas, but cool weather and rain improved growing conditions for late plantings of broccoli, cabbage, and spinach. Added moisture made possible the planting of onions in areas previously too dry. California vegetable producing sections experienced cool weather with scattered light frosts in mid-February, but temperatures in this State during most of the past two weeks have been favorable for the growth and development of vegetable crops.

Rains in North Carolina stopped potato planting during most of the last two weeks in February and on March 1 most fields were still too wet to work. Temperatures generally were too low to stimulate growth and most truck crop growers regard crop progress as behind schedule. Warm, sunny weather is badly needed in all early truck producing sections.

In South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama rainfall was frequent and heavy during the last half of February. Field work was delayed and growth of crops retarded. The cold weather in Mississippi caused little damage to growing crops and progress was generally favorable.

Growing conditions in the vegetable producing sections of Florida during the second half of February have generally been unfavorable. Rainfall has been adequate to excessive and soil moisture is generally ample at this time. Temperatures have been near normal, but on the morning of February 27, strong cold winds caused considerable damage to tender foliage in all producing sections. This period of cold winds was followed by rather low temperatures on the morning of February 28 with heavy frost reported in some sections of North Florida and scattered light frost extending into South Florida. The growth of tender crops has generally been retarded by the unfavorable conditions but actual damage by the frost was comparatively light. Quality has been impaired and diseases have become more active and more difficult to control. Hardy crops have been less seriously affected and have generally made fair to good progress except in localities where the rainfall has been excessive and the soil has been too wet. In spite of these adverse conditions, total vegetable shipments from the State during the second half of the month held at about the same level as during the previous semi-monthly period. There was some fluctuation in individual commodities with potatoes and corn showing a considerable increase while tomato shipments declined.

In Louisiana, nights were cool and moisture excessive during the last half of February. Frosts and freezing temperatures in the Hammond-Ponchatoula-Amite area on the morning of February 28 destroyed a large portion of the strawberry blooms and berries but did not materially damage the plants. With no further weather setbacks heavy movement of the crop is expected the last week of March. Cool weather was beneficial to cabbage and shallots. Harvest of winter shallots will be practically over by March 8, and shipment of the spring crop should be heavy by that time. Harvest of the cabbage crop in the New Orleans area picked up during the last half of February, and harvest in volume in the Breaux Bridge-Arnaudville area is expected about March 24. Planting of snap beans has been delayed because of too much moisture.

Progress of all early spring plantings of commercial vegetables in Texas was seriously retarded and some damage resulted from low temperatures and frosts the morning of February 27. Effects of this cold wave were more general in the lower Rio Grande Valley where plantings of spring crops were more extensive. Light to heavy frosts occurred over the entire Lower Valley, whereas only light scattered frosts occurred in the Winter Garden section which is considerably farther north and is usually more susceptible to damage from cold waves that reach into the southern areas. The important crops affected are the Lower Valley early spring tomato and potato crops, which were both well advanced, and the sweet corn crop that was knee high in many fields. The extent of damage cannot be fully appraised at this time because of the variation in rainfall that fell in the Valley the day preceding the cold spell and the degree of frost in the various areas, also the different stages of growth of plants. The rainfall was more extensive in the west end of the Valley than in the center and east end, with moisture for the area as a whole being less than was needed. A favorable feature of developments during the past two weeks is an improved moisture situation in the dry-land onion areas. Considerable tonnage and some total acreage of recently matured cabbage was being abandoned, and some fields of broccoli were being permitted to go to seed. Supplies of beets and carrots were plentiful and harvest of lettuce was fairly active in both the Valley and Winter Garden sections.

Weather conditions in Arizona during the last half of February were characterized by above normal daytime temperatures. Nights continued cool, however, and growth of crops was somewhat retarded. The first of March again brought cool weather with a good rain over the Salt River Valley area and in the mountain watershed. The rain was sufficient to take the place of an irrigation and added to the storage supply behind the dams. Current production consists mostly of lettuce and carrots from Yuma, and a light volume of carrots and celery with an occasional car of cabbage from Phoenix.

After the cool weather and scattered light frosts of mid-February, temperatures in California during most of the past two weeks have been favorable for the growth and development of vegetable crops. All crops are at normal stages of development at this time and if March weather is favorable, a relatively early spring vegetable season is possible in all of the various producing districts of the State. Only a limited amount of rainfall has been received during the past two weeks giving growers an opportunity to prepare seed beds, plant and cultivate. In many sections of Central and Northern California field operations have been off schedule because of heavy winter rains and some growers have been forced to alter their 1952 crop acreage plans. However, at the present time it does not appear likely that there will be any shortage of spring vegetables in California. Growers have completed planting of spring crops and the seeding and setting of vegetable and melon crops for summer harvest has begun. The production of winter vegetables is declining rapidly and the harvest season on major crops will be concluded in some districts during the next two weeks. The over-all production of California vegetables will decline during March and will not show any appreciable increase until harvest on spring crops becomes active in April.

ASPARAGUS: Early Spring (4 States) South Carolina's small acreage is in good condition with light harvest just beginning. Due to the limited acreage, volume will be small.

LIMA BEANS: Winter (Fla.) The small winter lima bean crop in the Pompano-Delray section is only in fair condition. Quality has mostly been poor to fair and this condition is expected to continue for several weeks.

SNAP BEANS: Winter (Fla.) The snap bean crop in the Pompano and Dade County sections is only in fair condition. These crops were just coming out of the setback received by the storm in early February when the cold winds of February 27 caused a further setback. The quality of beans during the past few weeks has generally been poor to fair and the recent unfavorable weather will cause these conditions to continue during most of the first half of March. In addition to impairing the quality, the recent cold winds will cause some reduction in yield, particularly to those crops which were in the blooming stage. The small acreage of late winter beans in the Everglades section is generally in fair condition. Light harvesting now in progress will continue light during the first half of March and reach a fair volume during the second half of the month. That acreage of the winter pole bean crop in Dade County for harvest during March has made some recovery from the damage caused by the early February storm. The recent cold winds caused some additional damage to this crop, but the supplies from this area should increase as the month progresses.

Early Spring (Tex. Fla.) Planting of snap beans in the earliest section of the Lower Valley of Texas, which usually starts the early part of February, has been delayed by lack of sufficient water for irrigation. Only light rains were received in the east end of the Valley the latter part of February and the water supply is still being restricted in all areas. Any further delay will probably result in lighter than usual acreage for the area. Most sections outside of the Valley, although somewhat improved from a moisture standpoint, will need additional rains before planting will become general. Practically all of the usual acreage outside of the Valley is in non-irrigated areas. Planting of the spring crop of snap beans in the important Everglades section of Florida is nearing completion although it is expected that some seeding will continue until around the middle of March. The acreage in this section for spring harvest is slightly reduced from the plantings of last spring. Late planting of snap beans in the Pompano and Dade County sections was largely completed by the week ending February 23. These young plantings are in poor to good condition. Planting of snap beans in the Central Florida area has mostly been completed. In North Florida most of the acreage has been seeded, but wet lands has caused some delay and it is expected that seeding will continue into March. The spring pole bean crop in Dade County is generally in fair to good condition. Seeding was practically finished by the first of March. In the Manatee-Ruskin-Plant City area, most of the acreage has been planted and some of the oldest fields are now being staked.

Mid-Spring (6 States) Planting of the Louisiana crop has been delayed because of excessive rains.

BEETS: Winter (Tex.) Heavy supplies of good quality beets are available in practically all irrigated sections, with the bulk of the acreage being in the Lower Valley. Considerable tonnage is being shipped as topped stock but supplies are ample for good quality bunched beets. If the present acreage is held there will be production for shipments to continue active through most of April.

BEETS; Spring (4 States) (Cont'd) North Carolina's beet crop is up to a good stand. Growth has been slow due to cool, wet weather. Harvest is expected to begin early in May. In South Carolina, beets are in various stages of growth a a result of earlier cold weather and much replanting. Harvest is expected to begin around March 20, increasing in volume by the end of the month.

CABBAGE: Winter (Calif., Ariz., Tex., Fla.) Production is available in heavy volume in all sections of the Lower Valley of Texas. The quality of considerable acreage has deteriorated, however, because of lack of water for irrigation. With many very small sizes and some immature heads, much of this tonnage is not meeting present market grade requirements. Considerable tonnage was being left in partially-harvested fields the latter part of February and some total acreage was abandoned, with prospects for further abandonment the early part of March. Despite these losses, considerable tonnage of good quality cabbage remains in the areas that were able to obtain water for irrigation, and some young acreage is bein held for late March and probably early April harvest. Prospects for some of the later maturing crops were improved by the late February rains, particularly in the west end of the Valley, but additional moisture will be needed to assure good yield and quality from the remaining acreage. Unless further improvement develops soon, it is doubtful that all of the present acreage will be harvested. The condition of the cabbage crop in Florida continues to be generally good. However, slow market conditions have caused some postponement in harvesting and some fields are becoming overripe. Shipments during the second half of the month held at about the same level as during the previous semi-monthly period. However, a more active demand would have produced an increased volume. Continued good volume is in prospect from the State throughout the month of March and substantial late plantings are expected to provide a good volume during April and early May.

Early Spring (La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S.C.) The volume of harvest of Louisiana cabbage in the New Orleans area has increased during the past two weeks. Shipment in volume in the Breaux Bridge-Arnaudville area is expected to begin around March 24. The Alabama crop got off to a slow start due to lack of moisture at time of setting, but the growing season since has generally been favorable. Harvesting of the early planted acreage is underway in Baldwin and Mobile Counties. Peak movement is expected about the second week of March. The spring cabbage crop in South Carolina is in fair to good condition after suffering from earlier cold and wet weather. Reports indicate that plants are prematurely forming small heads which is expected to reduce yields. First movement is expected in the Charleston-Beaufort area March 20-25.

Late Spring (8 States) By March 1 most of North Carolina's cabbage crop had been set, and resetting was general throughout the area. Most home-grown plants were killed by November and January freezes. Plants were difficult to obtain at setting time and many of the shipped-in plants were damaged. As a result, survival was low and stands generally are ragged. In Carteret and Pamlico most of the acreage has been set to Copenhagen, while the Weeksville-Currituck acreage is set to round Dutch variety. Condition of the crop is only fair and warm sunny days are needed to stimulate growth. With favorable weather conditions, harvest should begin around the first of May. Wet weather in Tennessee has retarde the setting of plants in the field and setting is about a week to 10 days later than usual. Only a small percentage of the acreage had been set by March 1. Plant are in fair condition.

CANTALOUPS: Mid-Summer (12 States) Considerable acreage was planted in the early sections of Texas--Lower Valley, Laredo, and Winter Garden--starting around mid-February, and some plantings were up to a good stand when the cold spell of February 27 occurred. Much of the acreage in the Laredo and Winter Garden sections was covered in advance of the cold spell and damage in these areas was slight. Most of the plantings in the Lower Valley were in the west end of the Valley where temperatures were lower and frost more general than other areas and some total loss of acreage was reported. Very little acreage has been planted in the early non-irrigated sections, but with the recent improved moisture situation in these areas, considerable planting will take place, starting the early part of March. Planting in the later areas is not expected to get started until after mid-March.

CARROTS: Winter (Calif., Ariz., Tex., La., Fla.) Supplies of carrots are plentiful in both the Lower Valley and Winter Garden irrigated districts of Texas and the small acreage in the non-irrigated Coastal Bend has held up well despite the long period of dry weather. Development of some crops in the Valley has been retarded by lack of water for irrigation and some of the matured carrots in these dry areas have been utilized as topped stock, mainly because of the irregular root growth. There has been sufficient acreage that has had enough irrigation to produce ample supplies of good quality crops for bunched stock. Prospects were improved over much of the west end of the Valley as a result of rains the latter part of February, and if all of the present growing acreage is held for production, there will be ample supplies for active movement for the next two months. Crops in the Winter Garden have had ample irrigation from wells and considerable production in this area is being marketed as packaged carrots. The small acreage in the Coastal Bend was improved by the late February rains.

CAULIFLOWER: Winter (Calif., Ariz., Tex., Fla.) The condition of the cauliflower crop remaining for harvest in Florida is fair to good. The active shipping season is rapidly drawing to a close, but some late plantings will provide a fair volume throughout most of March with shipments falling off rapidly after the middle of the month.

CELERY: Winter (Fla., Calif., Ariz.) Florida celery yields have shown improvement during the past few weeks in response to the improved moisture conditions and cooler weather. If the weather continues cool, this improvement in yields should hold on the remainder of the acreage for winter harvest.

Spring (Fla., Calif.) Setting of spring celery in the Florida Everglades section was practically finished by March 1. Some transplanting continues at Zellwood, Oviedo and in the North Florida muckland sections.

SWEET CORN: Winter (Fla.) The remaining acreage of winter corn, principally for harvest during March, in South Florida is in ordinary to fair condition. Unfavorable growing conditions and disease have definitely reduced yield prospects. The volume during the second half of February improved sharply over the shipments of the previous semi-monthly period and the movement from the State should continue to show a gradual increase as the crop in the important Everglades section comes into active harvest. Shipments from the Pompano, Dade County, and Fort Myers-Immokalee sections are expected to decline rather sharply after the middle of March. The Everglades section is the principal source of supply at this time and will continue to hold this position throughout the balance of the winter period.

SWEET CORN: Spring (Fla.) (Cont'd) Planting of the spring crop in the important Everglades section has largely been completed, but some seeding will continue until around the middle of March. Indications are for a slight increase in plantings in this area over that planted last spring. Growers have made an effort to extend their planting season over a rather long period of time, but the bulk of the acreage was seeded during the period from the middle of January to the first of March. That acreage which is up and growing is generally looking good and only a limited acreage was affected by the recent cold. In the Manatee-Ruskin section, most of the acreage has been planted, but some seeding will continue until the middle of March. Light harvesting is expected to start around mid-April. In the important Zellwood section, planting got actively underway during the last week of February.

CUCUMBERS: Winter (Fla.) The adverse weather conditions in early February severely damaged the winter acreage of cucumbers in South Florida. Most of this acreage was killed and the yields on the small acreage remaining drastically reduced. Very light supplies of Florida grown cucumbers will be available during March. These supplies will come from small scattered acreages in the Immokalee-Fort Myers, Fort Pierce-Indiantown, Pompano, and Dade County sections. Imports from Cuba which are being repacked at points along the East Coast will constitute the bulk of the shipments moving from the State.

Early Spring (Fla., Tex.) Much replanting of spring cucumbers was necessitated in the South Florida areas by the adverse weather conditions of early February. Plantings in the Fort Myers-Immokalee area have been fairly heavy and these crops were generally making fair to good progress until the heavy rains of February 26 and the cold winds of the following day. This adverse weather caused considerable damage to the young crop. Very little loss is expected from outright drowning, but the crops are generally delayed and very favorable growing conditions will be necessary for a satisfactory recovery. Harvesting of the spring crop should start around the first of April. Spring plantings in the Pompano and Fort Pierce sections are only in fair condition. The earliest of these spring plantings should provide a light production in late March. The covered acreage in the Wauchula and Webster sections is generally reported to be making fair progress with light harvesting expected to start the second half of March. Open field plantings in the Wauchula section were mostly made in early February with some planting continuing into the latter part of the month. Most of these plantings are reported to have come through the recent adverse weather in fair condition. In the Manatee-Ruskin section, most of the late winter plantings were killed by the adverse weather of early February. Plantings for spring harvest started in mid-February with most of the acreage being planted in late February and early March. Indications are for a reduced acreage in this section. Plantings around Plant City are also expected to be slightly less than last year. The open field acreage in the Webster section is expected to show a slight increase over last year with most of the plantings going in in late February. Planting in North Florida started in late February, but some delay has been caused by wet fields. Most of the Texas acreage is planted in the non-irrigated area of the Coastal Bend where surface moisture was very deficient for several weeks. Some acreage, however, was dry planted and a large part of the area received sufficient moisture the latter part of February to germinate these plantings, with the section around Sandia receiving good rains. A limited area has enough moisture for these crops to get a good start, but the area as a whole will need additional moisture to assure a crop. Very few crops were advanced enough to be hurt by the recent cold spell.

EGGPLANT: Winter (Fla.) The quality of the harvestings in the important Pompano section were just beginning to improve from the damage caused by the early February storm when the high winds of February 27 occurred. These strong winds are expected to lower the quality for the next few weeks. The plants are generally in fair condition and if growers give them the usual care and attention, they will continue to provide a good volume well into the spring season. In the Fort Myers section harvest has passed the peak, quality and sizes are generally on the decline. Most growers are apparently not making any effort to prolong the bearing period of their crops.

Spring (Fla.) In the South Florida areas, the younger acreage in the Pompano and Everglades section is in fair condition. These younger crops will furnish most of the production for spring harvest in the South Florida area. Young plantings in the Plant City and Manatee sections are in fair to good condition.

ESCAROLE: Winter (Fla.) The escarole and chicory crops are generally in fair to good condition. In a few cases, excessive moisture has caused heavy trimming, but in general, current yields are now good. Slow market demand has resulted in delayed harvesting and some shippers are only cutting on orders. A continued good volume is in prospect during March and most of April.

LETTUCE: Winter (Ariz., Calif., Fla., Texas) Supplies of good quality lettuce are available in the Lower Valley and Winter Garden sections of Texas, but carlot shipments from the main winter acreage during the balance of the season will be light. The usual light acreage for late season harvest in the Winter Garden is in good condition and shipments from this area will continue through March, but most of the Valley crop is expected to be over by the early part of this month. In Florida the bulk of the winter lettuce crop has been harvested. However, light supplies from late plantings will continue during March and well into April.

Early Spring (Ariz., Calif., Ga., S.C., N.C.) Most of North Carolina's lettuce crop had been transplanted or sown in the fields by March 1. Plants have made slow growth this year both in the beds and in the fields. Some resetting has been necessary due to poor plant survival. The percent of the crop sown in the field is much smaller than usual this year. Although growth has been slow, the crop generally is in good condition and about on schedule. Harvest will begin about April 20 in the St. Helena-Wilmington area and about May 10 in the Elizabeth City area where a small commercial acreage is being grown. Prospects in South Carolina are generally good. The crop is in various stages of growth but harvest is expected to begin around April 1.

ONIONS: Early Spring (Texas) Prospects were materially improved in all non-irrigated onion areas and crops in the irrigated sections continued to make good progress. The cool spell the latter part of February may retard maturity of some of the most advanced crops, but the delay is not expected to be significant. All sections have some acreage, with onions from two to three weeks earlier than usual, but the beginning of harvest is uncertain. A few fields in the Coastal Bend could furnish considerable production by mid-March by spot pulling, and the usual early acreage in the west end of the Lower Valley may be harvested the first few days in March. The main Raymondville acreage is not expected to be in production until late March and early April, but the few fields in this area that

ONIONS: Early Spring (Cont'd) had access to irrigation are well advanced. Crops in the Laredo section are in all stages of growth, but there is considerable acreage that could be ready for complete acreage harvest around March 20 if favorable growing weather prevails. An occasional field in the Winter Garden shows promise of late March harvest but most crops in this area are not expected to be ready until early April. In the Eagle Pass section most crops were planted later than in other irrigated areas but all plantings have made good growth. The late February rains in the Coastal Bend are expected to be sufficient to assure production from all plantings in the important area around Mathis, and prospects were materially improved for all the acreage around Robstown and Corpus Christi. Although rainfall at reporting stations in the Raymondville section was light, many localities received good rains and prospects for the entire area indicate that most of the intended onion acreage will be planted. Considerable acreage was being used for green onions the latter part of February.

Late Spring: (Calif., Ariz., La., Texas, Ga.) Prospects were improved over much of the north Texas onion area by the late February rains, with the most improvement in the southern part of the area. Only light rains were received in the area north of Dallas, but most of the early plantings in this area are in good condition as a result of earlier rains. Plantings in the north Texas area are lighter than usual and are confined to areas favored with moisture satisfactory for transplanting. Although plants are abundant and moisture conditions are improved in the southern part of the area, very little additional acreage is expected to be planted.

GREEN PEAS: Early Spring (Calif., Miss., Ga., S.C., N.C., Va.) The small crop of green peas in South Carolina is in good condition but needs warmer weather for best development.

PEPPERS: Winter (Fla.) Prospective yields in the important Pompano section were generally lowered by the adverse weather of early February and further reduced by the strong cold winds of February 27. The volume from the State during the second half of February held at about the same level as for the previous semi-monthly period. It would have been materially larger if adverse weather had not occurred. A good volume is in prospect from this section during March. Harvesting is well over the peak in the Fort Myers section. The acreage in the Everglades is in fair to good condition and will continue to be a source of light supplies during the remainder of the winter period.

Spring (Fla.) Late plantings in the Pompano section, which will provide supplies during the spring season, are in fair to good condition although some setback was incurred by the recent cold winds. The younger acreage in the Everglades is also in fair to good condition. In the important Plant City area, most of the spring acreage has been set. The crop is generally well advanced with light harvesting expected in late March. In the Webster section, transplanting has been completed. Some resetting was necessary due to frost in early February.

Summer (La., Miss., Ga., N.C., S.C.) Pepper beds have been seeded in North Carolina and seeds generally have germinated.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Winter (Texas, Fla.) In Florida's important Dade County section, harvesting is at its peak and should continue at this level throughout most of March with some digging expected to continue into April. Early digging and dry weather have combined to produce yields much below the high levels of last season.

Early Spring: (Fla., Tex.) In the important Hastings section of Florida, recent weather has not been too favorable for potato development. In some of the poorly drained fields, crops are showing the effects of too much rain, otherwise fair to good progress is being made. It is possible that some early fields will be dug in late March. At LaCrosse, most of the acreage is up to a stand. In the Everglades, the spring crop is making fair to good progress and setting a good crop of tubers. Crops in the Balm and Indiantown sections have had too much rain. Progress of most of the Texas early spring crop was exceptionally good until the cold spell of February 27 which brought moderate to heavy frosts over much of the Valley. Most of the acreage is in the eastern end of the Valley where only light frosts occurred. Some plants were damaged and harvest will be delayed but no loss of acreage is expected. Part of the acreage in this area is expected to be ready for harvest about March 20, and the remaining acreage in early April. The acreage around Raymondville that had been retarded somewhat by lack of irrigation water was improved by the rains that preceded the cold spell. Planes were used to keep the air moving during the short frost period.

Late Spring: (Calif., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. Car., Tex., Okla., Ark., Tenn., N. Car.) In the Coastal Counties of Alabama, growers made good progress in January and early February in planting potatoes. Rainy weather since February 15 caused some delay but the bulk of the acreage was planted prior to that date. Most fields are beginning to show young plants but very few are up to a stand. There was some fear of seed rotting in the ground due to the cool, wet weather of the past two weeks; however, none has been reported and if the weather continues favorable for the next few days, this crop will be off to a good start. In the Charleston area of South Carolina, planting is about 90 percent complete. Due to excessive moisture, rotting of seed has occurred in varying degrees and some replanting has been necessary. Moisture conditions are improved in most of the early sections of Texas' late spring areas and planting in these sections will start the early part of March. Most mid-season areas also received needed rains the last week in February and planting in these areas will start about mid-March. Most late areas need additional moisture, but planting in these areas seldom starts until late March and early April. In North Carolina, frequent heavy rains during the latter half of February stopped planting. Percent completeness of planting before March 1 varies from practically nil in Pamlico County to 90 percent or more in Currituck. In the Weeksville area, about 25 percent of the acreage has been planted and about three-fourths of the crop was planted in the Mt. Olive and Carteret areas. Some growers are concerned over the possibility of seed pieces now in the ground rotting due to the extremely wet soils throughout the producing areas. With favorable weather, most planting should be completed within the next ten days. The crop is about a week later than normal.

SHALLOTS: Winter & Spring (Louisiana) Cool weather during the month of March was beneficial to Louisiana shallots. Harvest of the winter crop will be practically over by March 7, but shipments of the spring crop should be heavy by that time.

SPINACH: Winter (Tex., La., Calif., Miss.) Production in Texas for the remainder of the season will come from the Winter Garden and Eagle Pass irrigated sections. The small acreage remaining in the Raymondville and Lower Valley areas is not furnishing production sufficient for mixed car loadings, and harvest is over in the Coastal Bend. The good quality of the Winter Garden crop

SPINACH: Winter (Continued) has been maintained and prospective supplies for March harvest are expected to continue to be of good quality. Shipments from the Eagle Pass section have been light, but there is considerable acreage in that area for March harvest, and with continued good growing weather, some production may extend into early April.

Spring: (9 States) Due to an unusually mild winter in Arkansas, a considerable volume of fall planted spinach has moved to market since January 1. Movement was rather light during most of January but the volume picked up considerably in February. Weather conditions have been favorable for planting spring spinach. Much of it is up and prospects at this time are very promising.

SQUASH: Winter (Florida) Shipments during the second half of February improved slightly over the volume for the previous semi-monthly period. The cold strong winds of February 27 caused some damage to the crops due for harvest in March, but a fair to good volume continues in prospect. Supplies during March will come principally from the lower East Coast sections supplemented by a light volume from the West Coast sections.

Spring: (Florida) The crop in the important Plant City section is well advanced. Occasional early plantings will be ready for harvest during the first half of March, but it will be late March before harvesting becomes active. In the McIntosh section of North Florida, most fields are just coming up.

STRAWBERRIES: Winter (Florida) The volume moved from Florida during the second half of February held at about the same level as for the previous semi-monthly period. Yields have generally been below expectations and much of the prospective production has been lost from decay due to excessive moisture. A good volume is expected to continue during March from the Plant City-Mauchula-Webster area. In the Starke-Lawtey section of North Florida, cold weather and rains sharply reduced the volume during February. Plants are now showing an abundance of bloom with a fair amount of green fruit. With favorable weather, this small acreage should get into active harvest by mid-March.

Early Spring: (La., Ala., Tex., Calif.) Progress of the Louisiana crop was delayed by light frosts during the first and third weeks of February plus a heavy frost and a few hours of freezing temperature on the morning of February 27. Damage to the plants themselves from the February 27 freeze was negligible, but fruit and blooms on the bushes received considerable damage of varying extent from field to field. Berries have been available for small shipments. Minor shipments will continue from berries not nipped by the frost, but heavy shipments from the new blooms can not be expected before March 22. Prospects for Alabama strawberries appear generally bright at this time. While there was considerable blooming during the mild weather in January, killing frosts were frequent enough to prevent any out of season production. A few berries in the South Alabama area have been marketed but little volume is expected before the middle of March.

Mid-Spring: (S. Car., N. Car., Tenn., Ark., Okla., Kans., Mo., Ill., Ky., Va., Md., Del., Calif.) Plants in South Carolina were in a good, healthy condition and blooming on March 1. Prospects are bright for a good crop. North Carolina's strawberry crop was just coming out of the dormant stage by the end of February. Red spider infestation is quite heavy this year and losses in some stands have been rather severe. Growers generally are dusting or spraying, however, and making good progress in controlling damage. A few blooms are beginning to appear, and with favorable weather light harvest will begin the second week of April. Growers expect to start mulching as soon as fields are dry

STRAWBERRIES: Mid-Spring (Continued) enough to work. Yield prospects in Tennessee are almost normal even though dry weather last fall caused some irregular stands. Many strawberry beds in Arkansas, especially the older ones, have been neglected, and prospects for such beds are not promising. Newer beds as a whole are in better condition but the stand of plants is thin and skippy in many beds, both old and new. Prospects at this time appear to be the least promising in the White County area and the most promising in Northwest Arkansas, including Searcy County. Beds have been blooming off and on during the very mild winter and harvest is expected to be early this year.

TOMATOES: Winter (Florida) Prospects for the remaining winter tomato crop (mostly that acreage to be harvested during March) are very uncertain. In the Dade County, Dania-Hallandale, and Immokalee sections, the storm of early February seriously damaged the plants. The weather immediately following the storm was very favorable for blight to attack the weakened plants. Growers generally had arrested this condition by the latter part of the month. On February 27, strong cold winds again whipped the plants. Dampness and wet lands have caused considerable loss from ground rot. Cullage has generally been heavy and recent yields light. Yields on the acreage for harvest during March will continue to be light even with favorable weather. The volume from the State during the second half of February was down 20 to 25 percent from the previous semi-monthly period and indications are that a downward trend will continue during most of March.

Early Spring: (Fla., Tex., Calif.) In Florida, the late plantings in Dade County, which are expected to supply some production during the spring months, are in poor to fair condition. Most fields show the effects of the adverse weather during February. Growers generally are having fair success in controlling blight. In the Immokalee section, the spring crop had made a fair recovery by the latter part of February. However, moderate to heavy rains fell in this section on February 28 and on the following day strong cold winds whipped the plants. Yield prospects were lowered. Harvesting is expected to start in late March. The spring crop in the Fort Pierce area is generally in fair to good condition. This section experienced light to moderate rains and strong winds during the latter part of the month, but no particularly damaging effects have been reported. Some blight has been reported, but growers generally have this situation under control. Planting has been extended over a longer than usual period of time and some acreage is just being thinned. Possibly ten percent of the acreage will be ready for harvest during the last week of March with the bulk of the crop ready by mid-April. The spring crop in the Manatee-Ruskin section has been subjected to about the same weather conditions as the Fort Pierce section. This section has had considerable blight and much resetting was necessary. Blight generally was under control prior to the recent rains and cold winds. Light harvesting is expected to begin during the last week of March, but it will be late April before volume production is reached. In the Wauchula section, most of the acreage has just been thinned. In the Webster-Oxford section, the crop is mostly in the thinning stage. The unusually early prospective tomato crop from the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas received a jolt the morning of February 27 in the form of moderate to heavy frosts that prevailed for a short time in practically all areas. The extent of damage is still uncertain. Most of the Valley area was cloudy two days before the cold spell and light to moderate rains fell the day before in all sections. During the night of the low temperatures winds were fairly strong until well into the morning and the duration of the frost period was very short. A warm sun came out early, however, causing damage in varying degrees. Most of the damage was in the west end of the Valley where temperatures were the lowest and plantings the heaviest. Prior to the frost, tomato plants in the Valley were in all stages of growth and generally in good condition. Progress of some plantings had been retarded because of insufficient water for irrigation. However, many fields had

TOMATOES: Early Spring (Continued) ample water supply and plants were well advanced. Temperatures have been favorable all season for all plantings. Many of the earliest plantings would have furnished supplies by March 10 or 15 and a fairly large acreage would have been ready for late March and early April harvest. Most of the acreage for later harvest had been thinned to a good stand and these plants were in generally healthy condition. The prospective crop this year had been fully two months ahead of last year, and with reasonable recovery, a much larger crop than last year could still be produced. Total acreage losses are not expected but considerable loss of plants and killing of blooms, as well as some delay in maturity, is inevitable.

Late Spring: (Tex., La., Miss., S.Car., Ga., Ala.) Prospects for the late spring crop in Texas are of favorable. Seed beds have developed under favorable conditions and the number of plants that have been set to the cold frames came through the late February cold spell without any losses. Moisture conditions have developed favorably in most of the east Texas land that has been prepared for transplanting, and setting of plants to the fields can get underway at the usual time--the second half of March. Some plants from the Lower Valley have already been shipped into the early tomato sections of east Texas, which received ample moisture the latter part of February. A fairly large acreage is in prospect for the 1952 season, despite the unfavorable outcome of the late spring crop last year.

Early Summer: (11 States) Tennessee tomatoes are now being seeded in hot beds. Some are just coming up while some growers report good stands in the beds. Preparation of fields may be a week later than usual.

WATERMELONS: Late Spring (Calif., Fla.) In Florida, recent weather conditions generally have been unfavorable for the young watermelon crop. Progress since mid-February has been relatively slow due to wet fields and cold winds.

Early Summer: (12 States) In Texas, considerable acreage was up to a fairly good stand in the early sections, both irrigated and non-irrigated areas, at the time of the late February cold spell. However, a larger acreage than usual was capped and many growers applied temporary covers on part of their plantings, especially in low spots. Some loss of unprotected plantings was expected in most of the early sections but enough acreage was saved to provide a fairly good early volume. Moisture conditions were improved over most of the non-irrigated sections in late February, exceptions being the important Falfurrias and Riviera early sections where surface moisture was deficient before planting started the early part of the month. Conditions are favorable for active open-field planting in the Sandia Stockdale, Pearsall, and Pleasanton sections and most of the acreage in these areas will be planted by mid-March, Most mid-season areas had rains the latter part of February and growers that had their land prepared will be able to start planting at about the usual time, starting the latter part of March. Late areas have ample time for favorable conditions to develop.

Late Reports from Arizona, California, and Mississippi

ARIZONA:

CARROTS: Winter Volume continues light from both Phoenix and Yuma areas, with most of the Phoenix production going as topped stock. Spring fields coming on in the Salt River Valley look very good but will be a little later than last year in reaching volume shipments.

CELERY: Winter Celery is moving at the rate of about half a dozen cars a day. The crop is of excellent quality but prices are considerably lower than last year.

LETTUCE: Spring Volume of production at Yuma has increased to about 80 to 90 cars a day, about the same as a year ago. However, the Salt River Valley is not shipping any lettuce and is not expected to open the spring deal until about March 10, with the bulk movement not expected to start until about the end of the month.

CALIFORNIA:

ARTICHOKES: Winter Although production is increasing, supplies are relatively light for this time of year. While a further increase is expected during the next two weeks it appears likely that the spring crop will be lighter than normal due primarily to the effects of excessive moisture in the principal producing Castroville district. At the present time, quality is generally good with frost discoloration no longer a problem. However, excessive moisture in water-logged fields is reducing the carrying quality of buds.

ASPARAGUS: Early-Spring Cutting began in the Delta early in February but cool weather in mid-February has limited volume moved to date. Most supplies have been absorbed in local markets with only a limited volume being moved, largely by air express, to Eastern terminals. Cool weather during the past two days in the Delta has slowed spear development again and while the first cars may be shipped this week, no significant volume is expected. Some asparagus has been harvested during the past month from the smaller acreage available for cutting in Imperial Valley, Borrego Valley and in Orange County. These districts will not produce any significant volume at any time during the season.

BROCCOLI: Spring Harvest of the spring crop in Imperial Valley has been about completed but production is increasing in the Central Coast areas. Some excellent quality broccoli is available at the present time but the condition of the crop varies according to location. On heavy, poorly drained soils spring broccoli has not made normal progress to date and crop prospects in such fields are only fair.

CABBAGE: Winter Harvest of late fields in Imperial Valley will be completed in early-March. Production is increasing in the south coastal counties but due to limited market requirements, no active shipping deal has developed and most supplies are being used locally. Production during March can increase substantially as a considerable acreage reaches maturity.

NTALOUPS: Spring Although cool weather in mid-February slowed the development of the crop in the Desert areas slightly, most fields have made good to excellent progress to date. Growers in the Blythe area who increased their covered plantings to a record level this year have been experiencing some difficulty in getting their crop thinned. Planting of the open acreage in Imperial Valley has been completed and only a small open acreage remains to be planted in the Blythe section.

CARROTS: Winter Production in Imperial Valley is being restricted by market conditions. There is considerable variation in the quality of carrots being moved from Imperial Valley with some showing rough roots and off-grade tops.

CAULIFLOWER: Spring Production has shown a considerable increase during the past two weeks. Most of the volume has been originating in the principal producing Santa Maria area but the Centerville district is now turning out a fair quantity. Spring strains are coming into production on schedule and most growers are now moving into fields planted for March harvest. Quality has bee generally good but some fuzz has been apparent in all districts. During the last week in February, market prices declined and quick freezers are again taking delivery on cauliflower. Production for local market in the Los Angeles area appears to be about normal. Some carlots will be available in that area in March.

CELERY: Winter Production in the principal producing Chula Vista district is declining and practically all of the remaining acreage will be harvested by March 15. Quality has deteriorated in the past month and is only fair. In Orange County, production during March may show some increase as growers begin cutting fields which were allowed to regrow after January frosts. A small amount is being cut in the Southern San Joaquin Valley where frost damaged the crop considerably in January. Some of the acreage is being salvaged for hearts and the total volume remaining is small.

CELERY: Spring Setting of spring celery has been completed in the Venice area and although planting was delayed in January due to flooding and wet fields, it is not likely that the usual harvest pattern will be affected materially. Planting of late-spring fields in Southern Los Angeles County is continuing and considerable acreage will be set this week. Early fields have made good progress and harvest should begiu on schedule around April 1.

LETTUCE: Winter Production in Imperial Valley has been sustained at a higher level than anticipated during the past two weeks. This was due primarily to excellent growing weather which brought fields into production ahead of schedule and did not permit shipments to decline. Only a small acreage remains available for harvest and production will drop off rapidly during the first two weeks in March. At Blythe, cutting of the small late planted acreage is under way this week and harvest will be in full swing by March 10.

LETTUCE: Early Spring Early-spring lettuce in all sections of the State has made good to excellent progress to date. Cutting will probably begin at Delano, Oxnard and in local market districts in Southern California the last week in March but there will not be any significant carlot volume until early April. Acreage planted prior to January 1 has shown a considerable increase this year over other recent years and much of this acreage is expected to be available for cutting during April.

STRAWBERRIES: Spring Growers in all sections are active cleaning up their fields in preparation for the 1952 harvest season. Plants in all sections are beginning to bloom and in Southern California fields in warm localities show a light setting of berries. While there will be a light volume produced in March in Southern California, it will be April before appreciable supplies are available.

TOMATOES: Early Spring Imperial Valley production is at a low level since most growers are between crops. No appreciable increase in production is expected during March as most growers have pruned back their early acreage to increase spring production.

MISSISSIPPI:

CABBAGE: Early Spring Setting of plants in the fields is now practically complete and the Mississippi crop is off to a good start.

SPINACH: Winter Harvest of the crop in the Greenville, Mississippi, area is being retarded somewhat by wet fields. The crop continues in good condition. Movement is expected to continue through March and into April if conditions continue favorable.

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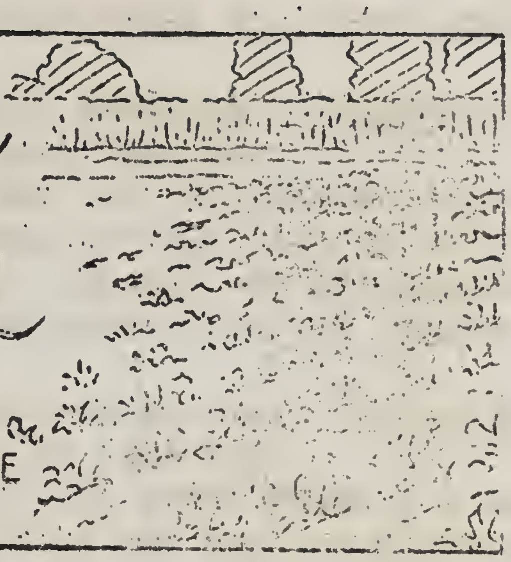

BAE

Washington, D. C. March 10, 1952

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET
ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION
MARCH 1, 1952

Production of truck crops for harvest in the winter season is indicated to be 6 percent less than last year and 3 percent above average, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics announced today. Over-all production prospects showed little change from a month earlier. Production of the 18 winter crops is now estimated at 1,406,800 tons, an increase of only 100 tons over February 1 prospects. Compared with last year one-half of the crops showed increases and one-half decreases. However, the largest tonnage changes occurred in those crops on the down side, notably cabbage, carrots and lettuce. On the up side, green peppers, spinach and tomatoes showed sizeable increases over a year ago.

Based on reports to March 1, acreage for harvest during the spring season this year will be larger than a year ago. The spring onion acreage is almost double last year's acreage and only slightly below average. Tomato and carrot acreage also show sizeable increases over a year ago. For 14 crops for which preliminary or intended acreage reports are available the total indicated acreage for 1952 is 441,720 acres, 9 percent above last year's acreage of 405,740 for these same crops. For these 14 crops reported to date, last year's acreage amounted to 68 percent of the total acreage for the 21 spring crops.

Reports covering growers' intentions to plant cabbage, onions and watermelons for summer harvest indicate a 4 percent larger acreage than last year. Watermelons showed the largest increase followed by onions with 3 percent while cabbage acreage is indicated below last year's. These three crops accounted for 42 percent of the total summer acreage in 1951.

ARTICHOKES: Indicated production for California is now placed at 747,000 boxes--14 percent below the February 1 forecast. However, present prospects represent an average crop and are still 19 percent above the 1951 crop of 629,000 boxes. Yields are not turning out as well as earlier in the season as a result of excessive moisture in the fields. Quality of buds is good. Supplies from this crop usually continue in good volume until June 1 and then decrease during the summer months.

ASPARAGUS: Acreage for cutting this year in all commercial areas of the United States is reported to be about the same as a year ago, 134,450 acres, and 6 percent above the 1941-50 average of 127,380 acres. Production from the above acreages is used for both fresh market supplies and processing. In 1951, production from 95,230 acres was used by processors, representing 71 percent of the total acreage.

In the four early spring States acreage is about 2 percent below both 1951 and average (1941-50). However, yields per acre are expected to be better than both average and those in 1951. The prospective production of 6,630,000 crates is about the same as last spring's early crop and 3 percent above the 1941-50 average of 6,434,000 crates. About 4,552,000 crates were used for processing in 1951, or 69 percent of the total early spring crop of 6,623,000 crates. Present conditions indicate that California, with about four-fifths of the early spring crop, will have 4 percent less asparagus available for cutting than in 1951 and 2 percent less than average. Washington growers have been increasing their acreage during recent years and production in that State is expected to be 19 percent above 1951 and 45 percent above the 1941-50 average. South Carolina has about dropped out of asparagus producing and this year's crop probably will be only one-tenth of average, Oregon, also has been decreasing its acreage and supplies are expected to be about 25 percent below average. The early spring group of States will be the source of fresh market supplies until supplemented by the late spring areas about May 1. Market supplies from the early areas will then decrease and a heavier volume go to processors.

In the late spring areas, there are 53,290 acres reported available for cutting for both fresh market and for processing. This is a 3 percent larger acreage than was cut in 1951 and 18 percent above the 1941-50 average of 44,990 acres. The most noticeable increases over average occur in Michigan--60 percent, New Jersey --26 percent, and Illinois--6 percent. On the other hand, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have smaller than average acreages. All States in this group, except Pennsylvania and Iowa, report an increase over the 1951 acreages. Production from 35,700 acres was utilized by processors in 1951.

SNAP BEANS: The production of Florida winter snap beans is estimated at 2,890,000 bushels, unchanged from a month ago. The estimate last month took into account the damage from the February 2 storm in the Pompano and Dade County sections.

BEETS: Estimated production of winter beets in Texas is unchanged from a month ago and at 450,000 bushels represents a yield of 150 bushels from 3,000 acres.

Total acreage for spring harvest is indicated at 1,010 acres, a 2 percent increase over a year ago but 24 percent below the average. The decrease in Louisiana acreage was more than offset by increases in North and South Carolina. Virginia acreage, 100 acres, is the same as a year ago.

CABBAGE: Indicated production for winter States remains at the February 1 level-- 326,900 tons. This indicated production is 15 percent below the 1951 crop of 384,600 tons and 20 percent below the 1941-50 average of 406,100 tons.

CABBAGE, (continued) Plantings for harvest in the five early spring States are reported to be 11,100 acres--the same as the acreage for harvest in 1951 but 47 percent below the 1941-50 average of 21,020 acres. Growers in Mississippi and Georgia have reduced their plantings below last year by 14 percent and 25 percent, respectively, but these decreases are offset by increases of 87 percent in Louisiana and 40 percent in Alabama. South Carolina acreage shows no change from a year ago. Acreage in all States except South Carolina is below average.

Intention-to-plant reports from the summer producing States point to a decrease of 1 percent below 1951 and 9 percent below average, or 28,840 acres intended for planting in 1952 compared with 29,250 acres for harvest last summer and the 1941-50 average of 31,860 acres. These estimates include acreage from which the production is used by kraut packers. In the 6 early summer areas the intended plantings of 12,320 acres are 2 percent below the 12,600 acres reported for harvest in 1951 and 3 percent below the 1941-50 average of 12,680 acres. In the 8 late summer areas there are indicated decreases of 1 percent below 1951 and 14 percent below average, or 16,470 acres intended for 1952 compared with 16,950 acres for harvest in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 19,180 acres.

CARROTS: In the spring crop areas of California and Arizona, production is expected to be about 9 percent above 1951 but 4 percent below average--4,170,000 bushels for 1952 compared with 3,810,000 bushels last spring and the average of 4,328,000 bushels. Acreage on which this crop is being grown is 22 percent larger than in 1951 but 22 percent below average--7,900 acres this spring compared with 6,500 acres in 1951 and the average of 10,140 acres. Both States report acreage increases over 1951. While Arizona's spring acreage is 4 percent above average, California's acreage for spring harvest has decreased in recent years and this spring's acreage is 37 percent below average. March 1 conditions indicate above average yields per acre for 1952 but lower than a year ago.

CAULIFLOWER: Production of early spring cauliflower is expected to be 16 percent smaller than last year, or 2,744,000 crates for 1952, and 13 percent below average. The reduced production is due mainly to the decrease in acreage in California.

CELERY: The winter crop of celery in Florida improved during February, but production prospects in California are now below earlier expectations, while the Arizona crop is unchanged. The production estimate of 7,700,000 crates in the three States represents an average per-acre yield of 723 crates on 10,650 acres. Total production is about 1 percent less than a year ago, due to unfavorable conditions decreasing yields in California. However, production is 47 percent greater than the average of 5,254,000 crates.

CUCUMBERS: Winter production in Florida is now estimated at 126,000 bushels, considerably above last year's short crop, but off sharply from a month earlier. Estimated yield per acre was off 25 bushels from the previous month but only 10 bushels under last year. Lower prospects are the result of drowning and cold weather. However, the indicated acreage of 1,400 is 20 percent above the 10-year average (1941-50) and much larger than the acreage harvested last season.

EGGPLANT: Florida's winter crop is turning out better than expected on February 1. Production is now placed at 382,000 bushels--more than double last winter's crop of 136,000 bushels and 50 percent larger than the average production of 248,000 bushels. Acreage is well above both that of last winter and average. The indicated yield per acre is higher than that harvested a year ago and considerably above average.

KALE: The Virginia crop continues to yield well and no change from a month ago is indicated for the 1952 production--880,000 bushels. This prospective crop is 26 percent above the 1941-50 average of 701,000 bushels and 3 percent above the 858,000 bushels harvested during the 1951 season. Good supplies from this crop are usually available until April.

LETTUCE: An early spring lettuce acreage 2 percent greater than that harvested in 1951 is indicated for 1952. Acreage increases occurred in all early spring States except Georgia. Production prospects on March 1 indicate an early spring crop of 9,446,000 crates, about 2 percent greater than 1951 and 21 percent over the 10-year average.

ONIONS: As of March 1 prospects for South Texas early spring onions indicate a crop of 4,020,000 sacks (50 lb.) compared with last year's production of 2,024,000 sacks and the average of 3,929,000. In contrast to last year when dry weather restricted acreage mainly to irrigated areas, all sections will have acreage this year. The Coastal Bend area which had no acreage for harvest last year has 23,500 acres this year.

Prospective yields are not much different from last year in most districts. However, due to the substantial non-irrigated acreage this year, the State average yield is expected to be 100 sacks this season, in contrast to last year's 220, and slightly above the average of 95 sacks. The indicated acreage and production by districts follows:

South Texas, Early Spring Onions

District	Acres For Harvest 1951	Acres For Harvest 1952	Yield Per Acre 1951	Yield Per Acre 1952	Production 1951	Production 1952
			- 50 lb. sacks -		- 1,000 sacks -	
Raymondville	1,300	8,000	65	60	84	480
Laredo	4,500	5,000	260	270	1,170	1,350
Winter Garden	1,600	1,900	260	240	416	456
Coastal Bend	-	23,500	-	60	-	1,410
Eagle Pass	1,400	1,200	240	245	336	294
Wilson-Karnes	200	400	40	50	8	20
Others	200	200	50	50	10	10
Total	9,200	40,200	220	100	2,024	4,020

Onion growers in the late summer harvest areas report their intentions to plant 61,450 acres this year, about 3 percent less than last year's acreage of 63,250. The ten-year average acreage was 63,300 acres. For total summer onions 67,020 acres are in prospect compared to last year's acreage of 68,650 and the average of 70,140.

GREEN PEPPERS: Winter production in Florida is expected to total 1,658,000 bushels, 53 percent greater than last year and 47 percent above average. Yields are lower than a year ago, the increase in production being attributable entirely to an increase of acreage from 2,300 acres for winter harvest last year to 3,900 acres this year.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Growers in Florida and Texas have 20,700 acres of Irish potatoes for early spring harvest. This acreage is 18 percent above the acreage harvested last year but 22 percent below average. Plantings in Florida are larger than indicated by intentions-to-plant reports but in Texas the acreage actually planted is below earlier expectations. Condition of the crop is generally good, although some poorly drained fields in Florida are showing the effects of too much rain and frosts at the end of February delayed development of some acreage in Texas.

SHALLOTS: Prospects for the spring crop in Louisiana remain at the February 1 level --220,000 bushels compared with 250,000 bushels in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 209,000 bushels. Heavy shipments from this crop were expected to begin about March 7 and usually continue until about May 1.

SPINACH: Prospective acreage of the winter crop in Texas declined because of inclement weather, the decrease occurring mainly in dry-land plantings in the Coastal Bend and Raymondville sections. Indicated acreage was unchanged in other States. Yields per acre are about the same as last month but well above the 169 bushels of last season and the average of 155 bushels. The March 1 estimate of 5,211,000 bushels is about 1/3 greater than a year ago, but is yet 17 percent below the 1941-50 average production of 6,272,000 bushels. This below average production is mainly due to the sharp decline in acreage. The average of 40,260 acres (1941-50) compares to the present estimate of 29,300 acres.

STRAWBERRIES: Unfavorable conditions have caused a further decline in the prospective crop of winter berries in Florida. Production is now estimated at 312,000 crates, 7 percent below February indications and 13 percent below the 360,000 crates produced last season.

The first estimate of 1952 early spring production is 1,076,000 crates, 13 percent below the crop of 1951. Lower production due to the sharp decline in acreage is expected to be partially offset by a higher yield per acre.

Preliminary acreage for the mid-spring States is estimated at 60,280 acres, 8 percent below the 65,550 acres of 1951 but 18 percent above the average (1941-50) of 50,950 acres. Except for California and South Carolina for which larger acreages are indicated, all other States were down or unchanged from the previous year.

TOMATOES: The winter fresh market crop in Florida is now indicated at 2,640,000 bushels from an acreage of 16,000, both sharply higher than a year ago and average. In spite of storm damage in February, yields are turning out better than expected earlier and the 1952 yield is estimated at 165 bushels per acre, below last year but above average.

Early spring acreage is indicated to be 63,300 acres, about 13 percent above last year and average. Most of the increase is expected in the Lower Valley of Texas where an increase of 7,000 acres is indicated. Florida growers plan a 3 percent increase while California acreage will be down about 9 percent.

WATERMELONS: Growers in the early summer areas report their intentions to plant 7 percent more acreage than a year ago, or 198,500 acres, compared with last year's acreage of 185,100. The increased acreage this year is expected mainly in Texas, Oklahoma and Georgia, the increase indicated for these three States totaling 13,000 acres. Indications from other States are for unchanged to slightly higher acreages than a year ago except for Missouri where growers intend to plant 600 less acres (about 20 percent) than last year.

Winter, Spring and Summer Crops - Indicated Acreage and Production Reported to date for 1952, with Comparisons

SEASONAL GROUP AND CROP	ACREAGE					PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons)1/				
	10-year av. 2/ 1941-50	1951	Ind. 1952			10-year av. 2/ 1941-50	1951	Ind. 1952		
			Acres	% of av.	% of '51			Tons	% of av.	% of '51
	Acres	Acres	Acres	%	%	Tons	Tons	Tons	%	%
WINTER:										
Artichokes	7,700	7,400	8,300	108	112	14,900	12,600	14,900	100	118
Lima Beans	1,900	900	700	37	78	1,900	1,000	900	47	90
Snap Beans	29,940	32,800	34,000	114	104	39,200	46,700	43,400	111	93
Beets	7,590	4,000	3,000	40	75	28,200	10,900	11,700	41	107
Cabbage 3/	62,420	43,250	42,700	68	99	406,100	384,600	326,900	80	85
Carrots	32,380	32,350	28,650	88	89	201,300	230,400	185,200	92	80
Cauliflower	10,970	9,800	7,800	71	80	58,300	52,900	46,300	79	88
Celery	9,130	9,520	10,650	117	112	170,800	253,700	250,200	146	99
Cucumbers	4/ 1,170	500	1,400	120	280	4/4,500	1,200	3,000	67	250
Eggplant	680	350	900	132	257	4,100	2,300	6,300	154	274
Escarole	2,370	4,700	4,500	190	96	14,600	29,700	25,300	173	85
Kale	1,810	2,200	2,200	122	100	6,300	7,700	7,900	125	103
Lettuce	49,480	69,300	55,000	111	79	282,500	357,000	341,600	121	96
Green Peas	10,070	2,350	800	8	34	9,900	2,100	800	8	38
Green Peppers	3,290	2,300	3,900	119	170	14,100	13,500	20,700	147	153
Shallots	2,660	3,000	3,500	132	117	3,700	3,400	4,800	130	141
Spinach	40,260	23,140	29,300	73	127	56,500	35,200	46,900	83	133
Tomatoes	12,000	11,200	16,000	133	143	46,200	56,400	70,000	152	124
Total Winter	285,370	259,060	253,300	89	98	1361,400	1501,300	1406,800	103	94
Early Spring:										
Asparagus 5/	82,390	82,500	81,160	99	98	96,500	99,300	99,400	103	100
Cabbage 3/	21,020	11,100	11,100	53	100					
Cauliflower	9,340	7,800	6,950	74	89	58,400	60,100	50,800	87	85
Lettuce	54,690	56,100	57,350	105	102	273,000	323,300	330,600	121	102
Onions	43,300	9,200	40,200	93	437	98,200	50,600	100,500	102	199
Tomatoes	55,660	55,900	63,300	114	113					
Late Spring:										
Asparagus 5/	44,990	51,940	53,290	118	103					
Cabbage 3/	11,130	11,900	10,710	96	90					
Onions	19,340	23,900	19,900	103	83					
Watermelons	44,910	66,400	67,500	150	102					

1/ Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit used in estimating yield and production.

2/ For seasonal group and annual totals, averages are of the yearly totals, not the sum of the averages for individual crops.

3/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.

4/ Cucumbers, 6-year, 1945-50.

5/ Includes asparagus used for processing.

6/ Includes crops for which no seasonal sub-groups (early, mid-and late) are made.

7/ Production for early spring only.

8/ Early covered acreage only

9/ Early spring only.

Winter, Spring and Summer Crops - Indicated Acreage and Production Reported to date for 1952, with Comparisons

SEASONAL GROUP AND CROP	ACREAGE 10-year av. 2/ 1941-50 Acres	1951 Acres	Ind. 1952 Acres	Ind. 1952 % of av. %	Ind. 1952 % of '51 %	PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 1/ 10-year av. 2/ 1951-50 Tons	1951 Tons	Ind. 1952 Tons	Ind. 1952 % of av. %	Ind. 1952 % of '51 %
SPRING: 6/										
Asparagus 5/	127,380	134,440	134,450	106	100	7/96,500	7/99,300	7/99,400	103	100
Beets	1,330	990	1,010	76	102					
Cabbage 3/	32,150	23,000	21,810	68	95					
Cantaloups 8/	9,140	9,600	9,500	104	99					
Carrots	10,140	6,500	7,900	78	122	108,200	95,200	104,200	96	109
Cauliflower 9/	9,340	7,800	6,950	74	89	58,400	60,100	50,800	87	85
Honey Balls 8/	470	140	--							
Honey Dews 8/	220	120	--							
Lettuce 9/	54,690	56,100	57,350	105	102	273,000	323,300	330,600	121	102
Onions	62,630	33,100	60,100	96	182	7/98,200	7/50,600	7/100,500	102	199
Shallots	2,050	2,000	2,000	98	100	2,600	3,100	2,800	108	90
Spinach	9,860	9,650	9,850	100	102					
Tomatoes 9/	55,660	55,900	63,300	114	113					
Watermelons	44,910	66,400	67,500	150	102					
Total to date:										
Acreage & Prod.	201,910	164,100	195,560	97	119	636,900	631,600	688,300	108	109
Acreage	419,970	405,740	441,720	105	109					
Total Spring	620,010	596,050				1876,900	2201,200			
Early Summer										
Cabbage 3/	12,680	12,600	12,320	97	98					
Onions	6,840	5,400	5,570	81	103					
Watermelons	185,110	185,100	198,500	107	107					
Late Summer										
Cabbage 3/	19,180	16,650	16,470	86	99					
Onions	63,300	63,250	61,450	97	97					
Total Summer to date 3/:										
Acreage	287,110	283,000	294,310	103	104					
Total Summer	723,410	680,420								
REPORTED TO DATE FOR 1952, WITH COMPARISONS 3/ 5/										
Acre. & Prod.	487,280	423,160	448,860	92	106	1998,300	2132,900	2095,100	105	98
Acreage	992,450	947,800	989,130	100	104					
TOTAL FOR PAST SEASONS 3/ 5/										
Annual Total	1,891,890	1773,710				8212,300	8857,500			

See footnotes on page 6.

Indicated Acreage and Production of 20 Crops for the 1952 Season, with Comparisons

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	ACREAGE 1951	ACREAGE Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE 10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	YIELD PER ACRE 1951	YIELD PER ACRE Ind. 1952	PRODUCTION 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	PRODUCTION 1951	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952
ARTICHOKES:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Boxes 40 lb. -			- 1,000 boxes -		
Winter:									
California	7,700	7,400	8,300	98	85	90	747	629	747
ASPARAGUS: 2/				- Crates 30 lb. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Early Spring:									
California	68,770	70,900	69,400	77	76	75	5,282	5,414	5,205
Arizona	60	---	---	50	---	---	3	---	---
Oregon	550	400	400	87	95	90	48	38	36
Washington	7,970	10,800	11,000	120	107	125	949	1,156	1,375
Georgia	470	---	---	19	---	---	9	---	---
South Carolina.	4,570	400	360	32	38	40	143	15	14
Group Total	82,390	82,500	81,160	78	80	82	6,434	6,623	6,630
Late Spring:									
Maryland	1,850	1,360	1,450	86	81		159	110	
Delaware	1,580	1,400	1,500	74	62		115	87	
New Jersey	23,010	27,000	29,000	97	95		2,218	2,562	
Pennsylvania ..	2,190	1,500	1,400	81	80		178	120	May 9
Massachusetts .	1,720	1,550	1,600	65	72		112	112	
Michigan	4,520	6,650	7,200	88	76		391	508	
Illinois	8,400	8,400	8,900	79	74		667	620	
Iowa	740	860	840	70	71		52	61	
Other States 2/	980	3,220	1,400	64	74		61	239	
Group total	44,990	51,940	53,290	88	85		3,954	4,419	
All States	127,380	134,440	134,450	82	82		10,388	11,042	
SNAP BEANS:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
Florida	29,940	32,800	34,000	87	95	85	2,617	3,116	2,890
All States	176,620	164,800		97	105		17,102	17,292	
BEETS:									
Winter:									
Texas	7,590	4,000	3,000	142	105	150	1,084	420	450
Spring:									
Louisiana	560	150	100	105	80		59	12	
South Carolina.	390	480	530	240	260		93	125	
North Carolina.	240	260	280	201	240		49	62	April
Virginia.......	150	100	100	333	370		44	37	10
Group Total	1,330	990	1,010	187	238		245	236	
Total above	8,920	4,990	4,010	149	131		1,329	656	
All States	11,500	7,090		183	184		2,105	1,308	

See footnotes on page 14.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
CABBAGE: 3/	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Tons -			- Tons -		
Winter:									
California	12,240	9,000	8,200	9.0	11.2	10.0	107,800	100,800	82,000
Arizona.........	1,210	1,250	700	11.0	15.0	12.0	13,500	18,800	8,400
Texas	33,540	14,000	18,000	4.7	4.0	4.8	158,800	56,000	86,400
Florida.........	15,430	19,000	15,800	8.1	11.0	9.5	126,000	209,000	150,100
Group total	62,420	43,250	42,200	6.45	8.89	7.66	406,100	384,600	326,900
Early Spring:									
Louisiana	6,150	1,500	2,800	4.3	3.5		26,600	5,200	
Mississippi	6,650	3,600	3,100	4.7	4.3		31,600	15,500	
Alabama	1,470	500	700	5.2	4.0		7,600	2,000	April
Georgia, south .	5,340	4,000	3,000	5.4	4.5		28,900	18,000	10
South Carolina .	1,410	1,500	1,500	6.3	8.0		8,900	12,000	
Group total ..	21,020	11,100	11,100	4.92	4.75		103,600	52,700	
			Prospective						
Late Spring: 4/	10,570	11,900	10,710	5.99	6.05		64,100	72,000	May 9
Early Summer:									
New Jersey	4,460	4,600	4,400	6.4	8.0		28,460	36,800	
New York, L.I. .	1,100	800	800	9.3	10.0		10,280	8,000	
Georgia, north .	820	900	900	4.5	4.7		3,680	4,200	
Indiana	1,710	2,300	2,400	6.7	5.7		10,890	13,000	June
Illinois	3,430	3,100	3,000	6.7	8.1		22,680	25,000	10
Iowa	1,160	900	820	7.8	7.7		8,990	6,900	
Group total	12,680	12,600	12,320	6.73	7.45		85,000	93,900	
Late Summer:									
Colorado........	1,840	1,800	1,800	10.9	11.2		20,140	20,100	
Utah............	590	600	600	14.7	17.3		8,680	10,400	
New Mexico......	590	300	200	6.4	5.0		3,910	1,500	
Minnesota.......	720	480	470	8.3	9.6		5,920	4,600	July
Ohio............	3,220	2,600	2,600	8.9	10.7		28,510	27,900	10
Pennsylvania....	5,790	5,200	5,200	8.3	8.6		47,990	44,600	
Virginia, S.W. .	2,280	1,170	1,000	6.8	7.5		14,660	8,800	
North Carolina .	4,150	4,800	4,600	6.7	6.1		27,760	29,300	
Group total	19,180	16,950	16,470	8.26	8.84		157,600	147,200	
Total above ...	125,870	95,800	93,300	6.46	7.86		816,300	750,400	
All States	193,570	156,250		7.49	8.76		1,451,100	1,366,800	

See footnotes on page 14.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	ACREAGE 1951	ACREAGE Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE 10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	YIELD PER ACRE 1951	YIELD PER ACRE Ind. 1952	PRODUCTION 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	PRODUCTION 1951	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952
CARROTS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 4/.......	32,380	32,350	28,650	249	285	259	8,050	9,214	7,409
Spring:									
California.....	6,470	3,200	4,100	451	675	600	2,870	2,160	2,460
Arizona........	3,670	3,300	3,800	412	500	450	1,458	1,650	1,710
Group total.	10,140	6,500	7,900	434	586	528	4,328	3,810	4,170
Total above..	42,520	38,850	36,550	293	335	317	12,378	13,024	11,579
All States......	75,060	66,820		341	392		25,689	26,179	
CAULIFLOWER:				- Crates 1½ size -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter 4/.......	10,970	9,800	7,800	289	292	321	3,153	2,861	2,501
Early Spring:									
California.....	9,140	7,700	6,800	339	420	400	3,127	3,234	2,720
Oregon.........	200	100	150	152	150	160	32	15	24
Group total.	9,340	7,800	6,950	335	417	395	3,158	3,249	2,744
Total above..	20,310	17,600	14,750	310	347	356	6,311	6,110	5,245
All States......	35,080	32,200		313	370		11,024	11,917	
CELERY:				-Crates ½ size -					
Winter:									
Florida.........	6,370	6,200	6,600	513	660	625	3,258	4,092	4,125
California.....	2,460	3,000	3,800	710	1,125	875	1,784	3,375	3,325
Arizona........	5/ 500	320	250	5/ 732	1,060	1,000	5/ 355	339	250
Group total.	9,130	9,520	10,650	574	820	723	5,254	7,806	7,700
All States......	40,930	36,810		508	736		20,648	27,096	
CUCUMBERS:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
Florida........	5/1,167	500	1,400	5/ 134	100	90	5/ 187	50	126
All States......	49,130	51,600		116	146		5,732	7,557	
EGGPLANT:									
Winter:									
Florida........	680	350	900	357	390	425	248	136	382
All States......	5,600	4,550		238	273		1,338	1,242	
KALE:									
Winter:									
Virginia.......	1,810	2,200	2,200	388	390	400	701	858	880

See footnotes on page 14.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	ACREAGE 1951	ACREAGE Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE 10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	YIELD PER ACRE 1951	YIELD PER ACRE Ind. 1952	PRODUCTION 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	PRODUCTION 1951	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952
LETTUCE	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates 4-6 doz. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter: 4/	49,480	69,300	55,000	164	147	177	8,072	10,201	9,760
Early Spring:									
Arizona	22,370	23,000	23,500	159	183	165	3,512	4,209	3,878
California	29,300	30,100	30,500	140	155	170	3,990	4,666	5,185
Florida	260	---	---	100	---	---	25	---	---
Georgia	480	700	650	91	110	115	45	77	75
South Carolina	960	900	1,100	104	120	120	101	108	132
North Carolina	1,320	1,400	1,600	97	125	110	127	175	176
Group total	54,690	56,100	57,350	144	165	165	7,800	9,235	9,446
Total above	104,170	125,400	112,350	153	155	171	15,872	19,436	19,206
All States	181,370	202,070	---	166	175	---	30,210	35,285	---
ONIONS:				- Sacks 50 lbs. -			- 1,000 sacks -		
Early Spring:									
Texas	43,300	9,200	40,200	95	220	100	3,929	2,024	4,020
			Prospective						
Late Spring 4/:	19,340	23,900	19,900	181	193		3,385	4,603	May 9
Early Summer 4/:	6,840	5,400	5,570	294	310		2,000	1,674	June 10
Late Summer:									
Massachusetts	1,110	850	800	477	450		531	382	
New York	14,130	15,500	14,700	460	470		6,569	7,285	
Pennsylvania	270	---	---	321	---		87	---	
Eastern	15,510	16,350	15,500	459	469	---	7,188	7,667	---
Ohio	880	700	750	408	520		359	364	
Indiana	1,920	1,900	1,800	434	450		831	855	
Illinois	2,520	3,000	2,800	292	340		737	1,020	
Michigan	8,130	8,700	8,700	436	425		3,598	3,698	Aug. 11
Wisconsin	1,940	2,000	2,000	404	400		788	800	
Minnesota	3,940	4,700	4,800	398	370		1,592	1,739	
Iowa	420	400	400	478	465		202	186	
Kansas	210	---	---	419	---		78	---	
Central	19,890	21,400	21,250	407	405	---	8,162	8,662	---
Colorado	10,980	8,800	7,900	500	350		5,375	3,080	
Utah	1,310	900	1,000	510	540		659	486	
Nevada	440	450	500	533	600		235	270	
California	5,990	6,400	6,600	468	625		2,768	4,000	
Idaho	3,430	2,900	2,800	642	700		2,137	2,030	
Oregon	4,510	5,100	4,900	612	759	---	2,803	3,873	---
Malheur Co.	2,340	3,000	2,800	705	850		1,676	2,550	
Other	2,170	2,100	2,100	520	630	---	1,127	1,323	---
Washington	1,060	750	800	546	725		576	544	
Arizona	5/ 209	200	200	5/202	600	---	5/ 60	120	---
Western	27,890	25,500	24,700	528	565	---	14,600	14,403	---
Total Late	63,300	63,250	61,450	471	486	---	29,949	30,732	---
All States	132,770	101,750	127,120	297	384	---	39,263	39,033	---

Footnotes on page 14.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
GREEN PEPPERS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
Florida........	3,290	2,300	3,900	339	470	425	1,128	1,081	1,658
All States.......	29,270	34,700		221	243		6,517	8,445	
COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES:									
Winter: 4/......	11,230	8,900	11,000	166	245	222	1,847	2,184	2,445
Early Spring:									
Florida........	16,180	15,000	19,000	154	271		2,419	4,062	Apr. 10
Hastings.....	11,500	12,500	15,500	163	285		1,849	3,562	
Other........	4,680	2,500	3,500	128	200		570	500	
Texas..........	10,370	2,600	1,700	89	50		917	130	
Group total	26,550	17,600	20,700	128	238		3,337	4,192	
			Prospective						
Late Spring 4/:	173,690	114,600	126,600	220	292		37,646	33,417	May 9
Summer 4/:	117,660	65,700	62,600	194	245		22,235	16,124	June 10
All States......	329,130	206,800	220,900	202	270		65,064	55,917	
SHALLOTS:			Prelim.						
Winter: 4/	2,660	3,000	3,500	110	90	110	295	270	385
Spring:									
Louisiana......	2,050	2,000	2,000	101	125	110	209	250	220
Total.........	4,710	5,000	5,500	106	104	110	504	520	605
SPINACH:									
Winter:									
Texas..........	35,390	18,000	22,000	128	115	135	4,626	2,070	2,970
Louisiana......	880	400	300	75	45	70	68	18	21
Mississippi....	---	240	2,000	---	100	110	---	24	220
California.....	3,980	4,500	5,000	404	400	400	1,578	1,800	2,000
Group total	40,260	23,140	29,300	155	169	178	6,272	3,912	5,211
Spring:									
Washington.....	660	600	600	495	575		334	345	
Virginia.......	1,780	1,200	1,400	329	375		566	450	
Maryland.......	620	350	350	230	325		138	114	
Missouri.......	830	700	600	238	250		194	175	Apr. 10
Arkansas.......	570	600	700	177	200		99	120	
Oklahoma.......	740	1,300	1,600	166	200		127	260	
New Jersey.....	1,720	1,600	1,500	361	370		621	592	
Pennsylvania...	2,220	2,700	2,500	302	320		675	864	
Illinois.......	710	600	600	212	200		151	120	
Group total..	9,860	9,650	9,850	296	315		2,905	3,040	
Total above	50,120	32,790	39,150	183	212		9,177	6,952	
All States......	64,310	45,090		207	234		13,282	10,542	

See footnotes on page 14.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
STRAWBERRIES: 6/	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates 24 qt.-			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter:									
Florida........	3,770	6,000	4,800	66	60	65	251	360	312
Early Spring:									
Louisiana......	18,250	24,000	10,000	49	25	37	896	600	370
Alabama........	2,270	2,200	1,600	72	80	65	164	176	104
Texas..........	960	600	500	52	60	65	50	36	32
Calif. S. Dist.	1,230	1,650	1,900	173	260	300	228	429	570
Group total	22,710	28,450	14,000	58.0	43.6	76.9	1,338	1,241	1,076
Total above	26,480	34,450	18,800	59.1	46.5	73.8	1,589	1,601	1,388
Mid-Spring:									
Mississippi....	70	---	---	66	--	---	5	---	---
South Carolina	300	450	480	86	85		25	38	
North Carolina	3,270	2,200	2,200	79	95		279	209	
Tennessee......	8,060	11,000	9,500	71	68		582	748	
Arkansas.......	12,640	19,000	17,100	58	61		773	1,159	
Oklahoma.......	1,120	2,700	2,700	76	65		90	176	Apr. 10
Kansas.........	1,520	2,200	1,900	48	40		76	88	
Missouri.......	4,430	6,000	6,000	57	45		255	270	
Illinois.......	3,150	3,000	3,000	53	59		170	177	
Kentucky.......	4,770	6,000	4,500	61	48		296	288	
Virginia.......	4,910	5,300	5,000	61	60		279	318	
Maryland.......	3,430	3,200	2,700	54	90		185	288	
Delaware.......	1,200	1,000	850	50	85		59	85	
Calif. other...	2,080	3,500	4,350	236	445		507	1,558	
Group total	50,950	65,550	60,280	69.2	82.4		3,585	5,402	
			Prospective						
Late Spring 4/:	41,460	59,850	62,550	85.0	80.9		3,588	4,843	May 9
All States......	118,880	159,850	141,630	72.4	74.1		8,762	11,846	
TOMATOES:			Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
Florida........	12,000	11,200	16,000	142	190	165	1,745	2,128	2,640
Early Spring:									
Florida........	13,160	23,200	24,000	124	185		1,712	4,292	
Texas, L. Vy.	37,930	28,000	35,000	73	50		2,786	1,400	Apr.10
California.....	4,580	4,700	4,300	182	290		815	1,363	
Group total	55,660	55,900	63,300	98	126		5,314	7,055	
Total above	67,660	67,100	79,300	106	137		7,059	9,183	
All States......	241,620	228,970		124	146		29,836	33,499	

See footnotes on page 14.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	ACREAGE 1951	ACREAGE Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE 10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	YIELD PER ACRE 1951	YIELD PER ACRE Ind. 1952	PRODUCTION 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1951-50 1/	PRODUCTION 1951	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952
WATERMELONS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prospective	- Melons -			- 1,000 melons -		
Late Spring 4/:	44,910	66,400	67,500	325	367		14,332	24,394	May 9
Early Summer:									
Calif. other...	9,100	9,600	10,000	710	700		6,434	6,720	
Arizona........	3,470	4,900	5,000	591	790		2,058	3,871	
Texas..........	56,370	61,000	68,000	160	165		9,202	10,065	
Louisiana......	3,100	1,800	1,800	271	260		834	468	
Mississippi....	4,450	4,900	5,200	244	280		1,081	1,372	
Alabama........	6,340	6,800	7,000	307	330		1,910	2,244	
Georgia........	46,100	40,000	42,000	287	300		12,989	12,000	June 10
South Carolina.	25,050	26,000	26,000	218	250		5,388	6,500	
North Carolina.	9,800	10,000	10,000	228	230		2,214	2,300	
Arkansas.......	3,600	5,300	5,300	284	295		1,024	1,564	
Oklahoma.......	12,030	12,000	16,000	212	210		2,557	2,520	
Missouri.......	5,700	2,800	2,200	288	200		1,678	560	
Group total	185,110	185,100	198,500	260	271		47,368	50,184	
Total above	230,020	251,500	266,000	273	296		61,700	74,578	
All States......	251,980	270,070		286	308		70,982	83,297	

1/ Note that the 10-year averages for "groups" and "all States" are the averages of the annual totals, not the sum of the State or group averages.

2/ Includes asparagus for processing. "Other States" are Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, Wisconsin.

3/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.

4/ Data are from previous releases.

5/ Celery, Arizona, 6-year, 1945-50; cucumbers, Florida, 6-year, 1945-50; eggplant, Florida, 6-year, 1945-50; onions, Kansas, 7-year, 1944-50; Arizona, 8-year, 1943-50.

6/ Includes strawberries used for processing.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

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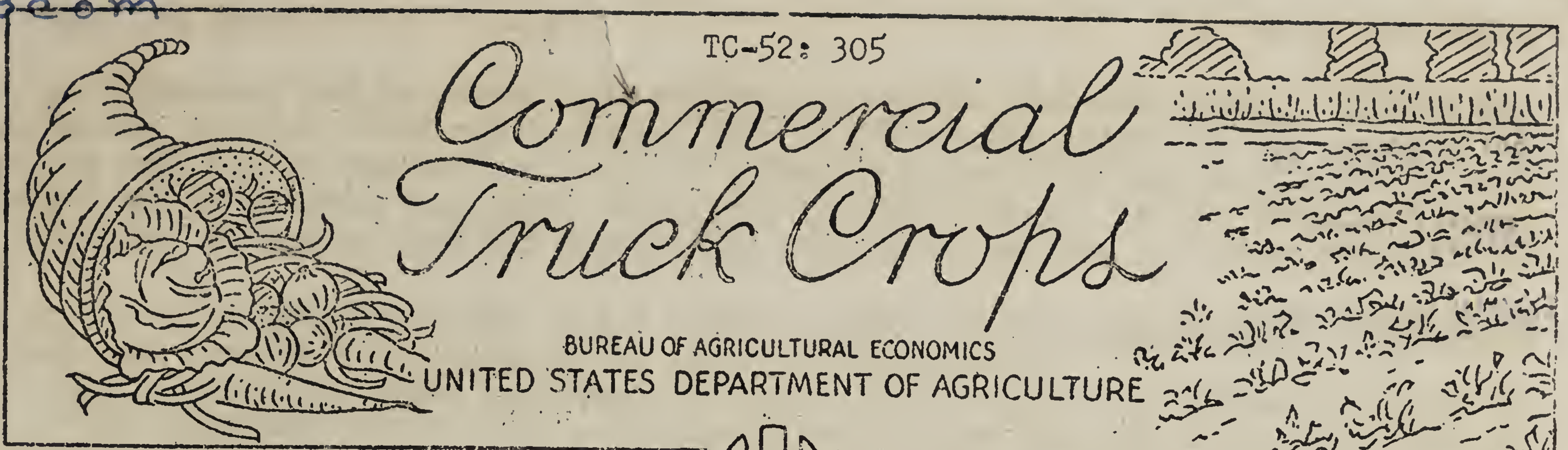

TC-52: 305

Commercial Truck Crops

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BAE

Washington, D. C. March 21, 1952

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

TRUCK CROP NEWS

MARCH 15, 1952

Conditions for truck-crop growth and development in the first half of March ranged from unfavorable to moderately favorable, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. In Florida, weather conditions were generally favorable for hardy crops such as cabbage, celery, and escarole but were unfavorable for most tender crops. Texas weather was reasonably favorable, both for growing crops in the early sections and for planting truck crops in the late-spring areas. In California, however, low temperatures, which prevailed in all sections, slowed the growth of both young and maturing crops. Although rains slowed field operations in Arizona, the improved moisture situation in that State is encouraging. Cool, dry weather in Louisiana was ideal for planting of spring crops but in Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina wet weather has delayed planting of spring crops.

In Florida, temperatures and atmospheric conditions were generally conducive to the development of plant diseases and made control more difficult. The week of March 9 was very unsettled, with unusually high winds at the beginning and end of the week. Fairly heavy rains in central Florida on the night of March 14 caused minor damage in low places. Light scattered frosts occurred in north and central Florida on the morning of March 17. Very little damage has been reported from this recent cold in the central Florida sections, but in north Florida, where the spring crops were already delayed, progress will be further retarded and some replanting necessary.

Although the supply of irrigation water in the Lower Valley of Texas is still low, temperatures the first half of March were favorable and crops that survived the late February cold spell and have had some irrigation are making good recovery. Spring-crop plantings in the non-irrigated early sections that were favored with late February and early March rains made fairly good growth, and additional plantings were made in these areas. At mid-month, moisture was still deficient in part of the non-irrigated Coastal Bend and Raymondville sections, and crops, particularly onions, made very poor progress. Moisture conditions are favorable in most late spring areas and planting was active by the middle of March.

A series of cold rains swept California during the first two weeks of March and all vegetable sections except the desert valleys received an inch or more of precipitation. In the central and northern parts of the State many sections received two or more inches. These continuous heavy rains restricted field activity during this period and caused a further delay in planting of some crops for summer harvest. Except for asparagus, the volume of present harvests has not been reduced seriously.

ARTICHOKES: Winter (Calif.) Artichoke supplies are increasing but production is being restricted by cool weather. Excessive rainfall which has kept fields waterlogged has been detrimental to the crop. Recent frosts have discolored exposed buds in fields in colder locations. Supplies should increase during the next two weeks but may remain lighter than normal for this season of the year.

ASPARAGUS: Early Spring (Calif., Oreg., Wash., S.C.) The continuous cool weather of the past two weeks in California has delayed the start of asparagus harvest in volume in the principal producing Delta District. Crop prospects are excellent, and as soon as temperatures reach levels favorable for spear development, supplies will be available in volume. Recent frosts have delayed harvesting but have not caused any appreciable damage. Light cuttings of asparagus from fields in the southern San Joaquin Valley, Imperial Valley, and the Los Angeles area have been moving into the Los Angeles market. South Carolina's asparagus crop is in good condition. Shipping will be general by the end of the month and heaviest in early April.

LIMA BEANS: Winter (Fla.) The volume of lima beans from the small winter crop in the Pompano-Delray section is expected to continue very light for the next few weeks. The crop is only in fair condition.

Spring (Fla., Ga., S.C.) Indications are that the acreage of lima beans for spring harvest in Florida will be materially reduced from last year. In the important Hawthorne section of North Florida, most of the acreage was planted during the second half of February. The bulk of the crop is now up and growing, but progress has been slow and stands will be irregular due to excessive rains and cool weather. Planting in South Carolina is expected to begin the last week in March.

SNAP BEANS: Winter (Fla.) In the Pompano and Dade County sections, harvesting is expected to continue active for several weeks. Recent weather conditions, particularly the high winds, have lowered the quality of the prospective marketings for the remainder of March. The volume from these two important winter areas is being supplemented by increasing supplies from the Everglades section. The pole bean crop in Dade County is generally in fair condition.

Early Spring (Tex., Fla.) Conditions were favorable in the Lower Valley of Texas for the early plantings to make good growth. Some replanting was necessary in part of the area following the late February frosts, but some acreage in the east end of the Valley escaped damage and is expected to furnish a light harvest starting the early part of April. Most of the late areas--central and eastern counties--have sufficient moisture for early plantings to get a good start. Planting of the spring crop of snap beans in Florida has largely been completed except in the North Florida section where some replanting is still being done. In the important Everglades section where a slightly reduced acreage is in prospect, the crop is generally making good progress. Light harvesting is now in progress on acreage originally intended for late winter harvest and if no setbacks occur, this deal should reach its full volume in early April. Late plantings of snap beans in the Pompano and Dade County sections are expected to continue to furnish a fair volume during the first half of April. Snap beans in the Central Florida sections, principally around Plant City, Webster, and Sanford, are generally making fair to good progress with light harvesting expected to start in early April. In North Florida, much replanting has been necessary and the crop is generally delayed. A few of the earliest fields may start to pick around the middle of April, but most of this acreage will harvest during early May. The pole bean crop is generally in fair condition. The recent high winds generally reduced yield prospects on all

SNAP BEANS: Early Spring (Cont'd.) crops which were old enough to be staked. In Dade County, considerable late plantings have been made and this section is expected to continue in active harvest throughout most of April. In the Manatee-Ruskin-Plant City section, very light harvesting is expected around the first of April with active harvest by mid-April.

Mid-Spring (Calif., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S.C.) In California, recent cold and wet weather has retarded early fields of snap beans in Coachella Valley and San Diego County and has delayed seeding of mid-season acreage in the Los Angeles area. Start of spring harvest may be somewhat later than usual. In Southern California, field moisture conditions for snap beans are favorable as a result of generous winter rains. Although planting of Louisiana snap beans was active during the first half of March, a large portion of the crop is yet to be planted. Because of cool weather very few beans are up. In Mississippi, planting of snap beans will begin the latter half of March. Land preparations for planting are being retarded by wet soils.

Late Spring (N.C., Ark., Va.) In North Carolina planting in some areas is expected to get under way as soon as weather permits, becoming general by April 1.

BEETS: Spring (La., S.C., N.C., Va.) In South Carolina, beet harvest is expected to begin around March 20 and become general by the end of the month. Condition of the crop varies but as a whole is considered good. North Carolina's beet crop is up to a good stand and is in good condition. Low temperatures and excessive moisture have made the crop a little later than normal. With favorable weather conditions, harvest should begin around May 10-15.

BROCCOLI: Spring (Calif.) Low temperatures of the past two weeks have slowed the development of both young and maturing broccoli and have held back any increase in shipments. Rain has also hampered harvest. At present temperature levels, no increase in supplies can be expected, but warmer weather would result in heavier production. Continued rain has kept waterlogged some late fields of broccoli that were planted on heavy, poorly drained soils, and has prevented satisfactory plant development. Some acreage abandonment is possible, and lowered production is likely on such fields. Excessive moisture is also adversely affecting the carrying quality of some broccoli.

CABBAGE: Winter (Calif., Ariz., Tex., Fla.) Recent cool weather in California has prolonged the harvest of late fields of cabbage in the Imperial Valley, but only a limited tonnage remains to be cut. Production is increasing in the South Coastal section but is being restricted by market conditions. Only the better quality heads are being harvested from mature fields. A small carlot deal is developing in San Diego County but the volume of this movement will depend on market demand. Additional acreage will become available for cutting during the next two weeks and heavier production is expected. Supplies of cabbage have continued plentiful in Texas, with considerable tonnage being left in the fields since the latter part of February because of the market situation. Most marketings during the past two weeks have been from areas that have had some water, and quality has been fairly good. Only the best quality will be cut from now on, with harvest expected to end by early April. Harvesting of the Florida winter cabbage crop reached its peak level during the first half of March. Weak market conditions caused some postponement in harvesting, resulting in some fields becoming over-ripe. Considerable abandonment has taken place during the past two weeks. The crop is well past the halfway mark so far as acreage harvested is concerned, but a good volume continues in prospect during the remainder of March with a declining volume indicated during April.

CABBAGE: Early Spring (La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S.C.) The spring cabbage crop in South Carolina is in fair to good condition. Shipping is expected to begin during the week of March 23 but little volume is likely before April 1 with heaviest movement during the last half of April. Mississippi cabbage fields have been too wet for much cultivation or side dressing, but growth of plants is about up to normal for mid-March.

Late Spring (8 States) Transplanting of the North Carolina cabbage crop has been completed. The stands are fair but the crop has made little progress because of the cold weather and excessive rain. In general the crop is about 2 weeks late. With favorable weather conditions from now on, harvest should begin about the first of May. Field setting of Tennessee cabbage has made slow progress as a result of wet weather. Setting was started in late February and is expected to be finished about March 20.

CANTALOUPS: Spring (Calif., Fla., Ariz.) Recent cool weather has slowed the development of cantaloups in the Desert areas of California, but because of favorable temperatures in February the crop has made satisfactory progress to date. Caps are being removed from the covered acreage at the present time.

Mid-Summer (12 States) Planting of early fields in California has begun in the San Joaquin Valley at Delano and in Western Fresno County, and seeding will be active during the balance of March. Recent rains will necessitate the re-planting of some fields due to crusting. Conditions during the past two weeks in the early sections of Texas were favorable for crops that survived the late February cold spell. There was considerable "capped" acreage that was not affected by the cold spell, and those plantings made exceptionally good growth in the past two weeks. Planting in some of the later areas was getting started around mid-March, and most late areas have ample moisture for their early plantings to get a good start.

CARROTS: Winter (Calif., Ariz., Tex., La.) Owing to market conditions, there has been little change in the level of production of California Imperial Valley carrots during the past two weeks. Some expansion will be possible during the last half of March as more acreage reaches maturity, but increased volume is not a certainty. Quality of both roots and tops has improved during the past two weeks and is now generally good. Light shipments continue from the Yuma area of Arizona with an occasional car from Phoenix. In Texas, shipments of good quality carrots continued active from both the Lower Valley and Winter Garden districts. Plantings in the Winter Garden were timed for harvest to end by late March to early April, but the Lower Valley has ample acreage for active harvest to continue throughout April. Market conditions, however, will have a bearing on whether all of the remaining acreage will be held for harvest.

Spring (Calif., Ariz.) The spring crop in Arizona is expected to start moving in heavier volume from the Salt River Valley around the middle of April. Rain and cool weather have held back the development of the crop and slowed harvesting and shipping operations.

CAULIFLOWER: Winter (4 States) Shipments of cauliflower declined sharply during the first half of March in Florida and are expected to continue but at a declining rate with the active shipping season drawing to a close around the first of April.

CAULIFLOWER: Early Spring (Calif., Oreg.) Because of cool weather, cauliflower production declined during the first half of March in California's producing sections. Warmer weather will be required to bring about an increase in volume. The bulk of the present supplies for the carlot trade are originating in the Santa Maria area. Production in Alameda County is quite light this season. Adequate supplies of cauliflower are available for local markets in the Los Angeles area. Freezers are taking some cauliflower in both the San Francisco Bay and Santa Maria areas at the present time.

CELERY: Winter (Fla., Calif., Ariz.) Recent weather conditions in Florida have been favorable for improved yields on most of the remaining acreage of the winter crop. Shipments increased materially during the first half of March owing to these improved yields. With favorable weather, continued good yields are in prospect from the remainder of this winter acreage. A continuation of present prices would cause some restriction in volume. Most sheds in California's San Diego County have finished their season's operations, and only light shipments of celery will be made from California during the next two weeks. Harvest will continue on the limited acreage remaining in San Diego, Orange, and Ventura Counties and the southern San Joaquin Valley. Local market supplies will be plentiful during the last half of March. Some celery is still available in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. The deal probably will be completed by the end of the month.

Spring (Fla., Calif.) Practically all setting of spring celery in Florida was completed around the middle of March. Conditions have generally been favorable for spring plantings and most crops are in fair to good condition. In California, planting of the bulk of the acreage in the Venice section of Los Angeles County has been completed, but setting has been delayed on late fields by a shortage of plants. Plantings in southern Los Angeles County will continue into April. To date, the crop has made good progress although it is a little later than last season. Harvest should begin the first week in April, about the normal date.

SWEET CORN: Winter (Fla.) The volume of sweet corn increased materially during the first half of March and a further increase is indicated during the last half of the month as more late winter acreage in the Everglades ~~comes into production.~~ In this important corn producing section and in the other smaller sections of south Florida, recent weather conditions have been favorable for leaf blight, and yield prospects have generally been reduced. Most of the acreage in the Pompano-Boynton and Dade County sections has been harvested, but a few late fields, particularly in Dade County, will still furnish a light production.

Spring (Fla.) Planting in the important Everglades section was mostly completed by the middle of March, but a few growers are still planting. The younger plantings for spring harvest generally are in good condition, but future weather and the effectiveness of disease and insect control will largely determine the outcome of the crop. Production in this section should be heaviest during April and the first half of May with some harvesting continuing into June. In the Manatee-Ruskin section, the crop is in fair to good condition with light harvesting expected to start around mid-April. In the important Zellwood section, planting has been active since the last week of February. Early reports indicate little or no frost damage from the cold of March 17. Young plantings at Sanford are making fair progress, with some fields showing mineral deficiency at this time. Heavy rains in late February delayed land preparation and planting in the Starke-Lawtey section of North Florida but planting is now in progress. In North Carolina, planting has just begun in the Wilmington area and growers in other areas are waiting for the weather to clear up to begin their planting.

CUCUMBERS: Winter (Fla.) The small acreage of winter cucumbers in south Florida that survived the adverse weather of early February will continue to furnish a limited production during the remainder of March and into early April. Imports from Cuba, which are being repacked at points along the East Coast, constitute the bulk of the shipments now moving from the State.

Early Spring (Fla., Tex.) The spring cucumber crop in Florida is in only fair condition owing to adverse weather conditions. In the important Immokalee-Fort Myers section, the spring plantings have generally made a fair recovery from the setback incurred in late February. Harvest of this spring crop is expected to start around April 5 to 10. Spring plantings in the Pompano-Fort Pierce area range from poor to fair condition, with light harvesting from this acreage to get underway in late March. The covered acreage in the Wauchula and Webster sections is making fair progress. Very light harvesting has started on this acreage, and it will be after the first of April before this acreage gets in active harvest. Open field plantings in the Wauchula, Webster, Plant City, and Winter Garden sections were mostly made in February. Production from the earliest of this open field acreage should become active during the second half of April, with the bulk of the plantings in active harvest around the first of May. In the Manatee-Ruskin section, most of the plantings for spring harvest were seeded in late February and early March. Very little production from this acreage is expected before early May. Planting in North Florida started in late February. Some replanting has been necessary. Earliest plantings are up, but the crop is generally delayed. Only those cucumber crops in the Texas areas favored with the late February rains have made satisfactory progress, despite favorable temperatures for growth in all areas the past two weeks. Moisture is still deficient in the important Ingleside area, and hard winds in the Falfurrias section caused some damage to young plantings. Planting in the Riviera section started about the usual time--from mid to late February--but most of the acreage was not up to a stand until early in March. Present prospects point to very little production until late April, and all sections will need additional moisture for reasonable yields to be expected.

Late Spring (7 States) Planting of cucumbers in North Carolina has started in the Wilmington area. In other early truck crop areas, where rainfall has been excessive planting will begin as soils dry out.

EGGPLANT: Winter (Fla.) Eggplant shipments during the remainder of March are expected to continue in fairly steady volume. Normally some seasonal increase can be expected at this time, but cullage from scarring caused by the recent high winds in the Pompano section may prevent this increase.

Spring (Fla.) In the south Florida areas, the younger acreage is in only fair condition owing to adverse weather. The Pompano, Everglades, and Fort Myers-Immokalee sections are expected to be the principal sources of supply during April and most of May. Young plantings in the Plant City and Manatee sections are in ordinary to fair condition with very limited production in prospect before May. Setting to the field in north Florida started the first week of March.

ESCAROLE: Winter (Fla.) Continued good supplies of escarole and chicory are in prospect for the next few weeks. Growing conditions generally have been favorable. Slow market conditions have resulted in some abandonment. The Everglades is the principal source of supply, supplemented by some volume from Zellwood and limited harvestings from minor areas.

LETTUCE: Winter (Ariz., Calif., Fla., Tex.) Lettuce production is now declining in Imperial Valley, California and shipments will drop off rapidly during the balance of March. Heavy supplies had been sustained for a longer than normal period by recent cool weather. The unusually heavy yields this year have resulted in substantially heavier shipments than in 1951, despite a sharp cut in acreage. At Blythe, production is increasing. In Florida, shipments declined sharply during the first half of March and prospects are for light supplies during the remainder of the season. The Everglades and Zellwood will be the principal sources of supply. There are scattered plantings in minor areas which are grown mostly for local consumption. The usual small acreage for late harvest in the Winter Garden section of Texas is now in production, and harvest is expected to continue in fair volume for the next 30 days. A light movement has continued from the Lower Valley, but most of the Valley acreage was harvested by the middle of March.

Early Spring (Ariz., Calif., Ga., S.C., N.C.) Development of the spring deal in Arizona has been slowed by cool weather in both the Phoenix and Yuma areas. Cutting started on a small scale in the Phoenix area on March 13 but progress was interrupted by rains. The main part of the Phoenix deal probably will not start moving until about the last week of March or early in April, with peak movement not likely until near the middle of the month. The Phoenix season is about three weeks later than last year, with prospects still uncertain due to unsettled weather conditions. In California, early spring lettuce has been retarded by recent cool weather, but the crop is in good condition in all sections. Harvest has been delayed about one week by low temperatures and it now appears probable that volume supplies will not be available until after April 15. In South Carolina, prospects continue favorable with most of the crop in good to excellent condition. Harvest is expected to begin around April 1 and reach a peak during the latter part of April. North Carolina's crop is in good condition and stands are good. However, owing to cool, damp weather, growth has been slow and the crop is about 2 weeks late. Harvest is expected to begin the last week in April, reaching volume during the first week in May.

Summer (Calif., Colo., N.Y.) Rains during the past two weeks in California have not permitted growers in Central Coast sections to seed a normal acreage of lettuce for June harvest, and because of wet fields, it is not likely that seeding can be resumed for several days. It appears probable that June supplies will be short.

ONIONS: Early Spring (Texas) Conditions were favorable for development of onions in all irrigated districts and in the non-irrigated sections that received late February rains. Temperatures during the past two weeks were favorable for maturing advanced onions, except for brief cool spells over each week end; and young onions in all irrigated sections made rapid growth. There is some acreage in both the Coastal Bend and Raymondville non-irrigated areas that did not receive much rain during late February, and yields on this acreage are expected to be very light. In some fields, prospective yields are so poor that growers are pulling green onions. Harvest was becoming fairly active by March 15 and solid carlot movement, which had shown a material gain on the 14th and 15th, was expected to show a further increase starting the week of March 17. Movement during the last half of March is expected from the Raymondville, Laredo, and Coastal Bend districts. The Winter Garden expects to start shipping the early part of April although a small acreage may be ready by the last of March.

ONIONS: Late Spring (Calif., Ariz., La., Tex., Ga.) Early onions in all sections of California are making good progress. Conditions in the late spring areas of north Texas did not permit growers to get all of their intended acreage planted. Areas that were favored with ample moisture for transplanting have had additional rains and most plantings have made satisfactory growth. Total plantings are expected to be considerably under growers' early intentions to plant, with the most significant reduction occurring in the early sections where moisture has been deficient all winter.

Late Summer (17 States) The late onions that have been planted in California are making good progress. Planting was delayed by rains and wet fields and a considerable acreage was scheduled to be seeded during March. Recent rains have further delayed planting and it is possible that growers will not plant as much acreage as they intended.

GREEN PEAS: Winter (Fla., Tex., Calif.) Harvest is under way on a small acreage in Imperial Valley, California. These fields were planted for February harvest but were damaged by freezing temperatures in January. Light shipments will continue during the remainder of March.

Early Spring (Calif., Miss., ~~S.C., N.C.~~) The South Carolina crop is in fair to good condition. Progress has been somewhat delayed by cool weather and harvest is not expected to begin until near the end of April.

PEPPERS: Winter (Fla.) The effects of adverse growing conditions in south Florida during February showed up in reduced volume during the first half of March. Condition of the crop is reported to be just fair at this time. While indications now are for a continued good movement from the south Florida section, both quality and sizes are expected to decline as the season progresses. The important Pompano section will continue to be the principal source of supply, supplemented by lighter supplies from Fort Myers and slightly increasing supplies from the Everglades

Spring (Fla.) Late plantings in the Pompano section, which will provide supplies during the spring season, are reported to be in only fair condition owing to the adverse weather in recent weeks. The younger plantings in the Everglades have been subjected to similar growing conditions, and prospects are only fair. In the important Plant City area, the crop is well advanced. Light harvesting has started from a few very early plantings, but a substantial volume will not develop until after April 15. The bulk of the crop is expected to move in May. Transplanting has been completed in the Webster and Sanford sections and the young crops are growing nicely. In the north Florida sections, transplanting started the first week in March and most of the acreage has been set at this time.

POTATOES, EARLY COMMERCIAL: Winter (Tex., Fla.) In Florida's important Dade County section harvest is expected to continue at its peak level during the remainder of March with some movement continuing into April. Yields on later plantings are lighter than those obtained earlier in the season.

Early Spring (Fla., Tex.) In the important Hastings section of Florida, the crop is generally in good condition, and excellent yields are in prospect. It is possible that the heavy rains early in the growing season may have leached out sufficient fertilizer to reduce yields, but this condition is not apparent at this time. Digging of some early fields is expected in late March, but it will be the second week in April before harvesting becomes general. The crop around LaCrosse is making very good progress. In the Everglades, average condition of the spring crop is only fair. Progress of the Texas Lower Valley crop was retarded

POTATOES, EARLY COMMERCIAL: Early Spring (Cont'd) by the cool spell and light to heavy frosts that reached into part of the area in late February. With most of the acreage being in the extreme eastern part of the Valley, damage was light and limited largely to retarding of growth. A small acreage is expected to be ready for harvest by the latter part of March, but most of this year's crop will not be ready until early April. All of the crop is expected to be harvested within a two to three week period.

Late Spring (Calif., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S.C., Tex., Okla., Ark., Tenn., N.C.) Planting of early potatoes in California has been completed in the San Joaquin Valley but some acreage is still being planted in the Perris Valley and Chino sections. Early fields in Kern County's Edison District have made fair progress to date but their development has been slowed by periods of cool weather. It may be mid-April before the first car is loaded. Conditions in the early sections of Texas were favorable for planting and in the later areas some acreage was being planted around the middle of the month. Most sections have ample moisture for plantings to come up to good stands and March temperatures, generally, have been favorable for growth. Planting of commercial early potatoes in Tennessee's Coffee and Franklin county area started about March 1 and most growers expect to finish by theend of March. Wet weather has delayed this operation. Growers are showing little interest in the crop, and a sharply reduced acreage is in prospect. Cumberland Plateau growers expect to plant in April. Planting in some North Carolina areas has been seriously hampered by excessive rain, and only limited acreage was planted during the first half of March. In the Weeksville area, only about one-fourth of the crop had been planted by March 15 and much of that acreage will have to be replanted. In the Currituck area, little or no replanting has been necessary and some of the plants have surfaced. In the Carteret-Pamlico area, some replanting has been necessary but not to any large extent. With favorable weather conditions, all planting in the State should be completed by March 25.

Summer (9 States) Planting of the Texas Panhandle's summer crop was started in a light way the week of March 10-15, and most growers expect to be planting actively during the week of the 17th.

SHALLOTS: Spring (La.) Harvest of the spring crop is in full swing. The cool, dry weather has been very good for growth.

SPINACH: Winter (Tex., La., Calif., Miss.) In Texas, supplies have been available in fair volume from the Winter Garden and Eagle Pass sections. Conditions have been favorable in these areas for the acreage that was planted for March harvest, and shipments are expected to continue until the end of the month. Movement in April, if any, will be very light. Harvest in the Greenville, Mississippi area will continue through March.

SQUASH: Winter (Fla.) Effects of the cold winds in late February were reflected in a rather sharp reduction in volume during the first half of March. Some improvement in supplies is expected during the second half of the month, although the average condition of the crop at this time is only fair. The principal source of supplies during the remainder of March will be the lower East Coast sections supplemented by a light volume from the West Coast and Plant City sections.

Spring (Fla.) The crop in the important Plant City section is well advanced. Occasional early fields are now being harvested but it will be late March before the bulk of the acreage in this section is ready for harvest. In the McIntosh section of North Florida, a much reduced acreage is in prospect. Considerable replanting has been necessary and the average maturity of the crop has generally been delayed by unfavorable growing conditions. Light harvesting is expected to start around the middle of April.

STRAWBERRIES: Winter (Fla.) Shipments declined during the first half of March and while growing conditions have not been favorable during the last few weeks, fairly steady supplies are in prospect during the remainder of March. The principal source of supply will be the Plant City-Wauchula-Webster section. Harvesting during April will depend largely on market conditions and competition from other sections. In the Starke-Lawtey section of North Florida, cold, wet weather has greatly curtailed harvesting during the past few weeks. This small producing section should reach active harvesting during the latter part of March and should continue to be a source of light supplies throughout April.

Early Spring (La., Ala., Tex., Calif.) Progress of the Louisiana crop has been further delayed by cool weather. Shipments have been light and heavy movement is not expected before the end of March. Because of cooler weather and rain, California's crop is not as early this year as it was in 1951. While some picking may start the latter part of March in Southern California, no significant supplies will be produced. Plants in all sections are beginning to bloom but have not yet developed a heavy crop of blossoms. April supplies are expected to be lighter than in 1951.

Mid-Spring (S.C., N.C., Tenn., Ark., Okla., Kans., Mo., Ill., Ky., Va., Md., Del., Calif.) In South Carolina, plants are in good condition and prospects for a good crop continue. Plants are blooming rather freely and a fair set of berries had formed by March 15. Shipping is expected to begin around April 15. The present outlook for North Carolina's crop is good. Frost on the night of March 15 did very little, if any, damage as practically no blooms had opened. Fertilization and mulching have been delayed by heavy rains and only about 40 percent of the crop had been mulched by mid-March. Activity of the red spider has been very light. Full bloom is expected about the first week in April, and with favorable weather conditions picking should begin around April 20, reaching volume around the first week of May. Development of the Tennessee plants has been delayed somewhat by cool, wet weather. The delay has probably been beneficial since blooms are often killed in the first or second week of April. Some early blooms were killed on March 5. Beds damaged by drought last summer and poor stands in some fields are likely to result in below average yields this season. Reports indicate that the drought damage was greater in West Tennessee than in other areas.

TOMATOES: Winter (Fla.) Harvesting is rapidly drawing to a close and will finish up in early April. Quality of current marketings are very variable with large to small sizes.

Early Spring (Fla., Tex., Calif.) In Florida, plantings in Dade County have made a fair recovery from the unfavorable growing conditions of recent weeks. This acreage is expected to furnish a good volume during April and early May. In the Immokalee section, the spring crop has made a fair recovery and harvesting should start in early April with the bulk of the crop getting into active harvest by mid-April. The Fort Pierce-Okeechobee-Indiantown spring crop is in fair to good condition. Light harvesting is expected to get underway in late March with most of the crop ready for picking around mid-April. The Manatee-Ruskin section is expected to start harvesting in late March, but it will be late April before volume production is reached. Crops in the Wauchula-Plant City section are in fair condition and are in about the same stage of advancement as the main acreage in the Manatee-Ruskin section. The crop around Webster is mostly set or thinned. In the Oxford-Belleview-Ocala section, plantings are very irregular. Considerable replanting has been necessary and the crops have generally been retarded. Progress of the Lower Valley crop in Texas was seriously retarded by the late February cold spell

TOMATOES: Early Spring (Cont'd.) that brought light to heavy frosts over most of the Valley. The lowest temperatures were in the west end of the Valley where plantings are the heaviest and plants of all ages were damaged. There was considerable advanced acreage with plants holding a fair set and with plants in bloom. These plants were damaged to some extent, although not completely destroyed. Some younger plants on acreages that had been thinned were killed, but no total loss of acreage from frost alone was reported. There was some acreage, however, with only fair stands as a result of the limited water supply, on which additional plant losses from the frosts made it impracticable to hold the acreage for production. Prior to the cold spell harvesting was expected to begin the early part of March but now very little production is expected until after the middle of April. Most fields at Niland in Imperial Valley, California were pruned back in February. Recent temperatures have been too low to favor a heavy set and early production may be quite light. No significant supplies will be available until late April.

Late Spring (Tex., La., Miss., S.C., Ga., Ala.) In Texas, conditions during the past two weeks were generally favorable. Exceptions were the Falfurrias section, where high winds during the second week in March caused some damage, and the Ingleside section, where moisture is deficient. The Yoakum crop is in exceptionally good condition, being a little further advanced than usual at this date. In the Marlin and Bremond sections, setting of plants to the fields was started the week of March 10, and both areas have favorable moisture conditions. Transferring of plants to cold frames has started in the area around Jacksonville, and most of the land in this area is ready for setting of plants. Hot-bed plants in the Avery section are in good condition, and some will be ready for the cold frames soon after the middle of March. Most sections have ample moisture for transplantings to get a good start.

Early Summer (11 States) In California, planting has been completed in the Southern San Joaquin Valley but is continuing at Merced. Recent frosts have served to retard plant development, but as fields were protected by caps or firing, no damage occurred. In San Diego County, planting of covered fields has been completed but open acreage is still being set. Plant beds in Tennessee are making good growth and should be ready for transplanting at the usual time.

WATERMELONS: Late Spring (Calif., Fla.) The condition of the Florida crop is very irregular as the result of adverse weather for growing and favorable conditions for disease (mostly gummy stem blight). In the South Florida sections, some early plantings are making good growth and have set young melons, but condition of most of the crops is just fair. In the central Florida area, considerable replanting has been necessary. There are a few well advanced fields, but most of the acreage is late with spotted stands. In north Florida, some acreage is up and some replanting is being done. Present prospects are for a light movement of early melons. Most of the acreage will be later than usual.

LATE REPORT FROM ALABAMA

Temperatures during the past two weeks have generally been below normal. Light frosts were frequent early in the period in central and northern areas, but no freezes occurred in the south where early truck crops have been planted. Rainfall has been heavy.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Planting of this crop was completed in Escambia County during the first half of March, after much delay from wet soils. The bulk of the acreage in Baldwin County is up and the crop generally is making satisfactory progress.

STRAWBERRIES: The outlook for strawberries continues bright, but cool weather has retarded development. Light harvesting is taking place in the South Alabama area and movement in volume will begin about April 1.

CABBAGE: This crop is at peak production, although movement has been restricted by market conditions. Quality is generally good, although some heads are small as a result of the dry weather last winter. The late crop has had a favorable growing season.

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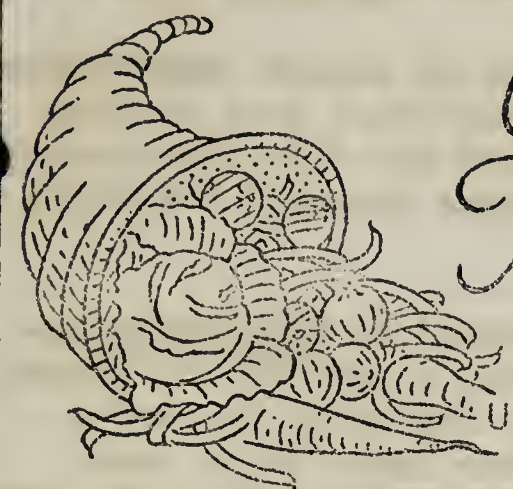
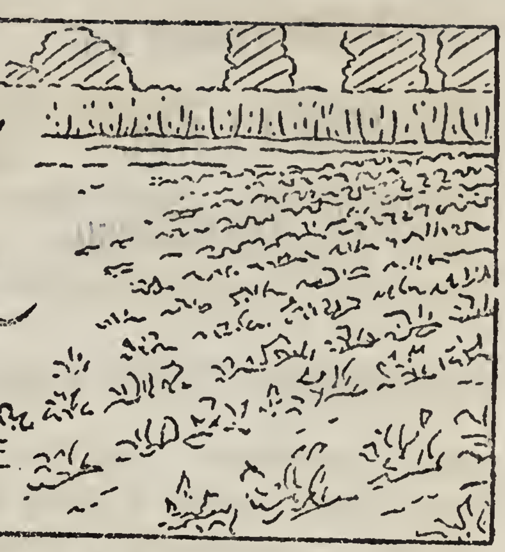


Commercial Truck Crops



BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BAE

Washington, D. C.
April 7, 1952

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

TRUCK CROP NEWS

APRIL 1, 1952

Weather conditions the last half of March were generally favorable for truck crops in California and Arizona but mostly unfavorable in Texas, Florida and the South Atlantic States, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Frost the morning of March 24 resulted in an extensive loss of tomato acreage in the early sections of East Texas, severe losses in the Yoakum area and damage extending south into the Falfurrias section. There was some total loss of watermelon acreage in early areas and heavy leaf burn to cucumber and cantaloup crops on high land in all early non-irrigated areas with some total losses of plants in the low places. Most tender crops in the irrigated sections came through with very little damage but progress was retarded. The cold spell also retarded maturity of the South Texas onion crop.

In California warmer weather, starting about March 25, enabled plantings to make good progess, partially overcoming the retarding effects of earlier cool weather. Production of many mature crops--particularly asparagus, broccoli and cauliflower--was also stimulated. A light frost in the San Joaquin Valley the morning of March 21 caused only slight damage to early potatoes and tomatoes in the Cutler-Delano district. The warmer weather the last week of March hastened the maturity and improved the quality of lettuce and carrots in Arizona, as well as accelerating planting of cantaloups and watermelons which was nearing completion.

Moderate to heavy rains occurred over most of Peninsular Florida the last week of March with the heaviest fall along the central West Coast and lower East Coast. In general these rains were excessive and caused some damage to truck crops, particularly those nearing maturity. However, a few areas were in need of rain, especially the Everglades. In other South Atlantic States, from North Carolina to Georgia, and in Tennessee, heavy rains and cool weather have been unfavorable for planting and growth of truck crops. In Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama conditions have been more favorable, although progress of the Louisiana strawberry crop has been retarded by the cool weather. In New Jersey the season is slightly late.

ARTICHOKES; Winter (Calif.) Supplies are increasing because of recent warm weather and quality of buds will improve with continued good growing conditions. Some frost-damaged buds are still being harvested but this discoloration is not serious. Production is expected to increase during the next two weeks but will be influenced by prevailing temperatures.

ASPARAGUS: Early Spring (Calif., Ore., Wash., S. Car.) Harvest in California increased sharply last week, following a few days of clear, warm weather. Fields planted on lighter soils dried rapidly following the rains and have begun fairly heavy production while fields on heavier soils dried more slowly, allowing a more gradual increase in production. The present very good quality, with spears having a good green color, should continue through the season. While an increase in volume is expected during the next two weeks temperatures will govern the amount available for cutting. Market conditions and volume available for cutting will determine when processors will start operations. Fields in Washington came through the winter in very good condition due to a mild winter. In the Walla Walla area there has been considerable wind and moisture is somewhat deficient for early spring. In the Yakima Valley, March weather was generally favorable and moisture ranges from fair to good. Harvest should be underway in the Sunnyside district by April 20. South Carolina's small crop is in good condition and moving in light volume. Heaviest shipments will be made around mid-April.

Late Spring (8 States) In New Jersey, beds are being disked and cultivated but due to cool wet weather ridges have not been knocked-down yet. No tips are showing above ground, and date of first harvest depends upon weather conditions during April. Cutting usually begins about April 25-30. A considerable acreage of new beds is being planted this spring. In Pennsylvania, asparagus beds in the southern areas have been mostly cleared but plants are still dormant.

LIMA BEANS: Spring (Fla., Ga., S.Car.) In Florida, supplies during April are expected to continue to be very light. Condition of the small acreage in the Pompano section is generally poor. This section will be the principal source of supply during the first half of April. Spring plantings in the Everglades are materially reduced from the small acreage of last year. This crop is making fair to good progress and harvesting should start around the middle of April. In the important Hawthorne area of North Florida, indications are that plantings have been reduced approximately 35 percent from last year. The crop is making fair progress with harvesting expected to begin in early May. Some lima beans have been planted in southern areas of Georgia but most of the acreage remains to be planted. In South Carolina, planting which was delayed by cool, wet weather is now underway with most of the acreage yet to be planted.

SNAP BEANS: Early Spring (Tex., Fla.) In Texas, crops in the early areas of the Lower Valley made satisfactory progress, especially those in irrigated areas. The cold spell the latter part of March resulted in some loss of acreage in the early areas outside of the Valley. Most of this acreage will be replanted. Conditions are favorable for planting and most of the late acreage is expected to be planted by the early part of April. In the important Everglades section of Florida, the acreage for harvest after April 1 is approximately 35 percent less than last spring. Yields on early plantings have been very light but considerable improvement is expected in production and quality after April 10. This deal should be in its peak during the last half of April. In the Pompano section, a la portion of the acreage intended for spring harvest is practically a failure because of adverse growing conditions. Light supplies are expected to continue until around the middle of April but there will be very little production after that time. Har-

SNAP BEANS: Early Spring (Cont'd.) vest of the remaining acreage in Dade County is also expected to be finished around the middle of April. There has been a slight reduction in acreage in the Central Florida sections which include Plant City, Webster, and Sanford. These crops are generally in fair to good condition except in poorly drained areas around Plant City. Light harvesting has started at Plant City and a very light harvesting is expected at Webster and Sanford the week of April 7. In the McIntosh-LaCrosse-Hawthorne area of North Florida, the indicated acreage is approximately 25 percent less than last year. The crop has been delayed by adverse weather conditions and while a few of the oldest fields are expected to be ready for picking around the middle of April it will be the second half of April before any volume is reached. The bulk of the crop will move in late April and early May. The pole bean crop in Dade County is in only fair condition, having been subjected to considerable wind and heavy rains. If conditions are favorable, harvesting will continue from this acreage throughout the month of April. In the Manatee-Ruskin-Plant City area, there has been a slight reduction in plantings. In the oldest fields harvesting has started and should be fairly active after the middle of April.

Mid-Spring (Calif., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S.Car.) In California, recent cool, wet weather has retarded early fields in the Coachella Valley and in San Diego County and has delayed seeding of acreages in the Los Angeles area. Harvest is expected to start later in the month, with only a light volume moving by the end of April. Vines in San Diego County were damaged by winds during the last week in March but the extent of damage is not known. Planting in Louisiana was delayed by excessive moisture during February, but March was ideal for planting. The crop, as a whole, is late, but some fields will be ready for harvest in early May. Early plantings in Mississippi are now up to fairly good stands, but the bulk of acreage is just being planted. Planting is expected to be completed by April 12. Early plantings in South Georgia are up to good stands, but cold and wet weather is delaying growth. A small portion of the crop remains to be planted. In the Charleston-Beaufort area of South Carolina, snap beans are up to reasonably good stands. Growth has been somewhat delayed by cold, wet weather and a portion of the crop is yet to be planted. Comparatively new varieties such as Top Crop, Wade, and Contender are increasing in importance, especially in the Charleston area.

Late Spring (N. Car., Ark., Va.) A few snap beans have been planted in North Carolina and some are up. However, as soon as the soil conditions permit, general planting will get under way.

BEETS: Spring (La., S. Car., N. Car., Va.) The crop in North Carolina has had too much rain and cool weather to make much progress. Although the crop is a little late, condition is good. Harvest should begin around the middle of May in the Wilmington area. In South Carolina, beets are in good condition. Harvest started during the last week of March but little movement had taken place by April 1. Shipments will increase considerably during the next few days.

Summer (N. J., Pa.) Seeding of early acreage in the Vineland area of New Jersey is complete with plants just breaking through the ground on April 1. Sustained warmer weather is needed. Seeding was getting underway in the northeastern market garden areas of the State.

BROCCOLI: Spring (Calif.) Warmer weather during the last week in March resulted in some increase in supplies but there was some deterioration in quality. Quality is reported from poor to good at Santa Maria, where about half the rail movement is originating. Good quality is reported at Salinas and San Jose. Fields planted for later harvest benefitted from the higher temperatures and are showing good progress now, although lower yields are likely because of the recent cold, wet weather setback.

CABBAGE: Winter (Calif., Tex., Ariz., Fla.) An occasional car of cabbage is still being harvested from late fields in Imperial Valley of California but only a small tonnage remains to be cut. An increasing volume of cabbage is coming from Southern Canifornia sections where harvest has been restricted by market conditions. Heavier production is anticipated during the first half of April as more acreage becomes available for harvest. Only the better quality was being harvested. In Texas a light carlot movement is expected to continue through the first week in April, but most of the crop will be harvested by the middle of the month. Harvesting of Florida cabbage continued active during the last half of March although shipments during this period showed a slight decline from the previous semi-monthly period. Improved markets during the latter part of the month resulted in considerable harvesting from old fields and quality of shipments has been very variable. The continued warm weather during the winter period caused this crop to mature faster than is generally expected under normal growing conditions. In the Hastings section, harvesting is expected to be practically finished by the second week of the month. At Sanford approximately one-fourth and in the Everglades possibly 15 percent of the season's acreage remained for harvest after April 1. There is a small acreage of late cabbage in the Manatee-Ruskin section and scattered plantings in minor areas from extreme South Florida to North Florida. Shipments are expected to decline rather rapidly after the middle of April, but harvest of some late plantings will extend into May.

Early Spring (La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. Car.) The Mississippi crop is growing well. Movement will probably start around April 25 with bulk of the shipments during May. Harvesting is nearing completion in the Baldwin-Mobile area of Alabama. Quality and yields have generally been good. Harvesting of the Georgia crop is just getting underway, with peak movement expected around mid-April. Wet fields are causing some delay in harvesting. Good yields and quality are expected from the reduced acreage compared with a year ago. The crop in South Carolina is generally in good condition. Light movement was underway by the end of March with peak expected around mid-April.

Late Spring (8 States) The North Carolina crop has been delayed further by rain and cold. A few early planted fields have been plowed up but this acreage is of little significance. Some of the earlier plantings were reset. Harvest of the crop should begin about the first week of May. Setting of Tennessee cabbage was nearly completed by the last week of March which is about the usual date. Torrential rains around March 22 caused some loss by flooding, and cultivation and growth has been retarded by wet soils. Most of the Kentucky crop is transplanted and growing nicely. Season is considerably ahead of last year. Ground has been in excellent shape for transplanting. Transplanting of the Ohio spring crop became general about March 15 and by April 1 practically all the acreage in Meigs County and 80-90 percent of that in Washington County was set. The supply of plants is considered adequate in spite of some loss by damping off. The last few days of March were mild and favorable for the plants to begin growing. Field planting of Washington spring cabbage from growers' hothouses was underway by March 15 in the Puget Sound area. By April 15 transplanting should be generally completed provided weather conditions are favorable for spring work in all localities. All transplanted fields are off to a good start with cool weather for transplanting and showers on March 27. Crop condition is very good at this time. At Walla Walla cool windy weather during March has slowed the growth of a limited acreage, but most plantings remain in satisfactory condition.

Early Summer (6 States) Most of the acreage in South Jersey had been se by April 1. Cool, moist weather was favorable for transplanting sets and growth was satisfactory. General planting will not start in North Jersey and the important Budd Lake section until about mid-April.

CANTALOUPS: Spring (Calif., Fla., Ariz.) Although cool weather in California during March slowed the development of cantaloups in the Desert areas, recent warm weather benefited the crop and satisfactory progress is now being made. The small acreage in South Florida is in fair to good condition. A light harvest should start in April with most of this production going into local consumption. The bulk of the Florida acreage is planted in Marion and Alachua Counties where a little increase in acreage over last year is indicated. Considerable replanting has been necessary due to cold damage. The oldest plantings have started runners while the younger plantings are just coming up. Planting in Arizona is progressing rapidly and will probably be completed by about the middle of April.

Mid-Summer (12 States) Planting of California cantaloups continues active in the San Joaquin Valley. Some replanting has been necessary due to crusting from recent rains. In other cases growers have been able to cultivate and break the crust sufficiently to let the plants through. Progress of Texas crops in the early sections was retarded by the cold spell of March 24 which resulted in frosts over a wide area. Some damage occurred in scattered sections of the non-irrigated areas. Plants on considerable dry-land acreage in the Coastal Bend and Falfurrias sections showed heavy leaf damage and some plants in low places were killed outright. Plantings in these areas received some badly-needed moisture the latter part of the month, and most of this acreage may be held even though stands are poor. Early plantings in the irrigated sections of the Lower Valley, Laredo, and Winter Garden, although retarded, are in fairly good condition. There is some capped acreage in these areas and plants were still covered during the March 24 cold spell. These crops will furnish production around May 15. Other irrigated crops should be in production around May 25. The usual early plantings in the later areas that were lost by the late March cold spell can be replanted without much delay in the usual harvest.

CARROTS: Winter (Calif., Ariz., Tex., La.) Shipments from the Imperial Valley of California increased substantially with an improvement in market conditions early last week. Shippers expect the increased volume to continue at least through the first week of April although prices have slipped back to the former levels. Quality has continued to improve and is generally good. Some supplies are available in Coachella Valley and light supplies are moving from Oxnard. In Texas, shipments were active from both the Lower Valley and Winter Garden sections and supplies are available for active shipments to continue through the first half of April. Most of the remaining production is in the Lower Valley and this area will have production through most of April. Although considerable movement has been of topped carrots most of these shipments have been for packaged carrots. The quality for shipping as bunched stock has been very good.

Spring (Calif., Ariz.) The bulk of Arizona shipments are coming from the Yuma area. The spring crop in the Salt River Valley is somewhat later than usual due to cold weather. Production is expected to increase moderately during April with volume movementsnot expected until about mid-May. Young stock looks good with uniform stands and excellent color.

Summer: (N.J., N.Y., Ohio, Colo.) Most of the early acreage in the Vineland section of New Jersey has been seeded but little activity has occurred in other sections of the State.

CAULIFLOWER: Early Spring (Calif., Oreg.) In California the effects of recent warm weather have probably been more pronounced on cauliflower than on any other vegetable crop, causing the production and shipments to increase substantially during the latter days of March. The bulk of the rail movement is originating in the Santa Maria area with the Centerville and Salinas-Watsonville districts contributing a light volume. Adequate supplies for local markets are available in the Los Angeles area. Some of the current production in all areas is moving to freezers but this volume varies according to the fresh market demand. Quality of the present supplies ranges from fair to good. Sizes of heads are currently good.

Summer In the Northeast market garden sections of New Jersey most growers are now transplanting to the open field and this operation should be completed the first week of April. Growth appears satisfactory.

CELERY: Winter (Fla., Calif., Ariz.) In Florida harvest of winter and spring celery was overlapping on April 1. Practically all of the winter acreage will be cut by mid-April. The winter celery deal is in the clean-up stage in all districts of California, and only a limited volume, which will go principally to local markets, will be harvested during the first half of April. The deal in the Salt River Valley of Arizona is about over.

Spring. (Fla., Calif.) The condition of the Florida spring crop is generally good except in a few poorly drained fields. The Everglades has a good spring acreage and harvest of the winter and spring crops will overlap. Cutting on the spring crop at Oviedo has started and will become active around the middle of April. At Zellwood cutting on the spring crop should also become active around mid-April. Light planting will continue at Zellwood during the first few days of April. Planting in North Florida sections has been completed. Spring celery in the Venice district of California has made good progress to date but has not sized rapidly, which may delay the start of carlot volume. A small volume for local markets is expected to be harvested the first week of April and first rail cars may be loaded about the 10th. Some celery is still being set to the field in southern Los Angeles County.

Summer (6 States) Growers in the Paramus area of northeastern New Jersey have finished transplanting celery to cold frames. Open field plantings are expected to start about April 21st in that area. In the Great Meadows of northwestern New Jersey area open field plantings are expected to start about April 10-14, depending on weather conditions.

SWEET CORN: Spring (Fla., Tex., Calif.) In Florida plantings of sweet corn for spring harvest are estimated at 26,000 acres, approximately 18 percent more than was harvested during the same period last year. In the important Everglades section, which has been harvesting some corn throughout the winter period, the total winter and spring plantings are estimated at 18,500 acres. Of this total, 15,000 acres remain for harvest after April 1. The condition of the crop ranges from poor to good depending upon the infestation of leaf blight. Earlier yields were reduced materially by this disease. The effectiveness of control during the remainder of the season will be one of the major determining factors on the yield of the spring acreage. Harvesting is now entering the active stage and the Everglades section will be the principal source of supplies during April and the first half of May with harvest expected to continue into June. In the Zellwood-Sanford-Winter Garden-Weirsdale area, approximately 5,300 acres have been planted, an increase of approximately 15 percent over last year's acreage for harvest. Harvesting from this acreage is expected to start in early May. In the Manatee-Ruskin-

SWEET CORN: Spring (Cont'd.) Sarasota-Plant City-Wauchula area, the acreage is estimated at around 2,000, a reduction of approximately 30 percent from last year. In the North Florida sections, the increase over last year's plantings is approximately 15 percent with most of the increase in Bradford and Union Counties. The crop in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas is, for the most part, in fairly good condition. Some damage occurred as a result of the February 27 cold spell that brought scattered frosts over the central and west end of the Valley. A few fields were abandoned but those that were held were making good growth the latter part of March. Plantings in the Valley that escaped frost damage in late February, and have had some irrigation, are in good condition and show promise of harvest starting around April 10. The acreage for early harvest, however, is comparatively light and the main crop in the Valley is not expected to be in production until the latter part of April or early May. Total plantings in the Valley are lighter than usual but indications point to considerable increase in the areas outside of the Valley. Planting is well along in most of the central and eastern counties of the State. Moisture conditions are generally favorable in most of the late areas but warmer weather is needed.

Summer: (N.J., N.Y., Pa.) Although the soil was cold and wet, planting was well underway on April 1 in the important Burlington County section and adjacent areas of New Jersey.

CUCUMBERS: Early Spring (Fla., Tex.) In Florida progress of the crop during February and March was retarded by strong winds and excessive rains. Very little loss of acreage has been reported, but yield prospects were affected. In the important Immokalee-Fort Myers area, spring plantings are making fair to good progress. Light harvesting is now being done, but it will be about April 10 before much volume develops from this area and after the middle of April before the area reaches full production. Light harvesting is in progress from the small acreage in the Fort Pierce area. This deal should get well underway around April 5-10. In the Wauchula section, harvesting from the covered acreage is in progress. It will be about the middle of April before harvest starts on much of the open field acreage. In the Manatee-Ruskin section, very little production is expected before early May. In the Webster-Center Hill section, harvesting from the covered acreage is now active. It will be late April or early May before the open field plantings in this section get into production. The spring crop in the North Florida section around Gainesville is making fair progress, but is somewhat later than usual. Prospects are poor in all sections of Texas except for a small irrigated acreage in the lower Rio Grande Valley. The Valley crop was retarded a little by the February 27 cold spell that brought scattered frosts and caused some plant damage, but no total loss of acreage occurred. A light picking in this area is expected around April 5-10, but most of this crop will move to nearby markets by trucks. The extensive acreage in the Ingleside, Sandia, Riviera and Falfurrias non-irrigated sections has been badly in need of moisture all season. The acreage in these areas is lighter than usual; some plantings failed to come up and stands are generally poor. Additional plant damage occurred during the March 24 cold spell. Leaves were burnt on crops in the higher land and plant losses were extensive in the low lands. Some moisture was received over most of the non-irrigated areas the last of March, but crops that will be held for production are not expected to furnish any harvest until around mid-May. Average yields will be very light because of the poor stands and shorter than usual harvesting season.

Late Spring (7 States) Planting was completed by April 1 in Baldwin County, Alabama. Some replanting was necessary because of cool weather. In South Carolina, cucumbers are just coming up. Condition is reported good.

EGGPLANT: Spring (Fla.) In the South Florida areas, weather conditions during recent weeks have generally been unfavorable for this crop. In the Pompano section, strong winds and dry weather prior to the recent rains materially affected production prospects, particularly on the older plantings. A fair acreage of younger plantings is making good progress. Recent rains should be beneficial to this acreage. The Pompano section will continue to be the principal source of supplies throughout April. At Fort Myers, there are a few late plantings and a few old fields which have been pruned back that will furnish a light production. The small acreage in the Everglades, which is in fair to good condition, is now being harvested. The crop in the Plant City-Manatee section is generally making fair progress with a very limited production in prospect before May. The small acreage in North Florida was mostly transplanted in early March and is making fair progress.

ESCAROLE: Winter (Fla.) The crop remaining for harvest is generally in fair to good condition. Indications are for a continued good supply throughout April, with some late plantings expected to provide production during most of May. The Everglades and Zellwood sections are the principal sources of supply at this time supplemented by light supplies from the Sarasota and Sanford sections.

GARLIC: Summer (Calif.) Early acreages were planted on schedule but the setting of late garlic was delayed by rains during the winter. The crop has made satisfactory progress to date but there is considerable variation in stands and condition of fields.

LETTUCE: Winter (Ariz., Calif., Fla., Tex.) Cold weather and poor market conditions have retarded Arizona production. Volume at Yuma is declining as the end of their season approaches. Lettuce from California is originating principally from the Blythe deal although a small volume is still being harvested from late fields in Imperial Valley. Shipments from Blythe are expected to decline rapidly after the first week of April. Recent warm weather was favorable for lettuce in the Desert areas and good size and quality is resulting. Lettuce shipments from Florida continued to show a seasonal decline during the second half of March. Recent weather conditions have not been favorable for late plantings especially those in or near the harvesting stage. Limited supplies continue in prospect throughout April with most of the Iceberg production intended for local consumption. Limited supplies of Boston are available in the Everglades, Zellwood, and McIntosh sections.

Early Spring (Ariz., Calif., Ga., S.C., N.C.) Shipments from the Salt River Valley of Arizona are increasing rapidly and will continue in heavy volume until the latter part of April. Yuma is expected to be out of the deal about the middle of the month. Quality is improving with better growing weather and sizes are shifting from mostly 5's to 4's. Harvesting of spring lettuce in California began in a small way at Oxnard about March 25 with production moving to local markets. The Delano deal opened March 31 and should be in good volume during the week of April 7. Stands generally look good at Delano and plants are developing well, having benefitted from recent warm weather. Harvest will get underway at Huron and Firebaugh during the week of April 7. Lettuce there looks good, with good sizes and firm heads in prospect. The first lettuce is expected out of Salinas about April 10 but volume will be light for another ten days after the start. Most early fields look good, have good stands and are making satisfactory development. In Georgia, prospects continue bright. Most of the crop is now in good to excellent condition. Light harvesting began the last week in March, with

LETTUCE: Early Spring (Cont'd.) peak movement expected around mid-April. In the Beaufort area of South Carolina, harvest started during the last week of March and was increasing in volume by April 1. Generally prospects continue bright with most of the crop in very good condition. Supplies of good quality lettuce will be available for several weeks. In both Georgia and South Carolina, some damage was reported to first cuttings due to heavy rains.

Late Spring (N.J., Pa., Ida., Ore., Wash.) South Jersey growers started seeding lettuce the last half of March and practically all the set acreage was completed by April 1. The important Cedarville and Vineland sections planted increased acreages of Iceburg this season. Plants have made excellent growth to date but need some warmer weather. Seeded acreage is about completed in the Great Meadows area and transplanting has started. Open field plantings in other Northeast Jersey areas are finished or in the process of being planted. The spring acreage in Idaho this year will probably be too small to warrant an estimate. Transplanted lettuce seedlings in the Puget Sound district of Washington are making good progress under generally favorable but rather cool transplanting weather. Direct seeding operations will not begin for several weeks until soil temperature becomes more favorable. Early transplanted seedlings in the Bellevue district show fair to good color, but cool weather during most of March has retarded normal development. At Walla Walla most transplanted lettuce has been set out under fair but cool March weather. A limited acreage has been started in the Vancouver district, but early growth has also been poor under very cool weather.

ONIONS: Early Spring (Tex.) Although harvest had been in progress over much of the south Texas onion area the last week in March, growth of the later plantings and maturity of advanced crops was retarded. There is considerable acreage of both whites and yellows with bulbs sufficiently large to harvest but with tops that have remained green. There was a brief period of good maturing weather with temperatures above 100 degrees at several points, but this was followed by temperatures at frost levels the morning of March 24 with cool weather and light showers over most of the area the remainder of the week. Field work was practically stopped most of the last week in March in the Laredo and Winter Garden sections, much of the Coastal Bend, and part of the Raymondville area. A large part of the movement the past week was from shed stocks. Most sections were expected to resume field work starting April 1. Prospective production is lighter in the Raymondville section than earlier conditions indicated but prospects continue favorable in other areas. Harvest of the Raymondville and Lower Valley acreage is expected to be over by April 10-15. The Coastal Bend expects production through April. Most of the Laredo crop will be harvested during April, but a small tonnage may be available in the early part of May. Most of the Winter Garden acreage will be harvested in April. Very little tonnage is expected from the Eagle Pass section until the week starting May 5. Prospects now point to most of the early spring crop being harvested about two weeks before the late spring crop comes into production.

Late Spring (Calif., Ariz., La., Tex., Ga.) Harvesting of early California onions is expected to begin in Imperial Valley about April 10. Many of the onions harvested during April will go to western markets. There will not be a substantial volume of California onions for eastern shipment until the Kern county crop comes into production about mid-May. Conditions are generally favorable in most late spring onion areas of Texas. Most crops were set at about the usual time but with limited moisture reserves. Moisture conditions are now favorable in most areas and the crop is developing nicely. Because of the unfavorable moisture outlook earlier and the disappointing experience many growers had with last year's crop there was a smaller acreage planted than had been indicated earlier. Plants were plentiful but favorable moisture did not develop in time

ONIONS: Late Spring (Cont'd.) to create much grower interest and the earliest sections did not get any rain until it was too late to plant. The main acreage this year is in the older established north Texas area--Ellis County north to Collin and Fannin counties. There is practically no acreage in the Taylor and Hearne sections. Although crops are now making good growth and are in good condition in most areas, very little production is expected from the north Texas area until early June. A light harvest usually starts in the Ferris section around May 25, but movement of the main crop is not expected until early June. Present conditions point to fairly good yields. The outlook at present for Georgia is for a better than average crop this year. Little or no disease damage had shown up to April 1. Harvesting is expected to begin around the third week in April.

Early Summer (6 States) Planting of the South Jersey acreage, consisting mostly of set onions, was completed in early March and plants have rooted well as a result of the cool damp weather. Warmer weather is now needed to promote fast growth. Plants are about 2 inches above ground. Moisture conditions are favorable in the Great Meadows area, and onion sets are in as well as most of the seeded acreage.

Late Summer (19 States) Planting of the Idaho crop was delayed by a cold wet spring, probably 10 days to two weeks late. However, April 1 plantings were being made under favorable conditions. Seedbeds were in good shape.

PEAS: Early Spring (Calif., Miss., S.C., N.C.) An occasional car of California peas has been moving from a small acreage in Imperial Valley but that deal is about completed. The first car of peas from Oceano went out on March 25 but the light volume harvested since then has gone to local markets. Harvest is expected to start this week on early fields of peas in Kern County and about April 15 on fields in the Huron area. Plantings in the River district appear to be in good condition with harvest starting there after mid-month. The small crop of green peas in South Carolina is in good condition. Shipments are expected to begin around mid-April and increase in volume during the last half of the month.

Late Spring (5 States) The Idaho crop was being planted two weeks or more late, planting being delayed by a wet cold spring. Early transplanted peas in the Auburn-Kent district of Washington are off to a good start and limited field setting is continuing. However, grower interest in raising green peas is reported very limited this year. Crop condition on April 1 was generally satisfactory.

GREEN PEPPERS: Spring (Fla.) Because of relatively adverse growing conditions and above normal temperatures, the pepper crop in South Florida passed its peak production earlier than generally anticipated. Supplies continued to decline during the second half of March and that portion of the crop left for spring harvest in this area is considerably lighter than usual. The younger plantings in the important Pompano section are only in fair condition, but this section will continue to be the principal source of supplies during April. At Fort Myers, a few fields are still in fair condition although most of the acreage has been picked out. In the Everglades, peak harvest has been passed, but supplies are expected to continue throughout April and into May. In the important Plant City area, light harvest is in progress, but it will be mid to late April before any substantial volume develops. In the Webster section light harvesting will start in early April, but it will be late April before any substantial volume develops. In the Sanford-Samsula section, the crops are generally in fair condition. In North Florida, the crop is making fairly good progress.

GREEN PEPPERS: Early Summer (3 States) Mississippi pepper plants appear in good condition and transplanting to fields is now underway.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Winter (Tex., Fla.) Harvesting in Dade County, Florida is expected to be largely completed by the first week in April.

Early Spring (Fla., Tex.) Florida's spring crop has generally made fair to good progress and indications are for good yields, but below last year's excellent yields. In the important Hastings section, harvest did not get started as early as was anticipated, but digging is now in progress and volume production should be reached by mid-April. At LaCrosse, the crop is making very good progress with digging expected in late April or about the first of May. In the Everglades, a good crop is in prospect with active harvest expected to commence about April 10. Light harvesting is in progress at Indiantown and the Balm-Plant City section of Central Florida. Harvest of the Texas Lower Valley crop started in the Raymondville area the latter part of March and a few solid cars have been shipped. The San Benito-Brownsville area expected to start harvest April 1. Acreage is small this year and most of the crop is expected to be harvested by April 15-20.

Late Spring (Calif., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S.C., Ariz., Tex., Okla., Ark., Tenn., N.C.) Harvest is not expected to begin in Kern County, California until about April 20. In recent years, many Edison fields have been dug early, sacrificing maturity and yield for favorable early market prices. However growers are expected to allow tubers to mature before digging this year. The crop generally is in good condition although scattered light frosts occurred on March 21 and a strong, warm wind whipped vines in the Edison district on March 27. Potatoes in later districts are making satisfactory progress and good stands have been obtained in most fields. A few fields at Delano and at Fresno were planted as late as April 1, but should produce satisfactory yields barring extremely warm weather later in the season. Progress of the Louisiana crop was retarded by cool, damp weather in February, but most of it is in fair condition. Earliest harvest is expected during the last week of April. Conditions in Alabama have been very favorable for this crop and excellent yields are in prospect. Growth has been rapid and there has been no serious disease or insect damage. Some minor harvest is expected about April 15, with movement in volume the last week in April. Irish potatoes that were planted early in Georgia are up to good stands, but growth has been retarded by cold, wet weather. Weather conditions have hindered field operations. In South Carolina, the crop showed some improvement during the last two weeks and as a whole is in reasonably good condition. Stands are a bit irregular due to some loss by rot, but damage was not as severe as first indicated. Conditions are favorable in most late spring areas of Texas and planting has been active the past 10 days. Most crops were not far enough advanced to be hurt by the late March cold spell. Scattered crops in the earliest sections were cut back to the ground but most of these plantings will make new growth. Most of the later areas have ample moisture to complete planting and for crops to get a good start. Planting of the Arkansas crop was less than half complete on April 1. Cold weath r and cold rains have delayed this operation. Too much rain delayed planting in Tennessee. On April 1 this operation was practically completed in the Franklin, Coffee area, but had hardly begun on the Cumberland Plateau. The Tennessee potato crop is a week to 10 days late but not as late as in 1951. Discouraging prices of recent years, shortage of labor and high-priced seed have all contributed to a drastic reduction in acreage for 1952. Planting of the North Carolina crop has been delayed considerably by heavy rainfall. Some growers have not finished planting yet. Replanting is general throughout the potato producing areas with perhaps more replanting being done in the Elizabeth City area than in other areas of the State. The North Carolina crop will be late this year.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Summer (Va., Md., Ky., Mo., Kans., Nebr., Tex., Ga., N.J.) Most of the Kentucky acreage has been planted. Seed was high-priced and more than the usual percentage of the acreage in this State was planted with home-grown seed. Planting of the Texas Panhandle summer crop was delayed by cold windy weather and frosts. This operation was in full swing the last week of March, and is expected to be completed early in April. Cool weather and excessive moisture delayed planting in the important Central Jersey Counties about a week, but planting in South Jersey is about on schedule. As of April 1, planting of a reduced acreage in Central Jersey was in full swing.

SHALLOTS: Spring (La.) Harvest of the Louisiana spring crop is in full swing. Cool nights during the past month have been ideal for shallots. Condition of the crop was also improved by the rains the end of March.

SPINACH: Winter (Tex., La., Calif.) The acreage in the Eagle Pass section of Texas that was planted for early April harvest, will not be utilized for fresh market shipment. Most of the acreage was being harvested the latter part of March for local processors. A light movement for fresh market has continued from the Winter Garden, but most of the production from this area will be harvested by the early part of April.

Spring (9 States) Spinach seeding in Washington was underway during the last two weeks of March, although wet fields from recent rains hindered operations in the Puget Sound district. A few fields are now well established and making fair progress but growth was generally retarded by cool March weather. Some acreage of spinach for processing has been planted at Walla Walla for trial purposes. In the Vancouver district early spinach seeding is underway, with many fields just beginning to germinate. Generally speaking, March weather has been very poor for seedling germination in western Washington. Heavy movement of spinach continues from the Van Buren area of Arkansas and this spring's crop of fresh market spinach has promise of being the largest since the World War II period. Moisture supply is ample and movement should continue until hot weather. In New Jersey wintered-over spinach looks fairly healthy as a result of the generally open winter. The last week of January which brought extremely low temperatures caused some winter-kill but this was confined to low spots and poor soil. No cuttings in any volume are expected for another 3 or 4 weeks. The spring-seeded crop is breaking through the ground in South Jersey, but seeding operations will continue throughout the growing season in North Jersey, particularly in the Budd Lake area. Wintered-over spinach in the Bucks-~~Ph~~Philadelphia area of Pennsylvania came through the open winter in only fair condition. Acreage for harvest is small and yield prospects are not encouraging. Light harvest of these fields is expected about April 15. Early spring seedings and the few winter sown crops made good progress in late March and some acreage will be ready to harvest by May 1. A limited acreage of spring spinach was planted in Illinois in late February and early March and is now coming up. A small acreage of wintered-over spinach will also be harvested. The cold winter and wet spring have not been favorable for this crop.

SQUASH: Spring (Fla.) Late plantings in the South Florida areas are in poor to fair condition and most of this acreage is about picked out although a light production is in prospect for several weeks. In the important Plant City section, the crop is mostly in fair condition with some setback from the recent heavy rains. Harvesting is now in the active stage and supplies will continue to increase from this section as the month progresses. In the McIntosh section of North Florida, the acreage is much reduced from last year and the average maturity of the crop is slightly later than usual. Light harvesting is expected to start in early April with active harvest during mid-April and early May.

STRAWBERRIES: Winter (Fla.) The rains during the last week of March brought the harvest of the crop in the Plant City-Wauchula area practically to a close. Very light harvest will continue for a few weeks with most of the production going to processors. In the Starke-Lawtey section of North Florida, harvesting was interrupted by the rains during the latter part of the month. This small producing section should resume active harvest in a few days and continue to be a source of light supplies throughout April.

Early Spring (La., Ala., Tex., Calif.) Because of cool nights, advancement of the Louisiana crop has been very slow. With needed rains the last two days of March followed by warm weather, volume of shipments should increase. Development of the Alabama crop has been slowed by the cool weather. Movement is fairly heavy from Conecuh County with minor harvesting underway in the Butler County area. Movement from Chilton County is expected to start in mid-April with the peak about May 1. A light but increasing volume is moving to local markets from patches in all Southern California districts. A considerable increase in volume is looked for during the next two weeks as harvest becomes general.

Mid-Spring (13 States) In South Carolina, strawberries are in good condition and prospects continue bright for a good crop. Harvest is expected to begin around April 15. Cool rainy weather has retarded the growth of Tennessee berries which on April 1 had very little foliage. The 1951 drought severely reduced stands of new plantings which has resulted in a much smaller percentage of one-year old fields than usual. Unless April is unusually favorable the Tennessee yield of berries will be only moderate. Shipments are expected to begin the first week of May in West Tennessee, and about a week later in the Portland area of Middle Tennessee. Beds did considerable blooming in Arkansas throughout the unusually mild winter and it is too early to tell what effect this will have on the crop. An early harvest was in prospect a few weeks ago but cold weather the latter part of March delayed the crop somewhat and it is unlikely that volume movement will get underway much before May 1 in the White County and Crawford-Sebastian areas. The season is usually somewhat later in Searcy County and Northwest Arkansas. In the latter part of March blooms were killed as fast as they came out in the White County and Crawford-Sebastian areas. Fields in these areas were white with bloom on April 1 and there were many small berries. Old beds have been neglected and are quite grassy and prospects are not promising. New beds which have had good care could produce a fairly large crop of berries if conditions from now on are favorable. For the State as a whole prospects at this time are just fair. Growers are very much concerned over being able to obtain labor to pick the berries. Plants in the Cairo and Union County areas of Illinois have started to bloom. As of April 1, growers in the Centralia area, where the crop is usually 10 days to 2 weeks later were busy uncovering beds. Most of the new 1951 plantings show poor stands and weak growth of plants that survived the winter. Old beds are in just fair to average condition. Kentucky acreage is likely to be down from last year, especially in western and southern sections, where picking labor has been an important factor. A much larger than usual portion of the acreage this year is made up of old beds. Weather has been favorable this spring--no long warm spells to bring berries along too fast. Plants have started blooming in southern counties. New beds appear vigorous but many of those carried over look thin and scrawny. Winter damage was light but lack of care and dry weather damage is reflected in the old beds. Production of mid-spring California strawberries is expected to begin in the San Joaquin Valley about April 10. Acreage in the Fresno area escaped recent light frosts although temperatures dropped to 32 degrees there on March 21. Warm weather after that date has encouraged a heavy set of blooms and large yields are in prospect. Harvest is

STRAWBERRIES: Mid-Spring (Cont'd.) expected to begin about mid-month on acreages around Modesto. Although a few crates of berries are expected from the Florin district of Sacramento County about April 21, no volume is expected until after the first week of May. The cyclamen mite has been troublesome in that area. General conditions in all districts are good, however,

Late Spring: (11 States) It has been too cool and wet for this crop in all sections of New Jersey. On April 1, beds in the southernmost parts of the State were beginning to show a little leaf growth. New plantings are now underway. Moisture supply is adequate and winter-kill at this date appears to be at a minimum. Strawberries wintered well in Pennsylvania. Many beds still remain mulched but those uncovered in the southern areas are beginning to show some color. Premier, the leading variety a few years ago, is rapidly being replaced by newer varieties. In Ohio, even though the winter has been mild, alternate freezing and thawing has caused a considerable amount of heaving of the soil. Plants are still dormant in northern Ohio. Dry weather last summer retarded growth and unprotected beds in northern Ohio suffered some winter injury but mulched beds are in good condition. There is little evidence of injury in southern Ohio. With normal weather conditions plants will bloom during the first half of May. Strawberry fields in Western Washington began their spring growth with the mild weather of late March. Growers generally have discovered very little winter damage but in Western Washington considerable loss of plants is reported from last summer's drought where irrigation facilities were not available. The generally dry winter has reduced the occurence of root rot considerably. Present crop prospects are good where irrigation was possible last summer, but only fair on non-irrigated plantings.

TOMATOES: Early Spring: (Fla., Tex., Calif.) Considering the cumulative effects of the adverse growing conditions in Florida since the spring tomato crop was planted, the bulk of the acreage is in fair to good condition. Late plantings in Dade County (set after January 1) were damaged severely by heavy rains during the last few days of March and quality has run down considerably. Harvesting will be finished on most of this spring acreage around mid-April, but with favorable weather will continue on some of the better drained fields throughout April. In the Immokalee section, harvesting of the spring crop is well advanced and production should be at its best during April. In the important Fort Pierce area, harvesting has started on a crop in fair to good condition but it will be after the middle of April before this deal gets into full production. In the Manatee-Ruskin and the Wauchula-Plant City sections the recent heavy rains retarded progress temporarily and caused some loss in prospective production. Most of the acreage is still young enough to make a good recovery under favorable growing conditions. Very light harvesting has started, but it will be late April before volume production is reached. Slightly increased plantings in the area extending from Webster to McIntosh are in fair to good condition. There has been some increase in irrigated acreage, but the majority of the plantings are not irrigated. Earliest harvesting is expected to begin during the last few days of April and reach peak volume after May 10. Progress of the Lower Valley, Texas, crop was seriously retarded by the late February cold spell and considerable damage occurred in the older plantings. Although frosts in the Valley were scattered, damage was extensive, and recovery has been slow because of high winds and lack of water for irrigation. Prior to the late February cold spell, irrigated areas showed promise of early March production. Many of the advanced plantings were cut back severely by frosts and some damage occurred in the intermediate plantings, but the younger plantings came through with less damage. Stands were thinned and some acreage was abandoned. By the end of March most of the older plantings that were held for production had made new top growth and had started to put out a new bloom. Plantings of all ages were having difficulty holding a

TOMATOES: Early Spring (Cont'd) bloom because of lack of water. Light rains were received over most of the Valley the last of March with a few scattered sections receiving fairly good rains. This relief is only temporary and provided very little water reserve for irrigation. A light harvest started the latter part of March from plantings that escaped damage in February. Solid carlot movement is expected in light volume until around April 21-26. Most of the early harvest will furnish production of only fair quality and additional rains will be needed to improve quality and yield prospects. Production of tomatoes from Imperial Valley, California continues at a low level, with the bulk of the crop moving to Southern California markets. It will be late April before substantial production is realized from Imperial Valley plantings. In Coachella Valley, plants are making good growth and light production is expected shortly after mid-month.

Late Spring: (Tex., La., Miss., S.C., Ga., Ala.) Early plantings in the late spring areas of Texas received a severe setback by the March 24 cold spell which caused heavy but scattered frosts over part of east Texas and extended into the Yoakum and Falfurrias areas. Damage was most severe in the Yoakum area where the crop was well advanced. Total plant loss was greater in these older plantings, and it is too late to replant in this area. Total loss of acreage was heavy in the Marlin and Milano sections and there was some loss in other east Texas sections. Plants in most of the east Texas areas, however, were in cold frames and were protected from the low temperatures. Growers in the Marlin and Milano sections were trying to get plants to replant most of their acreage. Conditions are favorable for setting of plants to the fields and transplanting is expected to start in the Avery section around the middle of April. Most of these later areas have a good moisture reserve and with favorable growing temperatures crops should get started at about the usual time. Production from the early sections is expected to be later than usual and a much lighter acreage is now in prospect. In Mississippi, plants are being transplanted to fields. Transplanting started around March 15 and was about 90 percent complete by April 1 in the Beaufort-Charleston area of South Carolina. The crop is in good condition. Transplanting continues in other areas of the State. In Georgia, some tomatoes have been set to the fields and good stands are reported. The shortage of good plants is becoming acute, but it is hoped this situation will clear up in time to get the acreage set.

Early Summer (11 States) Early summer tomatoes in the San Joaquin Valley of California made satisfactory progress during March. Light frosts occurred in the Cutler district on March 21 but most fields were still capped and since temperatures were low for only a short period it is not likely the crop was seriously damaged. Transplanting of the early shipping acreage at Merced began about March 25 and is now active in other early districts. In Tennessee, transplanting of plants from hotbeds to cold frames is practically completed on schedule. Plants are growing satisfactorily and should be set in field during the last 10 days of April.

WATERMELONS: Late Spring (Calif., Fla.) Watermelon plantings in California generally are in good condition but growth has been retarded by cool weather. Some replanting has been necessary. Harvest is not expected to get under way in the Desert areas until after mid-May. The condition of the watermelon crop continues very irregular in Florida as the result of the adverse weather during February and March. Stands are uneven and the average advancement is behind that which is generally considered to be normal for this time of the year. Soil moisture is generally adequate at this time and with favorable temperatures for a few weeks, crops could show considerable improvement. Current opinions are that the below normal condition of the crop will more than offset the increased planting. In

WATERMELONS: Late Spring (Cont'd) the Immokalee-Fort Myers section, the first car was shipped on March 29. This deal should be in active harvest by mid-April. In the Central Florida area (Ocala to Bartow) the crop rang from poor to good. The first shipments from this area are expected about May 5 to 10, but the average advancement of the crop is later than usual. In the Ocala-Gainesville-Newberry-Trenton-Chiefland area, there is also a wide range in the progress of the crop--from running to just coming up. First shipments are expected the last of May with most crops starting after the first of June. In the Live Oak area, the crop is not as much delayed as in the earlier areas. However, there is some irregularity in stands due to replanting. Earliest shipments expected around June 10 with most fields starting to harvest after the middle of June.

Early Summer (12 States) Considerable acreage in the early non-irrigated sections of Texas is expected to be replanted as a result of damage from the March 24 frosts that reached as far south as the Falfurrias section. Damage to plants in the Falfurrias section was extensive, but total loss of acreage from these frosts was light. Moisture in this area, however, has been very limited all season and progress of melons has been retarded more by the high winds and lack of moisture than by the late March cold spell. Some replanting is necessary--on a light scale in the Sandia section but quite generally in the Stockdale and Pleasanton sections. Fairly good showers were received in these areas the latter part of March and if good growing weather prevails these crops are not expected to be much more than a week later than usual. Fairly good showers were received in these areas the latter part of March and if good growing weather prevails these crops are not expected to be much more than a week later than usual. Fairly good rains were received in the Pearsall section and conditions are now favorable for the planting of melons in many of the mid-season areas, mainly around Elgin, Lockhart and Taylor. A fairly good-sized early acreage is in good condition in the irrigated sections of the Lower Valley, Laredo and Winter Garden which should be in production about the usual time, starting in late May, but most of this early production will move by truck. Planting in the later areas is expected to start the early part of April, depending on suitable moisture as some of the late sections are in need of additional moisture. Watermelon plantings in South Georgia is being delayed due to wet weather conditions now prevailing. No planting has taken place in Central Georgia to-date. Watermelon planting in South Carolina is expected to begin during the week of April 6. Intended acreage is about the same as that harvested last year.

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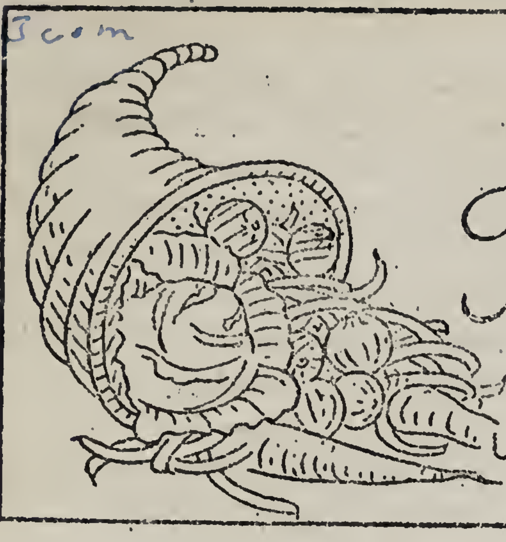

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Commercial Truck Crops

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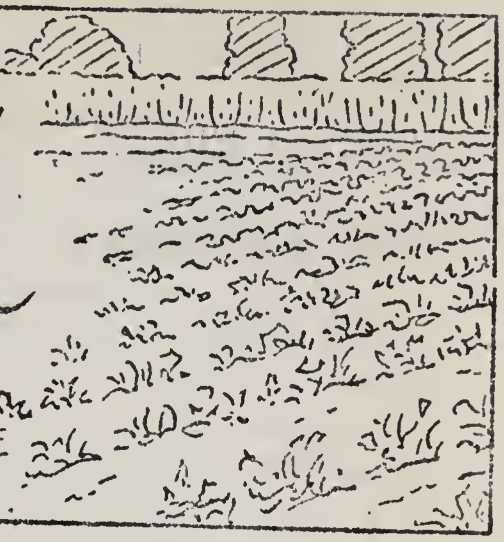

BAE

Washington, D. C.

April 10, 1952

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION
APRIL 1, 1952

The indicated spring production of commercial truck crops for fresh market, for crops reported to date, is 4 percent less than last year but 6 percent above average, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. These crops, which usually account for nearly two-thirds of the total spring production, include early spring asparagus for processing as well as fresh market. The sharpest reductions in spring tonnage from last year are shown by celery, cucumbers, tomatoes, snap beans, green peppers and cauliflower in the order named. Greatest tonnage increases over last year are reported for early spring onions (for which the 1951 production was unusually low), lettuce, carrots and cabbage. The acreage of spring truck crops reported to date--including crops for which production is not estimated as of April 1--is 3 percent more than last year and the same as average. These crops usually account for 85 percent of the acreage for harvest in the spring.

April 1 intentions to plant reports indicate a 4 percent decrease in the acreage of late summer watermelons and increases of 3 percent in early fall acreage for domestic cabbage and 6 percent for Danish cabbage.

The combined acreage of all 1952 crops reported to date is 2 percent more than in 1951 but 3 percent less than the average of the preceding 10 years. These crops account, on the average, for about two-thirds of the annual fresh market acreage.

The aggregate production of truck crops during the 1952 winter season was 7 percent less than in 1951 but 3 percent above average.

ASPARAGUS: April 1 indications for the early spring crop (including production to be used for fresh market and for processing) are slightly below the March 1 prospects. The present prospective production of 6,575,000 crates is one percent below last spring's early crop of 6,623,000 crates but 2 percent above the 1941-50 average of 6,434,000 crates. The reduction from last month's forecast is caused by a lower yield per acre now indicated in Washington. There is no change from the yields expected on March 1 in California, Oregon and South Carolina. About 69 percent, or 4,552,000 crates, of the 1951 early spring production was processed. This represents about 62 percent of the total production processed in 1951. While a good volume is moving from California and light supplies are coming from South Carolina, cutting will not begin in the northwest until April 15.

LIMA BEANS: The preliminary estimate of acreage planted and to be planted in the spring group of States is 30 percent below last spring's acreage and 58 percent below average, or 2,800 acres for 1952 compared with 4,000 acres in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 6,640 acres. Florida's spring crop acreage is only half as large as in 1951 and considerably below average. Growers plan a 20 percent decrease in South Carolina but no change from a year ago in Georgia. Intended acreages for both States are well below average (1941-50). Light supplies are coming from the Florida acreage but planting has been delayed in Georgia and South Carolina and only part of the acreage in those States had been planted to April 1.

SNAP BEANS: Production in the two early spring States is expected to be 37 percent smaller than in 1951 and 6 percent below average--1,882,000 bushels for this spring compared with 3,007,000 bushels produced last spring and the 1941-50 average of 1,993,000 bushels. All of the indicated decrease below 1951 occur in Florida. Texas expects an 8 percent larger crop than in 1951. However, there was some economic abandonment in Florida last spring and this spring's indicated production is only 8 percent below last spring's harvested production of 2,051,000 bushels. Acreage is reported to be the same as a year ago in Texas but 32 percent smaller in Florida.

In the mid-spring group of States (California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina) production is expected to be 4 percent larger than in 1951 but 2 percent below average--2,095,000 bushels for this spring compared with 2,016,000 bushels last spring and the 1941-50 average of 2,132,000 bushels. Acreage is only slightly below that of a year ago but is 19 percent below the 1941-50 averag The expected yield per acre for the mid-spring group is slightly higher than last spring's yield and well above average (1941-50). The season is late and supplies from most areas will be coming on the market later than usual.

BEETS: The spring crop in Louisiana, the Carolinas and Virginia is expected to be about one percent larger than in 1951 but 3 percent below average--238,000 bushels compared with 236,000 bushels last spring and the 1941-50 average of 245,000 bushels. The average yield per acre indicated by April 1 conditions is slightly below the harvested yield of a year ago but is 26 percent above the 1941-50 average. Light supplies are available in Louisiana and South Carolina but the crop in North Carolina is late and will not come on the market until May. Harvest of the Virginia crop usually begins in May.

CABBAGE: The 10,700 acres of early spring harvest are expected to produce 59,500 tons of cabbage, according to prospects on April 1. This indicated production is only 13 percent above last year's unusually small early spring production and only slightly more than half as large as the 10-year average production. Althou acreage is down slightly from last year, the higher yields indicated for this year account for the increased production. Preliminary reports from the late spring States indicate that 10,670 acres are available for harvest this year, slightly below the 11,900 acres harvested last year but slightly above the 10-year average

CABBAGE: (Continued) of 10,570 acres. Reports of intentions to plant early fall cabbage (including acreage to be harvested for kraut) indicate a 3 percent increase in early fall Domestic cabbage and about a 6 percent increase in Danish cabbage. The 29,500 acres indicated for Domestic cabbage compares with 28,600 acres harvested last year and the 10-year average of 30,280 acres. For Danish cabbage, this year's intended acreage of 26,500 compares with 25,050 last year and the 10-year average of 31,490.

Combining these intentions for early fall cabbage with those reported last month for the early and late summer areas indicate the total acreage of summer and early fall cabbage will be only about 2 percent more than a year ago when 83,200 acres were harvested.

CANTALOUPS: The spring-crop acreage in California, Florida and Arizona estimated at 28,000 acres is 11 percent under the 31,600 acres last year and 131 percent above the 10-year average of 21,390 acres. A substantial reduction is reported for California, a small increase for Florida, and the Arizona acreage is practically unchanged.

CARROTS: Winter production is now placed at 7,101,000 bushels which is about 4 percent below the February estimate. Arizona's winter acreage and yield per acre were lower than earlier reports indicated. The present estimate for the four States (California, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana) is 23 percent below last winter's crop of 9,214,000 bushels and 12 percent below the 1941-50 average of 8,050,000 bushels. Acreage is now reported at 27,750 acres--14 percent below both that of a year ago and average (1941-50). The indicated yield is below last winter's yield but above average.

Prospective production of the spring crop in California and Arizona is 4,290,000 bushels--3 percent above the March 1 indications. Expected yields per acre show no change from a month ago but additional spring crop acreage is reported in California. Acreage for the two States is now reported to be 8,100 acres--25 percent above last spring's acreage but 20 percent below the 1941-50 average. Prospective production is 13 percent above last spring's crop of 3,810,000 bushels but one percent below the 1941-50 average of 4,328,000 bushels.

Supplies are still coming in volume from the winter crop areas. Light supplies from the spring crop areas will not reach volume proportions until after May 15 at which time supplies from the winter areas will be about over.

CELERY: Prospective production of 5,352,000 crates for the spring crop areas of Florida and California is 18 percent below last spring's crop of 6,531,000 crates but 33 percent above the 1941-50 average of 4,009,000 crates. Acreage and expected yield per acre are below the 1951 acreage and yield in both States. The acreage reported for the two States is about average but the indicated yield is considerably above the 1941-50 average yield. Light supplies now coming from this spring crop are expected to increase to volume shipments by April 15. Supplies still available in some of the winter crop areas will be cleaned up by mid-April.

CUCUMBERS: Production of early spring cucumbers in Florida and Texas is indicated to be 1,242,000 bushels, 50 percent less than the 2,488,000 bushels harvested last year, but 24 percent above the 10-year average of 999,000 bushels. Plantings are 16 percent under last year and yield prospects are poor. Texas yields are indicated at the low level of last year and Florida yield per acre prospects are 42 percent under last year. Progress of the Florida crop was retarded in February and March by strong winds and excessive rains. The Texas crop was hurt by continued lack of moisture and frosts which occurred in late February and again in late March which affected all areas except for a small irrigated acreage in the Lower Valley.

EGGPLANT: A small crop of spring eggplant is in prospect for Florida. The 350,000 bushels indicated by April 1 conditions is 25 percent below last spring's crop of 468,000 bushels and 16 percent below the 1941-50 average of 416,000 bushels. Reported acreage is 17 percent below the 1951 acreage and 25 percent below average. Yield per acre is expected to be below that of a year ago but above average. This spring crop will be the source of supplies until the summer crop comes on the market about the first of July.

ESCAROLE: Production of the winter crop of escarole is estimated the same as last month--2,025,000 bushels from 4,500 acres. This production is below last year but well above average.

GARLIC: Reports as of April 1 indicate a decreased acreage in prospect for both spring and summer crops. The 950 acres indicated for the spring crop is 250 acres below last year's harvested acreage and 520 acres less than average. For the California summer acreage, a decrease of 200 acres from last year's 1,900 acres is indicated.

LETTUCE: Prospective production for the early spring crop areas is about 2 percent above last month's forecast as a result of an increase in the acreage reported in California. An increase over a month ago in the yield per acre indicated for North Carolina is offset by decreases in the yields for Georgia and South Carolina. No change from March 1 is indicated in yields for Arizona and California. The 9,630,000 crates now in prospect for the five States are 4 percent above last spring's early crop of 9,235,000 crates and 23 percent above the 1941-50 average of 7,800,000 crates. If the production indicated for 1952 materializes it will be a record crop for the early spring group of States. All areas are coming into full production with the exception of North Carolina which will begin shipping about April 15.

ONIONS: Prospects for South Texas early spring onions declined during March. There was some abandonment of non-irrigated acreage in the Raymondville District, and the Eagle Pass acreage is less than was indicated by earlier reports. Although a large part of the Coastal Bend had good rains in late February and scattered showers in March, lack of moisture lowered prospective yields on a considerable acreage in that district. The total of 3,686,000 sacks (50 lb.) for all South Texas districts is 8 percent less than indicated on March 1. The April 1 prospective yield of 95 sacks per acre compares with 220 for last year (when weather restricted acreage mainly to irrigated areas) and is the same as the 10-year average yield. The April 1 indicated acreage and production by districts follows:

South Texas: Early Spring Onions

District	Acres for Harvest		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
			- 50 lb. sacks -		- 1,000 sacks -	
Raymondville	1,300	7,000	65	55	84	385
Laredo	4,500	5,000	260	270	1,170	1,350
Winter Garden	1,600	1,900	260	240	416	456
Coastal Bend	---	23,500	---	54	---	1,269
Eagle Pass	1,400	800	240	245	336	196
Wilson-Karnes	200	400	40	50	8	20
Others	200	200	50	50	10	10
Total	9,200	38,800	220	95	2,024	3,686

ONIONS: (Continued) Preliminary reports on late spring onions indicate 15,500 acres for harvest this year, 35 percent less than the 23,900 acres for harvest in 1951 and 20 percent less than the average for the preceding 10 years. Plantings in Texas, California and Arizona were substantially less than indicated by growers' intentions reports in January. In Texas favorable moisture conditions did not develop soon enought to stimulate grower interest, with the earliest sections not receiving rain until it was too late to plant. Plantings in Georgia, where growers had a very successful season last year, exceeded earlier intentions.

GREEN PEAS: Prospects on April 1 indicate an early spring crop of 962,000 bushels will be harvested from 8,070 acres, of which 7,200 acres are in California. The indicated production this year is only 6 percent above last year but is 44 percent below the 10-year average production. The 8,070 acres this year is the same as last year but only 42 percent of the 10-year average of 19,240 acres.

GREEN PEPPERS: The spring harvest of green peppers in Florida is estimated at 1,575,000 bushels--a yield of 225 bushels from 7,000 acres. This production is well below last year's 2,494,000 bushels but substantially above the average 1941-50 production of 1,155,000 bushels. Both acreage and yields are below last year. Because of adverse weather conditions and above normal temperatures the harvesting of the South Florida portion of the crop passed it's peak period earlier than had been expected. The Pompano section will be the principal source of supplies during April.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: A record large early spring crop is in prospect in Florida but the Texas crop promises to be the smallest of record. For the two States combined, production of 4,399,000 bushels now indicated is 5 percent larger than last year's production and 32 percent above average. In Florida, growers increased acreage about one-fourth this year. Condition of the Hastings crop is good but the small acreage in Hillsborough County and around Indiantown has been hurt by excessive rains. The 1,700 acres for early spring harvest in Texas is the smallest acreage since 1919. A below-average yield is expected from this deal as there was some frost damage in late February and the supply of irrigation water has been limited this season.

Acreage for late spring harvest is a little lower than the acreage indicated by intentions-to-plant reports as growers in Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas did not plant all of the acreage originally intended. The 124,350 acres now indicated are 9 percent larger than the 1951 acreage but 28 percent below average. Growers in California, South Carolina, Arizona, Oklahoma and North Carolina increased acreage this year. These increased plantings were partially offset by reduced acreage in Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee. Along the Atlantic Seaboard, the crop has been delayed by cool, wet weather. There has been much replanting in North Carolina. Along the Gulf Coast, the season is well advanced and condition of potatoes is good. In California, acreage was increased 22 percent this year, but the first three weeks of March were too cool for best development of this crop.

SHALLOTS: The production of spring shallots is estimated at 220,000 bushels, the same as estimated for the past two months. Harvesting of the crop is now in full swing. Rains the last of March and cool nights during the month have kept the crop in good condition.

SPINACH: Prospects on April 1 are for a spring spinach crop of 2,918,000 bushels, slightly below last year's crop of 3,040,000 bushels and practically the same as the 10-year average. The slight reduction in production is due to the lower yields expected this year, the acreage of 9,650 being the same as harvested last year.

STRAWBERRIES: The early spring crop is now estimated at 1,082,000 crates, 13 percent below last year and 19 percent below the average for 1941-50 inclusive. Prospects in Louisiana and California are unchanged from a month ago while Alabama showed improvement and Texas declined slightly. The 14,000 acres for harvest this year are less than half of the 28,450 acres harvested last year, the principal decrease occurring in Louisiana and Alabama. Yields this year are expected to be above both last year and average.

This year's production from the mid-spring areas is expected to total 5,539,000 crates, only slightly above last year, but 55 percent above average. The indicated increase in production this year is the result of the higher average yields expected as the 61,330 acres for harvest this year are 4,000 less than harvested last year. Yields generally are expected to be lower in the Atlantic States and Southern States but slightly higher in the mid-west and California. Harvest of the mid-spring crop is expected to get under-way in South Carolina about April 15.

Acreage for harvest in the late spring States is indicated to be 60,750 acres, compared with 59,050 acres last year and the 10-year average of 41,460 acres.

TOMATOES: On April 1, indications pointed to an early spring acreage of 54,800 for harvest this year, sharply down from that indicated the first of March. Most of this decrease occurred in the Lower Valley of Texas where frosts and lack of water caused abandonment of some acreage as well as thinning of other acreage. Production from the 54,800 acres now indicated to be available for early spring harvest is indicated at 6,320,000 bushels, about 10 percent less than last year but about 19 percent above average.

WATERMELONS: The preliminary estimate of 77,000 acres for the two late spring States is 16 percent above last year's harvested acreage of 66,400 acres and 71 percent above the 1941-50 average of 44,910 acres. In California, the intended acreage did not materialize and plantings are reported to be 15 percent below the 1951 acreage. In Florida, however, plantings have exceeded intentions and are 21 percent above the acreage harvested in 1951. If the plantings reported for 1952 reach maturity they will make a record acreage for the late spring States.

Intentions-to-plant reports from the late summer States indicate decreases of 4 percent below 1951 and 19 percent below average, or 17,800 acres for 1952 compared with 18,570 acres harvested last year and the 1941-50 average of 21,960 acres. Indicated decreases below the 1951 acreage in Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Illinois more than offset increases over 1951 reported in Indiana, Iowa and Washington. No change from last year is reported for Oregon. Acreage reported for the commercial crop in the United States this year, planted in the late spring States, and intended in the early and late summer States, is 9 percent above last year's harvested acreage and 16 percent above average, or 293,300 acres indicated for 1952 compared with 270,070 acres in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 251,980 acres.

Indicated Acreage and Production Reported to Date for 1952 with Comparisons

Seasonal Group and Crop	ACREAGE					PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 1/				
	10-Year: av. 2/ 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952 Acres	% of av.	% of '51	10-year av. 2/ 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952 Tons	% of av.	% of '51
	Acres	Acres	Acres	%	%	Tons	Tons	Tons	%	%
WINTER 3/ 4/	285,370	259,060	252,400	88	97	1361,400	1501,300	1399,100	103	93
Early Spring:										
Asparagus 5/	82,390	82,500	81,160	99	98	96,500	99,300	98,600	102	99
Snap Beans	23,530	25,500	18,200	77	71	29,900	45,100	28,200	94	63
Cabbage	21,020	11,100	10,700	51	96	103,600	52,700	59,500	57	113
Cauliflower	9,340	7,800	6,950	74	89	58,400	60,100	50,800	87	85
Cucumbers	10,400	12,200	10,300	99	84	24,000	59,700	29,800	124	50
Lettuce	54,690	56,100	58,350	107	104	273,000	323,300	337,000	123	104
Onions	43,300	9,200	38,800	90	422	98,200	50,600	92,200	94	182
Green Peas	19,240	8,070	8,070	42	100	25,700	13,500	14,400	56	107
Tomatoes	55,660	55,900	54,800	98	98	140,800	186,900	167,500	119	90
Mid-Spring:										
Snap Beans	24,800	20,200	20,100	81	100	32,000	30,300	31,400	98	104
Late Spring:										
Asparagus 5/	44,990	51,940	53,290	118	103					
Cabbage 3/	10,570	11,900	10,670	101	90					
Onions	19,340	23,900	15,500	80	65					
Watermelons	44,910	66,400	77,000	171	116					
Spring: 6/										
Asparagus 5/	127,380	134,440	134,450	106	100	7/96,500	7/99,300	7/98,600	102	99
Lima Beans	6,640	4,000	2,800	42	70	---	---	---	---	---
Snap Beans 8/	48,330	45,700	38,300	79	84	61,900	75,400	59,600	96	79
Beets	1,330	990	1,010	76	102	6,400	6,100	6,200	97	102
Cabbage 3/	31,590	23,000	21,370	68	93	7/103,600	7/ 52,700	7/59,500	57	113
Cantaloups	21,390	31,600	28,000	131	89	---	---	---	---	---
Carrots	10,140	6,500	8,100	80	125	108,200	95,200	107,200	99	113
Cauliflower 9/	9,340	7,800	6,950	74	89	58,400	60,100	50,800	87	85
Celery	5,720	6,500	5,750	101	88	130,300	212,200	173,900	133	82
Cucumbers 9/	10,400	12,200	10,300	99	84	24,000	59,700	29,800	124	50
Eggplant	1,340	1,200	1,000	75	83	6,900	7,700	5,800	84	75
Honey Balls 10/	470	140	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Honey Dews 10/	220	120	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lettuce 9/	54,690	56,100	58,350	107	104	273,000	323,300	337,000	123	104
Onions	62,630	33,100	54,300	87	164	7/ 98,200	7/ 50,600	7/92,200	94	182
Green Peas 9/	19,240	8,070	8,070	42	100	25,700	13,500	14,400	56	107
Green Peppers	5,100	8,600	7,000	137	81	14,400	31,200	19,700	137	63
Shallots	2,050	2,000	2,000	98	100	2,600	3,100	2,800	108	90
Spinach	9,860	9,650	9,650	98	100	26,100	27,400	26,300	101	96
Tomatoes 9/	55,660	55,900	54,800	98	98	140,800	186,900	167,500	119	90
Watermelons	44,910	66,400	77,000	171	116	---	---	---	---	---
Total to date										
Acreage & Prod.	379,910	324,010	341,940	90	106	1177,000	1304,400	1251,300	106	96
Acreage	528,430	514,010	529,200	100	103					
Total Spring	620,010	596,050				1876,900	2201,200			

See footnotes on page 8.

Indicated Acreage and Production Reported to Date for 1952 with Comparisons

Seasonal Group and Crop	ACREAGE 10-year: av. 2/ 1941-50 Acres	1951 Acres	Indicated 1952 Acres	% of av. %	% of '51 %	PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 1/ 10-year av. 2/ 1941-50 Tons	1951 Tons	Indicated 1952 Tons	% of av. %	% of '51 %
			Prospective							
Early Summer:										
Cabbage 3/	12,680	12,600	12,320	97	98					
Onions	6,840	5,400	5,570	81	103					
Watermelons	185,110	185,100	198,500	107	107					
Late Summer:										
Cabbage 3/	19,180	16,650	16,470	86	99					
Onions	63,300	63,250	61,450	97	97					
Watermelons	21,960	18,570	17,800	81	96					
Total to date										
Acreage	309,070	301,570	312,110	101	103					
Total Summer	723,410	680,420								
Early Fall:										
Cabbage 3/										
Domestic	30,280	28,600	29,500	97	103					
Danish	31,490	25,050	26,500	84	106					
Total Fall	263,100	238,180								
REPORTED TO DATE FOR 1952 WITH COMPARISONS 3/ 5/										
Acreage & Prod.	665,280	583,070	594,340	89	102	2538,400	2805,700	2650,400	104	94
Acreage	1184,640	1128,290	1149,710	97	102					
TOTALS FOR PAST SEASONS 3/ 5/										
Annual Total	1891,890	1773,710				8212,300	8857,500			

1/ Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit used in estimating yield and production.

2/ For seasonal groups and annual totals, averages are of the yearly totals, not the sum of "crop" averages.

3/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.

4/ Data by crops in release of March 10 (TC-52: 302) except carrots and escarole for which more recent data is published on pages 11 and 12 of this report.

5/ Includes asparagus used for processing.

6/ Includes crops for which seasonal sub-groups (early, mid and late) are not made.

7/ Production for early spring only.

8/ Early and mid-spring only.

9/ Early spring only.

10/ Early covered acreage only.

Indicated Acreage and Production Reported to Date for 1952 with Comparisons

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	ACREAGE 1951	ACREAGE Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE 10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	YIELD PER ACRE 1951	YIELD PER ACRE Ind. 1952	PRODUCTION 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	PRODUCTION 1951	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952
ASPARAGUS: 2/	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates 30 lb. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Early Spring:									
California	68,770	70,900	69,400	77	76	75	5,282	5,414	5,205
Arizona	60	---	---	50	---	---	3	---	---
Oregon	550	400	400	87	95	90	48	38	36
Washington	7,970	10,800	11,000	120	107	120	949	1,156	1,320
Georgia	470	---	---	19	---	---	9	---	---
South Carolina	4,570	400	360	32	38	40	143	15	14
Group total	82,390	82,500	81,160	78	80	81	6,434	6,623	6,575
Late Spring 3/	44,990	51,940	53,290	88	85		3,954	4,419	May 9
All States	127,380	134,440	134,450	82	82		10,388	11,042	
LIMA BEANS:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/	1,900	900	700	74	70	80	122	63	56
Spring:									
Florida	2,880	2,000	1,000	82	70		233	140	
Georgia	1,660	1,000	1,000	58	65		93	65	May 9
South Carolina	2,100	1,000	800	56	55		110	55	
Group total	6,640	4,000	2,800	68	65		436	260	
Total above	8,540	4,900	3,500	69	66		558	323	
All States	17,530	11,200		81	91		1,382	1,020	
SNAP BEANS:									
Winter 3/	29,940	32,800	34,000	87	95	85	2,617	3,116	2,890
Early Spring:									
Texas	4,980	3,000	3,000	62	65	70	314	195	210
Florida	18,550	22,500	15,200	92	125	110	1,679	2,812	1,672
Group total	23,530	25,500	18,200	86	118	103	1,993	3,007	1,882
Mid-Spring									
California	4,600	3,700	3,200	166	250	250	736	925	800
Louisiana	6,040	4,300	5,000	67	70	80	401	301	400
Mississippi	3,200	3,200	3,200	78	55	85	246	176	272
Alabama	1,710	1,700	1,500	68	70	70	117	119	105
Georgia	3,380	2,600	2,300	60	55	65	202	143	150
South Carolina	5,880	4,700	4,900	74	75	75	431	352	368
Group total	24,800	20,200	20,100	87	100	104	2,132	2,016	2,095
Total above	78,270	78,500	72,300	87	104	95	6,742	8,139	6,867
All States	176,620	164,800		97	105		17,102	17,292	

See footnotes on page 17.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
BEETS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/:.......	7,590	4,000	3,000	142	105	150	1,084	420	450
Spring:									
Louisiana.......	560	150	100	105	80	100	59	12	10
South Carolina..	390	480	530	240	260	250	93	125	132
North Carolina..	240	260	280	201	240	220	49	62	62
Virginia........	150	100	100	333	370	335	44	37	34
Group total	1,330	990	1,010	187	238	236	245	236	238
Total above.....	8,920	4,990	4,010	149	131	171	1,329	656	688
All States........	11,500	7,090		183	184		2,105	1,308	
CABBAGE: 4/					- Tons -			- Tons -	
Winter 3/:.......	62,420	43,250	42,700	6.45	8.89	7.66	406,100	384,600	326,900
Early Spring:									
Louisiana.......	6,150	1,500	2,400	4.3	3.5	5.0	26,600	5,200	12,000
Mississippi.....	6,650	3,600	3,100	4.7	4.3	5.5	31,600	15,500	17,000
Alabama.........	1,470	500	700	5.2	4.0	5.0	7,600	2,000	3,500
Georgia, south	5,340	4,000	3,000	5.4	4.5	5.5	28,900	18,000	16,500
South Carolina..	1,410	1,500	1,500	6.3	8.0	7.0	8,900	12,000	10,500
Group total	21,020	11,100	10,700	4.92	4.75	5.56	103,600	52,700	59,500
Total above....	83,440	54,350	53,400	6.06	8.05	7.24	509,700	437,300	386,400
Late Spring:									
North Carolina..	1,720	2,400	2,150	5.2	6.5		9,140	15,600	
Virginia........	1,540	2,400	2,200	5.4	6.0		8,360	14,400	
Maryland........	1,480	1,300	1,200	4.7	5.5		7,040	7,200	
Tennessee.......	3,360	3,500	3,000	6.9	5.7		23,990	19,900	May 9
Kentucky........	280	200	160	6.5	6.0		1,850	1,200	
Ohio, S.E.	500	450	350	9.4	9.0		4,710	4,000	
Missouri........	1,110	1,100	960	5.1	5.1		5,620	5,600	
Washington......	550	550	650	6.1	7.5		3,370	4,100	
Group total	10,570	11,900	10,670	5.99	6.05		64,100	72,000	
			Prospective						
Early Summer: 3/	12,680	12,600	12,320	6.73	7.45		85,000	93,900	June 10
Late Summer: 3/	19,180	16,950	16,470	8.26	8.84		157,600	147,200	July 10
Early Fall (Dom):									
New York, L.I..	1,040	1,000	1,000	10.5	11.0		10,910	11,000	
New York, Other.	10,630	9,500	10,000	11.0	13.2		117,760	125,400	
New Jersey.....	2,470	2,200	2,200	5.6	6.5		13,780	14,400	Aug. 11
Michigan.......	4,430	4,900	5,000	8.3	9.6		36,870	47,000	
Wisconsin......	10,020	9,500	9,700	9.4	10.5		95,150	99,900	
Washington.....	1,690	1,500	1,600	7.2	8.7		12,150	13,100	
Group total	30,280	28,600	29,500	9.44	10.87		286,600	310,800	

Continued on next page

See footnotes on page 17.

ROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
CABBAGE, Cont'd.	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prospective	- Tons -			- Tons -		
Early Fall, Danish:									
New York	17,270	11,000	12,000	9.9	10.1		170,450	111,000	
Pennsylvania	2,740	2,300	2,300	8.8	9.0		24,240	20,700	
Ohio	940	850	900	7.8	8.0		7,390	6,800	
Indiana	270	200	200	7.9	8.5		2,150	1,700	Sept.10
Michigan	1,780	2,400	2,700	8.4	9.0		15,040	21,600	
Wisconsin	3,660	3,600	3,800	9.5	11.5		34,870	41,400	
Minnesota	1,350	1,400	1,500	8.6	10.0		11,870	14,000	
Colorado	3,480	3,300	3,100	12.8	12.5		44,660	41,200	
Group total	31,490	25,050	26,500	9.88	10.32		310,700	258,400	
Total above	187,640	149,450	148,860	7.51	8.85		1413,500	1319,600	
All States	193,570	156,250		7.49	8.76		1451,100	1366,800	
CANTALOUPS:			Prelim.-	- Crates 70 lb.-			- 1,000 Crates -		
Spring:									
California	16,330	16,700	13,100	120	100		1,924	1,670	
Florida	780	1,300	1,500	54	60		43	78	May 9
Arizona, Yuma	5/10,700	13,600	13,400	5/120	150		5/ 1,278	2,040	
Group total	21,390	31,600	28,000	118	120		2,479	3,788	
All States	109,310	110,350		101	117		11,051	12,864	
CARROTS:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 Bushels -		
Winter:									
California	10,060	9,700	9,000	380	480	375	3,814	4,656	3,375
Arizona	3,040	3,800	2,900	282	470	300	840	1,786	870
Texas	17,550	18,000	15,000	180	150	185	3,164	2,700	2,775
Louisiana	1,430	850	850	110	85	95	160	72	81
Florida	5/ 510	---	---	5/185	---	---	5/ 120	---	---
Group total	32,380	32,350	27,750	249	285	256	8,050	9,214	7,101
Spring:									
California	6,470	3,200	4,300	451	675	600	2,870	2,160	2,580
Arizona	3,670	3,300	3,800	412	500	450	1,458	1,650	1,710
Group total	10,140	6,500	8,100	434	586	530	4,328	3,810	4,290
Total above	42,520	38,850	35,850	293	335	318	12,378	13,024	11,391
All States	75,060	66,820		341	392		25,689	26,179	

See footnotes on page 17.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
CELERY:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.-	- Crates ½ size -			- 1,000 Crates -		
Winter 3/:........	9,130	9,520	10,650	574	820	723	5,254	7,806	7,700
Spring:									
Florida.........	3,960	4,200	3,850	492	665	650	1,932	2,793	2,502
California......	1,770	2,300	1,900	1122	1625	1500	2,078	3,738	2,850
Group total	5,720	6,500	5,750	688	1005	931	4,009	6,531	5,352
Total above.....	14,850	16,020	16,400	618	895	796	9,263	14,337	13,052
All States........	40,930	36,810		508	736		20,648	27,096	
CUCUMBERS:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 Bushels -		
Winter 3/:.......	5/ 1,167	500	1,400	5/134	100	90	5/ 187	50	126
Early Spring:									
Florida.........	6,740	10,000	8,300	114	240	140	786	2,400	1,162
Texas..........	3,650	2,200	2,000	57	40	40	213	88	80
Group total	10,400	12,200	10,300	94	204	121	999	2,488	1,242
Total above.....	11,100	12,700	11,700	102	200	117	1,111	2,538	1,368
All States........	49,130	51,600		116	146		5,732	7,557	
EGGPLANT:									
Winter 3/:	680	350	900	357	390	425	248	136	382
Spring:									
Florida.........	1,340	1,200	1,000	310	390	350	416	468	350
Total above.....	2,020	1,550	1,900	326	390	385	664	604	732
All States........	5,600	4,550		238	273		1,338	1,242	
ESCAROLE:									
Winter:									
Florida.........	2,370	4,700	4,500	507	505	450	1,170	2,374	2,025
GARLIC:				- Sacks 100 lb. -			- 1,000 sacks -		
Spring:									
Louisiana........	900	700	650	13.1	13.0		12	9	May 9
Texas...........	560	500	300	15.5	14.0		8	7	
Group total	1,470	1,200	950	13.7	13.3		20	16	
Summer:									
California......	2,260	1,900	1,700	65.5	68.0		148	129	July 10
Total 3 States	3,720	3,100	2,650	45.0	46.8		168	145	

See footnotes on page 17.

ROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
LETTUCE:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates 4-6 doz.-			- 1,000 Crates -		
Winter 3/:........	49,480	69,300	55,000	164	147	177	8,072	10,201	9,760
Early Spring:									
Arizona..........	22,370	23,000	23,500	159	183	165	3,512	4,209	3,878
California.......	29,300	30,100	31,500	140	155	170	3,990	4,666	5,355
Florida..........	260	---	---	100	---	---	25	---	---
Georgia..........	480	700	650	91	110	105	45	77	68
South Carolina..	960	900	1,100	104	120	110	101	108	121
North Carolina..	1,320	1,400	1,600	97	125	130	127	175	208
Group total	54,690	56,100	58,350	144	165	165	7,800	9,235	9,630
Total above.....	104,170	125,400	113,350	153	155	171	15,872	19,436	19,390
All States.......	181,370	202,070		166	175		30,210	35,285	
ONIONS:				- Sacks 50 lb. -			- 1,000 Sacks -		
Early Spring:									
Texas............	43,300	9,200	38,800	95	220	95	3,929	2,024	3,686
Late Spring:									
California.......	3,720	5,000	3,600	456	450		1,811	2,250	
Arizona.........5/	910	1,200	1,200	5/424	720		5/ 331	864	
Louisiana.......	1,650	900	600	97	90		161	81	May 9
Texas............	12,060	16,000	8,900	82	80		975	1,280	
Georgia..........	1,180	800	1,200	142	160		173	128	
Group total	19,340	23,900	15,500	181	193		3,385	4,603	
			Prospective						
Early Summer 3/:	6,840	5,400	5,570	294	310		2,000	1,674	June10
Late Summer 3/:	63,300	63,250	61,450	471	486		29,949	30,732	Aug.11
All States........	132,770	101,750	121,320	297	384		39,263	39,033	
GREEN PEAS:			Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 Bushels -		
Winter 3/:........	10,070	2,350	800	60	59	65	658	138	52
Early Spring:									
California.......	15,220	7,200	7,200	104	115	125	1,506	828	900
Mississippi......	600	100	100	54	45	50	37	4	5
Georgia..........	880	---	---	48	---	---	42	---	---
South Carolina..	1,720	600	600	54	100	75	90	60	45
North Carolina..	570	170	170	52	70	70	26	12	12
Virginia.........	260	---	---	54	---	---	14	---	---
Group total	19,240	8,070	8,070	94	112	119	1,714	904	962
Total above.....	29,310	10,420	8,870	82	100	114	2,372	1,042	1,014
All States........	56,190	20,650		94	103		5,194	2,128	

See footnotes on page 17.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
GREEN PEPPERS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 Bushels -		
Winter 3/:	3,290	2,300	3,900	339	470	425	1,128	1,081	1,658
Spring:									
Florida	5,100	8,600	7,000	230	290	225	1,155	2,494	1,575
Total above	8,390	10,900	10,900	273	328	297	2,283	3,575	3,233
All States	29,270	34,700		221	243		6,517	8,445	
COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES:									
Winter 3/:	11,230	8,900	11,000	166	245	222	1,847	2,184	2,445
Early Spring:									
Florida	16,180	15,000	19,000	154	271	225	2,419	4,062	4,280
Hastings	11,500	12,500	15,500	163	285	240	1,849	3,562	3,720
Other	4,680	2,500	3,500	128	200	160	570	500	560
Texas	10,370	2,600	1,700	89	50	70	917	130	119
Group total	26,550	17,600	20,700	128	238	213	3,337	4,192	4,399
Late Spring:									
California	62,700	49,000	60,000	368	445		23,610	21,805	
Louisiana	17,930	5,000	3,500	68	70		1,227	350	
Mississippi	2,950	600	550	89	80		264	48	
Alabama	22,320	21,200	21,200	123	170		2,670	3,604	
Georgia	2,140	700	600	110	145		215	102	
South Carolina	12,000	7,500	8,000	135	200		1,590	1,500	May 9
Arizona	5/ 4,160	3,200	3,500	5/346	420		5/1,440	1,344	
Texas	6,460	3,500	3,400	70	70		449	245	
Oklahoma	2,520	800	1,200	105	145		239	116	
Arkansas	4,940	1,900	1,300	90	85		436	162	
Tennessee	4,720	2,700	1,700	116	95		544	256	
North Carolina	32,100	18,500	19,400	171	210		5,394	3,885	
Group total	173,690	114,600	124,350	220	292		37,646	33,417	
			Prospective						
Summer 3/:	117,660	65,700	62,600	194	245		22,235	16,124	June10
All States	329,130	206,800	218,650	202	270		65,064	55,917	
SHALLOTS:			Prelim.						
Winter 3/:	2,660	3,000	3,500	110	90	110	295	270	385
Spring:									
Louisiana	2,050	2,000	2,000	101	125	110	209	250	220
Total	4,710	5,000	5,500	106	104	110	504	520	605

See footnotes on page 17.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
SPINACH:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 Bushels -		
Winter 3/:	40,260	23,140	29,300	155	169	178	6,272	3,912	5,211
Spring:									
Washington	660	600	600	495	575	550	334	345	330
Virginia	1,780	1,200	1,400	329	375	375	566	450	525
Maryland	620	350	350	230	325	250	138	114	88
Missouri	830	700	600	238	250	240	194	175	144
Arkansas	570	600	700	177	200	200	99	120	140
Oklahoma	740	1,300	1,600	166	200	185	127	260	296
New Jersey	1,720	1,600	1,500	361	370	380	621	592	570
Pennsylvania	2,220	2,700	2,300	302	320	300	675	864	690
Illinois	710	600	600	212	200	225	151	120	135
Group total	9,860	9,650	9,650	296	315	302	2,905	3,040	2,918
Total above	50,120	32,790	38,950	183	212	209	9,177	6,952	8,129
All States	64,310	45,090	---	207	234	---	13,282	10,542	---
STRAWBERRIES: 6/				- Crates 24 qt. -			- 1,000 Crates -		
Winter 3/:	3,770	6,000	4,800	66	60	65	251	360	312
Early Spring:									
Louisiana	18,250	24,000	10,000	49	25	37	896	600	370
Alabama	2,270	2,200	1,600	72	80	70	164	176	112
Texas	960	600	500	52	60	60	50	36	30
Calif., S.Dist.	1,230	1,650	1,900	173	260	300	228	429	570
Group total	22,710	28,450	14,000	58.0	43.6	77.3	1,338	1,241	1,082
Mid-Spring:									
Mississippi	70	---	---	66	---	---	5	---	---
South Carolina	300	450	480	86	85	80	25	38	38
North Carolina	3,270	2,200	2,200	79	95	90	279	209	198
Tennessee	8,060	11,000	9,500	71	68	60	582	748	570
Arkansas	12,640	19,000	17,100	58	61	45	773	1,159	770
Oklahoma	1,120	2,700	2,700	76	65	65	90	176	176
Kansas	1,520	2,200	1,900	48	40	50	76	88	95
Missouri	4,430	6,000	6,000	57	45	60	255	270	360
Illinois	3,150	3,000	3,000	53	59	55	170	177	165
Kentucky	4,770	6,000	4,700	61	48	55	296	288	258
Virginia	4,910	5,300	5,000	61	60	80	279	318	400
Maryland	3,430	3,200	2,900	54	90	75	185	288	218
Delaware	1,200	1,000	900	50	85	70	59	85	63
Calif., other	2,080	3,500	4,950	236	445	450	507	1,558	2,228
Group total	50,950	65,550	61,330	69.2	82.4	90.3	3,585	5,402	5,539
Total above	77,430	100,000	80,130	65.8	70.0	86.5	5,174	7,003	6,933

See footnotes on page 17.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
STRAWBERRIES, Cont'd	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates	24 qt. -		- 1,000 Crates -		
Late Spring:									
New Jersey......	3,080	3,600	3,200	59	95		183	342	
Pennsylvania....	2,280	1,800	1,700	66	75		154	135	
Ohio............	2,510	2,000	1,800	77	80		201	160	May 9
Indiana.........	1,940	3,800	3,600	77	80		151	304	
New York........	3,720	4,300	4,300	82	85		305	366	
Michigan........	7,830	14,000	14,700	92	100		733	1,400	
Wisconsin.......	2,080	3,000	2,800	82	80		171	240	
Iowa............	1,030	900	800	53	60		54	54	
Utah............	830	750	850	64	80		51	60	
Washington......	5,580	* 9,200	10,000	111	84		630	* 773	
Oregon..........	10,570	15,700	17,000	88	60		955	942	
Group total	41,460	* 59,050	60,750	85.0	80.9		3,588	*4,776	
All States........	118,880	*159,050	140,880	72.4	74.1		8,762	*11,779	
TOMATOES:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 Bushels -		
Winter 3/:.......	12,000	11,200	16,000	142	190	165	1,745	2,128	2,640
Early Spring:									
Florida.........	13,160	23,200	23,000	124	185	140	1,712	4,292	3,220
Texas, Lower Vy.	37,930	28,000	28,000	73	50	70	2,786	1,400	1,960
California......	4,580	4,700	3,800	182	290	300	815	1,363	1,140
Group total	55,660	55,900	54,800	98	126	115	5,314	7,055	6,320
Total above....	67,660	67,100	70,800	106	137	127	7,059	9,183	8,960
All States.......	241,620	228,970		124	146		29,836	33,499	
WATERMELONS:				- Melons -			- 1,000 Melons -		
Late Spring:									
California, Imp.	5,860	9,400	8,000	592	685		3,552	6,439	May 9
Florida.........	39,050	57,000	69,000	283	315		10,780	17,955	
Group total	44,910	66,400	77,000	325	367		14,332	24,394	
			Prospec-tive						
Early Summer 3/:.	185,110	185,100	198,500	260	271		47,368	50,184	June 10
Late Summer:									
Virginia........	1,490	1,000	900	338	370		483	370	
Maryland........	5,110	4,400	4,000	438	500		2,221	2,200	
Delaware........	2,950	2,400	2,200	410	450		1,202	1,080	
New Jersey......	1,030	600	400	384	450		395	270	
Indiana.........	5,940	5,900	6,000	485	525		2,886	3,098	
Illinois........	3,260	2,700	2,500	342	350		1,109	945	July 10
Iowa............	616	470	500	305	300		188	141	
Oregon..........	500	300	300	512	450		261	135	
Washington......	690	800	1,000	576	600		409	480	
Colorado	380	---	---	336	---		127	---	
Group total	21,960	18,570	17,800	426	470		9,282	8,719	
All States........	251,980	270,070	293,300	286	308		70,982	83,297	

*Revised

See footnotes on page 17.

1/ For "group totals" and for "all States", averages of the annual totals, not the sum of the State or group averages.

2/ Includes asparagus for processing.

3/ Data are from previous releases.

4/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.

5/ Cantaloups, spring, Arizona-Yuma-4 year 1947-50; carrots, Florida, 6-year 1945-50; cucumbers, winter, 6-year, 1945-50; onions, Arizona, 8-year, 1943-50.

6/ Includes strawberries used for processing.

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Washington 25, D. C.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Truck Crops for Commercial Processing)

TC-52: 403 April 10, 1952

SNAP BEANS FOR PROCESSING
PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS
1952, with Comparisons

A decrease of about 2 percent from 1951 snap bean plantings is indicated for 1952, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This indicated decrease from last year's plantings is based on reports received from processors late in March and early in April giving information on the acreage they intend to contract and plant in 1952. The acreage for 1952 is an interpretation of reports from processors and is based on past relationships between such intentions reports and acreages actually planted.

If these early season acreage prospects materialize, the 1952 plantings of snap beans for canning, freezing and other processing will total 126,840 acres. This compares with a revised estimate of 130,100 acres planted in 1951 and a 1941-50 average planting of 129,570 acres.

Abandonment of planted acreage averaged about 5 percent annually during the past 10 years. If this loss is assumed for 1952, about 121,000 acres would be harvested in 1952. This compares with a revised estimate of 125,700 acres harvested in 1951 and a 1941-50 average of 123,200 acres.

The harvest of 121,000 acres, with a yield in line with the 10-year average of 1.76 tons, would result in a production of 213,000 tons. The revised estimate of the 1951 production is 276,630 tons, while the 10-year average production is 215,500 tons.

The purpose of this report is to assist growers and processors generally in making such further changes in their 1952 acreage plans as may appear advisable. The acreage actually planted in 1952 may turn out to be larger or smaller than now indicated because of weather conditions, price changes, labor supply, financial conditions and the effect of this report itself upon processors' actions. The following table shows the acreages in prospect at the present time.

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS: 1952, with Comparisons

STATE	PLANTED ACREAGES				
	10-year average 1941-50	1951 revised	1952 indicated	As percent of planted: 10-year average 1941-50	1951
	Acres		Acres	Percent	
Maine	2,800	2,950	2,900	104	98
New York	19,580	28,000	32,200	165	115
Pennsylvania	4,560	4,200	4,600	101	110
Michigan	7,330	6,300	6,200	85	98
Wisconsin	11,540	12,700	13,200	114	104
Missouri	1,080	450	500	46	111
Delaware	1,620	2,600	2,700	167	104
Maryland	11,490	14,600	12,500	109	86
Virginia	3,350	3,100	3,000	90	97
North Carolina	2,090	1,300	1,300	62	100
South Carolina	2,280	1,800	900	39	50
Georgia	2,080	200	200	10	100
Florida	10,780	10,400	7,500	70	72
Tennessee	4,830	5,500	5,400	112	98
Mississippi	2,340	1,500	1,400	60	93
Arkansas	10,650	7,000	6,700	63	96
Louisiana	2,800	430	440	16	102
Oklahoma	5,260	3,000	2,100	40	70
Texas	6,920	5,000	5,500	79	110
Colorado	1,440	1,500	1,700	118	113
Utah	660	640	450	68	70
Washington	2,270	2,500	2,000	88	80
Oregon	5,040	7,400	6,700	133	91
California	1,200	2,100	1,400	117	67
Other States 1/	5,580	4,930	5,350	96	109
U. S. TOTAL	129,570	130,100	126,840	97.9	97.5

1/ Alabama, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Vermont and Wyoming.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Truck Crops for Commercial Processing)

TC-52: 404 April 10, 1952

CABBAGE FOR KRAUT
PROSPECTIVE CONTRACT PLANTINGS
1952, with Comparisons

The acreage of kraut cabbage in prospect for contracting in 1952, including packers own plantings, is about 10 percent more than was planted under contract in 1951 and nearly 16 percent more than the 10-year average, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. If these early season prospects materialize, the 1952 contract plantings for kraut will total 11,310 acres compared with 10,300 acres in 1951 and an average of 9,760 acres for the 1941-50 period.

Most packers usually purchase a substantial portion of their kraut cabbage requirements on the open market in addition to quantities obtained from their contract acreage. At this time, information is not available regarding the tonnage that kraut packers intend to purchase on the open market in 1952. Last year the open market acreage represented about 35 percent of the total planted acreage. For the preceding 10-year period, it averaged around 49 percent of the total.

The following table shows the acreage that kraut packers intend to contract and plant this season with comparable data for earlier periods. Since their plans may be modified before plantings are actually made this report is not an estimate of the acreage finally planted in 1952.

	TOTAL UNITED STATES				
	CONTRACT Including packers own plantings		OPEN MARKET	TOTAL	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted and Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	Acres		Acres	Acres	
10-year Av. 1941-50	9,760	8,900	9,220	18,980	18,120
1951 revised	10,300	9,740	5,510	15,810	15,250
1952, indicated	11,310	---	---	---	---

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS: 1952, with Comparisons

STATE	PLANTED ACREAGES				
	10-year average 1941-50	1951 revised	1952 indicated	As percent of planted: 10-year average 1941-50	As percent of planted: 1951
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Percent
Maine	2,800	2,950	2,900	104	98
New York	19,580	28,000	32,200	165	115
Pennsylvania	4,560	4,200	4,600	101	110
Michigan	7,330	6,300	6,200	85	98
Wisconsin	11,540	12,700	13,200	114	104
Missouri	1,080	450	500	46	111
Delaware	1,620	2,600	2,700	167	104
Maryland	11,490	14,600	12,500	109	86
Virginia	3,350	3,100	3,000	90	97
North Carolina	2,090	1,300	1,300	62	100
South Carolina	2,280	1,800	900	39	50
Georgia	2,080	200	200	10	100
Florida	10,780	10,400	7,500	70	72
Tennessee	4,830	5,500	5,400	112	98
Mississippi	2,340	1,500	1,400	60	93
Arkansas	10,650	7,000	6,700	63	96
Louisiana	2,800	430	440	16	102
Oklahoma	5,260	3,000	2,100	40	70
Texas	6,920	5,000	5,500	79	110
Colorado	1,440	1,500	1,700	118	113
Utah	660	640	450	68	70
Washington	2,270	2,500	2,000	88	80
Oregon	5,040	7,400	6,700	133	91
California	1,200	2,100	1,400	117	67
Other States 1/	5,580	4,930	5,350	96	109
U. S. TOTAL	129,570	130,100	126,840	97.9	97.5

1/ Alabama, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Vermont and Wyoming.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Truck Crops for Commercial Processing)

TC-52: 404 April 10, 1952

CABBAGE FOR KRAUT
PROSPECTIVE CONTRACT PLANTINGS
1952, with Comparisons

The acreage of kraut cabbage in prospect for contracting in 1952, including packers own plantings, is about 10 percent more than was planted under contract in 1951 and nearly 16 percent more than the 10-year average, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. If these early season prospects materialize, the 1952 contract plantings for kraut will total 11,310 acres compared with 10,300 acres in 1951 and an average of 9,760 acres for the 1941-50 period.

Most packers usually purchase a substantial portion of their kraut cabbage requirements on the open market in addition to quantities obtained from their contract acreage. At this time, information is not available regarding the tonnage that kraut packers intend to purchase on the open market in 1952. Last year the open market acreage represented about 35 percent of the total planted acreage. For the preceding 10-year period, it averaged around 49 percent of the total.

The following table shows the acreage that kraut packers intend to contract and plant this season with comparable data for earlier periods. Since their plans may be modified before plantings are actually made this report is not an estimate of the acreage finally planted in 1952.

	TOTAL UNITED STATES				
	CONTRACT Including packers own plantings		OPEN MARKET	TOTAL	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted and Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	Acres		Acres	Acres	
10-year Av. 1941-50	9,760	8,900	9,220	18,980	18,120
1951 revised	10,300	9,740	5,510	15,810	15,250
1952, indicated	11,310	---	---	---	---

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TC-52: 405 April 10, 1952

(Truck Crops for Commercial Processing)

SWEET CORN FOR PROCESSING
PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS
1952, with Comparisons

An increase of 8 percent over the 1951 plantings of sweet corn for processing is indicated for 1952, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This indicated increase over last year's plantings is based on reports received from processors late in March and early in April, giving information on the acreage they intend to contract and plant in 1952. The acreage for 1952 is an interpretation of reports from processors and is based on past relationships between such intentions reports and acreage actually planted.

If these early season acreage prospects materialize, the 1952 plantings of sweet corn for canning, freezing and other processing will total 505,870 acres. This compares with a revised estimate of 468,300 acres planted in 1951 and a 1941-50 average planting of 501,030 acres.

Abandonment of planted acreages averaged about 7 percent annually during the past 10 years. If this loss is assumed for 1952, about 470,000 acres would be harvested in 1952. This compares with a revised estimate of 432,400 acres harvested in 1951 and a 1941-50 average of 466,970 acres.

The harvest of 470,000 acres, with a yield in line with the 10-year average of 2.53 tons would result in a production of about 1,189,000 tons. The revised estimate of the 1951 production is 1,212,000 tons while the 1941-50 average production was 1,174,000 tons.

The purpose of this report is to assist growers and processors generally in making such further changes in their acreage plans as may appear advisable. The acreage actually planted in 1952 may turn out to be larger or smaller than now indicated because of weather conditions, price changes, labor supply, financial conditions and the effect of this report itself upon processors' actions. The following table shows the acreage in prospect at the present time.

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS: 1952, with Comparisons

STATE	PLANTED ACREAGES				
	10-year average 1941-50	1951 revised	1952 Indicated	As percent of planted: 10-year average 1941-50	As percent of planted: 1951
	Acres		Acres	Percent	
Maine	11,950	9,300	10,000	84	108
New Hampshire	470	440	480	102	109
Vermont	1,020	790	750	74	95
New York	27,310	25,800	27,000	99	105
Pennsylvania	13,630	11,500	12,500	92	109
Ohio	23,160	15,400	15,700	68	102
Indiana	43,020	28,650	31,500	73	110
Illinois	69,570	64,300	68,200	98	106
Michigan	3,940	1,600	1,800	46	112
Wisconsin	90,460	102,500	111,700	123	109
Minnesota	83,860	83,000	89,600	107	108
Iowa	44,270	27,700	28,000	63	101
Nebraska	3,250	2,300	1,000	31	43
Delaware	4,070	4,200	4,800	118	114
Maryland	41,150	33,100	36,000	87	109
Virginia	780	700	1,100	141	157
Idaho	6,790	11,600	12,400	183	107
Utah	3,340	6,300	7,200	216	114
Washington	11,230	13,100	16,100	143	123
Oregon	7,720	14,300	16,300	211	114
Other States 1/	10,040	11,720	13,740	137	117
U. S. TOTAL	501,030	468,300	505,870	101.0	108.0

1/ Arkansas, Colorado, Montana, New Jersey, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Wyoming.

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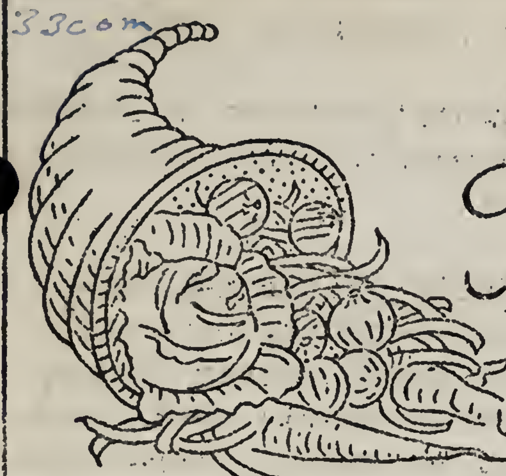
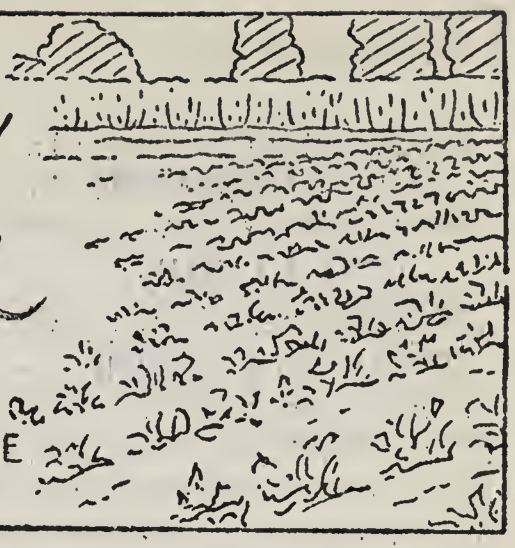
TC-52: 406



Commercial Truck Crops

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



BAE

Washington, D. C.   April 21, 1952

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

TRUCK CROP NEWS

APRIL 15, 1952

Weather conditions the first half of April were moderately unfavorable in the spring truck crop areas, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. Moisture supplies in these sections are generally adequate to excessive, but cool weather retarded seed germination and plant growth. In the winter crop States, conditions during this period were mostly favorable.

In Alabama the weather was unfavorable for tender crops with frosts in many northern and central areas on April 6 and 7. Conditions in Mississippi were generally favorable until a cool wave occurred on April 14. In that State transplanting of tomatoes and green pepper plants is about completed and early watermelon plantings are up. In Louisiana, cool nights, and a heavy rain accompanied by strong winds on April 12 retarded progress of the strawberry, bean and pepper crops. The cool weather has been beneficial to shallots and cabbage. The first few days of April were conducive to progress of truck crops in the Carolinas and Georgia, but cooler weather since then slowed seed germination and plant growth. While rainfall was below normal the first half of April, the heavy rains of late March provided adequate soil moisture. Cool rainy weather was unfavorable for seed germination and plant growth in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Wet fields delayed field work in some parts of Pennsylvania. In Delaware and Maryland, however; fields dried out considerably during the first half of April and most growers were operating on a near normal schedule by April 15.

Although the weather has been cool in the southern part of Ohio, the soil has been dry enough to till and field work has progressed normally. The cold wet weather in northern Ohio retarded field work and the season is considered slightly late. Frosts occurred on several nights in the truck crop areas in southern Illinois but it is believe they were not heavy enough to have caused any material damage. The first half of April in Arkansas was mostly wet and cold and only a limited amount of field work, other than the harvesting of spinach and radishes, had been accomplished by mid-month. Freezing temperatures were recorded on April 7 and 8 in the Puget Sound district of Washington and light frost caused some damge to early cabbage and cauliflower plantings.

Florida truck crops made fairly satisfactory progress during the period. Temperatures were slightly below normal and there was some damage from cold weather in northern and central areas the week of April 6-12. Rainfall was plentiful in northern and central areas but light to negligible in the south. Conditions improved somewhat over most of the truck crop growing areas of Texas the first half of April.

(Continued on page 15.)

ARTICHOKES: (Calif.) Spring harvest is at a peak. Supplies are expected to continue to be available in good volume during the next two weeks. Vine have benefitted from favorable weather and quality of buds is good.

ASPARAGUS: Early Spring (Calif., Ore., Wash., S.C.) Harvest in California continues in volume and active shipping is expected to continue for another week. Several canners started their run on April 15 and others will start during the next ten days. Quality is very good, with spears having normal green color. The outlook for a normal crop in Washington was very good as harvest began at Walla Walla during the second week of April. Strong winds and cool weather had delayed cutting operations in earliest fields about one week. Weather conditions were also similar in the Yakima Valley and crop progress was slow. First cuttings in the valley began on April 12. The first Seattle motor truck receipts were recorded on April 7. Rail shipments for April will depend on market conditions. Most of the crop will go into processing channels for canning and freezing. Shipments from South Carolina had reached their peak by April 15, but due to the small crop volume has been light.

Late Spring: (Md., Del., N.J., Pa., Mass., Mich., Ill., Iowa) In Maryland and Delaware some new beds were planted on the Del-Mar peninsula the week ending April 4. Cutting of older beds is expected about the usual time. In New Jersey, the weather has been entirely too cool and the ground too cold for growth. Only an occasional "spear" was showing above ground during the week of April 13-19. Fields have not been "ridged," as farmers are awaiting warmer weather, and in particular warm nights, which is needed to raise the temperature of the soil. Unless weather conditions break more favorably soon, there will be very little cutting before April 28. While Pennsylvania asparagus beds are in excellent condition growth would be benefitted by warmer weather. Light marketings are expected to begin from Bucks county and other southeastern localities during the last few days of April.

LIMA BEANS: Spring (Fla., Ga., S.C.) Florida supplies are expected to continue to be very light during the remainder of April. The small acreages in the Pompano and Everglades sections are the present sources of production. In the important Hawthorne area of North Florida, the reduced plantings are only making fair progress and no harvesting of significance is expected before mid-May. In South Carolina, planting was delayed by cool, wet weather. Most of the crop had been seeded by Mid-April but some late plantings will continue into May. Condition of the growing crop is fair.

Summer (N.C., Md., N.J., N.Y.) Some early Fordhooks in Wicomico County, Maryland had to be replanted because the ground crusted and firs planting rotted.

SNAP BEANS: Early Spring (Tex., Fla.) Condition of the crop remaining for harvest in Florida ranges from poor to good. In the important Everglades section, where there was a sharp reduction in plantings, yields are improving and peak harvest is expected during the second half of April and the first week of May. Harvesting along the lower East Coast is about finished. In the Central Florida sections harvesting has started in a light way and should reach peak during the latter part of April and early May. In the McIntosh-LaCrosse-Hawthorne area of North Florida, where growth has been delayed by cool weather picking has started in the earliest fields, but most of the production will move in late April and early May. While harvest of pole beans is about completed in Dade County there will be light supplies during the remainder of the month. In the Manatee-Ruskin-Plant City area harvesting of a pole bean crop in fair condition is in progress and and should reach peak during the latter part of April.

SNAP BEANS: Mid-Spring (Calif., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S.C.) A light volume is being harvested in the Coachella Valley of California with most supplies moving to local markets. Harvest is expected to begin on early fields in San Diego County about May 1. Progress of the already late Louisiana crop was further retarded by cool weather. Some fields will be ready for harvest in early May. Planting of the Mississippi crop is about complete and much of the acreage is up to good stands. Weather has been too cool since the 14th but no damage of consequence is reported to date. Harvest is expected to start about mid-May, with period of heaviest movement probably May 25 to June 5. The crop in south Georgia is generally in fair condition. Cool nights have retarded growth, and very little harvesting is expected in main commercial areas before late May or early June. Condition of snap beans in South Carolina varies from fair in the Lake City area to good and better in the Charleston-Beaufort area. Some replanting was necessary and the crop was delayed by recent cool weather. Light shipments are expected to begin by May 10.

Late Spring (N.C., Ark., Va.) Planting in North Carolina is virtually complete in the late spring area but only a part of the crop is up.

Early Summer (6 States) Planting of the Maryland crop started in Wicomico County about March 27 and was well underway by April 15--a week ahead of schedule in some areas. In New Jersey, most early fields in the Cedarville area (Cumberland County) have been planted but none had appeared above ground on April 15. Plantings in Burlington County are in full swing, with a few of the earliest fields breaking through the ground.

BEETS: Spring (La., S.C., N.C., Va.) In South Carolina, beets are making good progress and are moving in heavy volume with peak movement expected during the last half of April. North Carolina's crop is in good condition, but a little late with harvest expected to begin around May 15.

Summer (N.J., Pa.) In New Jersey all fields are seeded in the Cecarville-Vineland areas of Cumberland County and most fields have broken through the ground with good stands. Warmer weather is needed for rapid growth. Seedings are underway and will continue for some time in the North Jersey market garden areas. Early seedings in the Bucks-Philadelphia area of Pennsylvania are up. Planting will continue as wet soils dry.

BROCCOLI: Spring (Calif.) In California, a moderate volume continued to be available from the Santa Maria area during the past two weeks. Most supplies are now moving into fresh market channels and the volume is expected to continue at about present levels. Plants have benefitted from recent favorable weather and quality is good.

CABBAGE: Winter (Calif., Ariz., Tex., Fla.) In California, adequate supplies continue from southern counties and some cabbage is being cut in the San Francisco Bay area. An increase in rail shipments from San Diego County is possible when market conditions warrant. There is a wide range in quality but only the better heads are being harvested at present. Florida shipments are expected to decline rather sharply during the second half of April with very light supplies continuing into May. Late plantings are rather widely scattered with most of the major producing sections having some late crops.

CABBAGE: Early Spring (La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S.C.) Cool weather during the past month has been very beneficial to the Louisiana crop. Harvest should soon be complete. The Mississippi crop is developing fast and good yield prospects continue. Some light cuttings are being made from early fields but harvest will not be general until the last week of April and the bulk of movement will be during May. Condition of the South Georgia crop is good. Harvesting is under way from the earlier planted fields, with good yields and quality. Weather conditions have delayed later plantings and peak harvest is expected around May 1. Harvesting of South Carolina's crop is well under way and nearing the peak. Heaviest movement is expected during the last half of April with light volume extending into May.

Late Spring (N.C., Va., Md., Tenn., Ky., Ohio, Mo., Wash.) Condition of North Carolina's crop is quite varied. In the Elizabeth City area the crop looks good and is now cupping but in the Carteret area cool dry weather has retarded growth for the past week or ten days. Harvest in all sections is expected to get under way the first week in May. Cool wet weather with much cloudiness has caused slow growth of Tennessee cabbage. Also, lack of cultivation has been unfavorable. Shipments are expected about the last week of May, about the same date as last year but about a week later than usual. Practically all shipments will be from Gibson, Crockett and Madison Counties in West Tennessee. Transplanting in southeast Ohio was completed early in April. Growth has been slow during the past two weeks due to the cold weather but there is little evidence of frost damage. In Washington, field transplanting in King and Pierce Counties continued at a steady rate during the first half of April. Recent frosts severely damaged several fields set out during the second week of April and replanting will probably be necessary. Fields already established were generally unharmed.

Early Summer (6 States) The South Jersey crop has been set to the fields but has made very slow development during the past 15 days. While planting is well under way in most other areas it will be delayed in the important and Budd Lake area until next week due to weather conditions.

Late Summer (8 States) Some growers in southern and southeastern areas of Pennsylvania have been able to set out early cabbage but most growers have been held up by cool, wet weather.

CANTALOUPS: Spring (Calif., Fla., Ariz.) Cantaloups in the Desert area of California have made good progress the past two weeks. The crop is expected to be later than usual, due to earlier cool weather. It does not appear likely the carlot deal will start in Imperial before May 20 although a small volume may go to local markets prior to that time. The bulk of this year's acreage has been planted to No. 91 seed which is later maturing than No. 6. At Blythe the crop is quite late and it probably will be well into June before harvest begins there. Crops in North Florida, with most of the acreage, are irregular as a result of considerable replanting. Very little harvesting is expected before the middle of May. The small acreage in South Florida is in fair to good condition. Light harvesting has begun with most supplies consumed locally.

Early Summer (Nev., Ga., S.C., Ariz.) Most of the crop in South Carolina had been planted by April 10. Approximately 50 percent of the crop is up to a stand but is in only fair condition. Planting in Arizona is practically completed. The crop is starting nicely with the exception of some hail damage in the Tolleson area. However, damage was confined to a small area and the plants have a good chance to recover.

CARROTS: Winter (Calif., Ariz., Tex., La.) Shipments of Imperial Valley, California, carrots are expected to be maintained at about present levels during the next two weeks. The recent rise in market requirements permitted growers to keep up with their fields. Quality continues to be good to excellent and better than average yields are being obtained. Over half the Imperial Valley acreage has not been harvested.

Spring (Calif., Ariz.) Shipments continue at a fairly good volume from Yuma, Arizona, but very few carrots are being harvested in the Salt River Valley at this time. The spring crop is somewhat later than usual but is developing nicely. Shipments will probably increase with the return of warmer weather.

Summer (N.J., N.Y., Ohio, Colo.) In New Jersey plantings are completed in the Vineland-Cedarville sections with most fields showing a fair stand above the ground. Operations in the Great Meadows area are at a standstill due to heavy rains. Seeding is under way in the northeastern market garden areas. Planting in Ohio began the week of April 7, but cool wet weather retarded progress. With an improvement in weather conditions planting should progress rapidly during the last half of April.

CAULIFLOWER: Early Spring (Calif., Ore.) In California, supplies are currently light from the major producing Santa Maria district because recent warm weather advanced maturity dates and the acreage remaining for April harvest was considerably smaller than that harvested in March. Some increase in supplies is expected about April 21 when later fields mature. Much of the present production is moving in mixed carlots and by truck. Quality ranges from fair to good, mostly good. Harvest continues in the San Francisco Bay area in light volume also. Southern California markets are being supplied from local sources.

Summer (N.J., N.Y., Colo.) The portion of the crop in New Jersey grown under glass is making satisfactory progress and most of the open field acreage has been planted. The weather has been too cool for the crop to make good progress.

CELERY: Spring (Fla., Calif.) The spring acreage in Florida remaining for harvest is generally in fair to good condition. In the Everglades, growers are well up with their cutting, but this section will continue to be a source of supply during the remainder of April and most of May. In Sarasota, harvesting is nearing completion. The Oviedo-Zellwood spring crops are now in active harvest with good yields being reported. Harvesting in the Weirsdale-Oklawaha-Island Grove section of North Florida is expected to get under way during the second half of April. Harvesting of spring celery in the Venice district of Southern California began on April 3, with carlot supplies being available during the week of April 7. The crop is not as advanced at this time as it was last season and production during the next two weeks will be lighter than a year ago. Quality is fairly good with smaller sizes predominating.

Summer (N.Y., N.J., Ohio, Mich., Ore., Calif.) In New Jersey, plantings in cold frames have been in for some time in the Paramus area. Due to the wet weather, transplanting to open field in this and the important Great Meadows area is not expected to get under way much before the end of April. In Ohio, transplanting to the fields under paper began during the first week of April which is about a week earlier than last year. With favorable weather most of the acreage will be set in the field during the last half of April.

SWEET CORN: Spring (Fla., Tex.) The condition of the crop remaining for harvest is poor to good. In the important Everglades section, growers have had considerable trouble with leaf blight and prospective yields have been lower than generally anticipated. The effectiveness of the control of this disease will be one of the major determining factors on the yield for the remainder of the season. This important section is now in its peak harvest and will continue to be the principal source of supply until around the middle of May. Some supplies are expected to continue from this section into June. The crop in the Zellwood-Sanford-Winter Garden area is generally making fair progress although approximately 200 acres in the Zellwood section were plowed up and replanted due to cold damage the week of April 6. Harvesting from this area is expected to start in early May with a few of the oldest plantings expected to harvest in late April. In the Manatee-Ruskin-Sarasota-Plant City-Wauchula area, light harvesting is in progress from the oldest plantings with peak harvest expected to be reached during late April, continuing through May. In the Starke-Lawtey-Brooker-Alachua section of North Florida where planting was delayed by wet lands, very little production is expected before late May. A light harvest was started in the Lower Valley of Texas the early part of April. These early supplies, however, were either from fields that were favored by local showers or from a limited area that had access to irrigation. Temperatures in the Valley have been favorable, but the water supply has been very short. Supplies from the Valley will be comparatively light unless moisture conditions improve soon. Planting has been active in all areas outside the Valley, practically all non-irrigated, and moisture in these later areas is generally satisfactory. Cool nights have held back progress of some of the earliest plantings, but prospects as a whole are not much later than usual.

Summer (N.J., N.Y., Pa., S.C.) In New Jersey, fully 80 percent of the acreage in the important Beverly area, (Burlington County) had been planted by April 15, and the very earliest plantings were breaking through the ground. Planting will continue in other areas of the State until April 25, or later in the northern part of the State. In South Carolina, reports indicate a reduction in acreage planted to sweet corn compared with recent years. The crop is in fair condition with harvest expected to begin in early June.

CUCUMBERS: Early Spring (Fla., Tex.) Most of the spring acreage in Florida is still showing the effects of earlier unfavorable growing conditions. Yields on the spring acreage harvested to date have been relatively light, but this condition should improve as the season progresses. Shipments from the State are expected to increase materially during the second half of April. The important Immokalee-Fort Myers area is in active harvest and will continue to be one of the principal sources of supply during the remainder of April and early May. In the Wauchula section, harvesting from the open field acreage is getting under way and this deal should be in its peak production from mid-April to mid-May. In the Manatee-Ruskin section, very little production is expected before early May. In the Webster-Center Hill-Winter Garden area, the covered acreage should be in its peak movement during the second half of April with the open field crop starting during the latter part of the month. The spring crop in the North Florida section around Gainesville is generally in fair condition with harvesting expected to commence after the first of May. Although some improvement developed in part of the early spring area in Texas, prospects continue to point to light yields and production later than usual. Except for a small irrigated acreage in the Lower Valley, which started to furnish a light harvest around mid-April, most of the remaining acreage is on non-irrigated land. The non-irrigated plantings that will be held for production are not expected to furnish any harvest until around May 10-15.

CUCUMBERS: Late Spring (La., Ala., Ga., S.C., N.C., Ark., Calif.) In Alabama the crop has made slow progress due to low temperatures. Frosts have caused some minor damage in the southern areas. Planting of the early cucumber crop has been completed in Georgia. Stands are reported irregular and vine growth has been slow, due to the unusually cool nights. South Carolina's cucumber crop averages in fair to good condition but varies considerably by areas. Approximately 50 percent of the crop is up to a stand but cool weather has retarded growth and some replanting was necessary. Harvest is expected to begin around May 15. Planting of cucumbers in North Carolina is well under way. The crop is up to a good stand in the Wilmington area.

EGGPLANT: Spring (Fla.) In the South Florida areas, most of the oldest fields have about picked out, but a substantial acreage of younger plantings are in fair to good condition and these plantings are expected to continue to provide a fairly good volume during the remainder of April and well into May. The Pompano section will be the principal source of supplies from this area supplemented by some production from the Everglades and Fort Myers sections. The crop in the Plant City-Manatee section is only in fair condition with harvest on the spring acreage expected to commence around the first of May. The small acreage in North Florida is making fair progress. This crop usually commences harvest in late May and earlyJune.

ESCAROLE: Winter (Fla.) The escarole crop remaining for harvest should continue to furnish a good supply throughout April. Some late plantings will provide production during most of May if weather conditions are favorable. The Everglades and Zellwood sections are the principal sources of supply at this time.

LETTUCE: Winter (Ariz., Calif., Fla., Tex.) The deal in California is finished for all practical purposes, although a small dry pack volume is being received at local markets.

Early Spring (Ariz., Calif., Ga., S.C., N.C.) Cool weather and week-end rains in Arizona interrupted harvesting operations after the Valley hit a peak of 306 cars (including trucks). Quality has been only fair but is improving. Sizes also have improved, now running mostly 4's. Shipments will probably pick up sharply with warmer weather and then taper off with the bulk of the deal having about another month to go. Harvest is now active in most of the spring lettuce producing districts of California. The Delano and Firebaugh deals are about at a peak and should wind up shortly after the first of May. San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties have an increasing volume in prospect for the next two weeks. The major producing Salinas-Watsonville district started carlot volume on April 10 and a substantial increase in shipments will occur during the next two weeks. Heavy volume is expected from this district during the first half of May. Weather the past two weeks has been very favorable for plant growth and fields in all districts look good. Sizes during the first week of the season for these various districts ran heavy to 5's but 4's are now in good supply. Quality has ranged from fair to good the past two weeks but will improve as the season progresses. The cool nights in Georgia have been favorable to the lettuce crop. Harvesting is well under way and cutting is expected to continue into early May. In the Beaufort area of South Carolina, the bulk of the lettuce crop has been harvested. However, reasonably good volume will be available in this and other areas of the State for several weeks. The lettuce crop in North Carolina is in good condition. The weather has been a little cool and the first cuttings will be small. Harvest of Romaine in St. Helena section is under way and movement of Iceberg is expected to begin around the 20th. Movement from the Wilmington area is expected to begin about April 25, reaching its peak between May 15-20.

LETTUCE: Late Spring (N.J., Pa., Ida., Ore., Wash.) Transplanting and seeding of the early crop in New Jersey has been completed in all except the Great Meadows area. Heavy rains have delayed operations there considerably. Some of the very earliest plantings in South Jersey are beginning to "bush-out," while later plantings are at a standstill. Warm and drying weather is badly needed. The seeded "leaf" acreage is all planted and above ground and "thinning" will get under way during the week of April 20. Lettuce plants in cold frames in Pennsylvania are about ready to transplant when fields dry out sufficiently. Few have been transplanted to date on account of cool, wet weather. Transplanted lettuce in the Puget Sound district of Washington is making generally good progress. However, growth has been rather slow due to cool weather during most of early April. Transplanting has been heavy in the South Park area during the last two weeks, and most early fields have now been set out.

ONIONS: Early Spring (Tex.) Harvesting was active in all early spring onion areas except Eagle Pass and Wilson-Karnes during most of the past two weeks. Field work was stopped by rains over part of the Coastal Bend and Raymondville sections during the latter part of the second week, but most of the Raymondville acreage had been harvested and harvest of the early crop in the Coastal Bend was well along. Harvest of the Coastal Bend crop has been unusually active and considerable acreage has been pulled at the sacrifice of yields. Although conditions during the entire period have been favorable for active harvest in the Laredo and part of the Winter Garden sections, many growers held back harvesting operations for better yields. Both areas, however, were shipping actively around mid-April. Progress of the Eagle Pass crops is satisfactory but harvest in this area is not expected to be important until the early part of May.

Late Spring (Calif., Ariz., La., Tex., Ga.) Harvest has started in California on the early white onion acreage in Imperial Valley with supplies going principally to West Coast markets. There will not be a substantial increase in volume of California onions until Kern County starts harvesting about mid-May. Coachella Valley will provide a light volume for local markets during the next two weeks. At Merced and Stockton onions made good progress during the first half of April. Most late spring onion areas in Texas now have a good moisture reserve and temperatures the past two weeks were favorable for good plant growth. Although much of this acreage was planted under unfavorable conditions, mainly lack of moisture, and crops got a slow start, some of the delay has been overcome. Most of this year's acreage is in the normally later producing sections where harvest seldom starts until early June. With continued favorable growing weather production this year should be available at about the usual time. The Ferris section may have a light harvest late in May but the bulk of the acreage will not be in production until the early part of June. The outlook continues bright for a better than average onion crop in Georgia this year. Some harvesting is expected in late April, reaching the peak around May 1.

Early Summer (8 States) Most sets have been planted in the Great Meadows area of New Jersey but seeding will continue when the meadows are dry enough. In the important Cedarville area fields of "eastern plants" have about 5-6 inches of top growth. "Western sets" have made slower growth, and on the whole, the crop is moving slowly due to excessive cold rains and cool weather.

Late Summer (18 States) Planting in Ohio began around April 1, about a week earlier than last year. Some growers finished planting by mid-April and with favorable weather all the acreage should be planted by May 1.

GREEN PEAS: Early Spring (Calif., Miss., S.C., N.C.) Spring peas in California are currently available from several districts along the coast from San Luis Obispo to San Diego Counties and from Kern County and the Huron district of Fresno County. Occasional carlots are being loaded from the Nipomo-Oceano district but much of this supply is moving to local markets. Harvesting got under way in Kern County April 9 and at Huron about mid-month. These two districts will provide the bulk of the peas to May 1. The Sacramento River district will begin harvesting between May 5 and 10. Quality of peas on first fields picked was fair but has improved materially since the first few days. Crop prospects generally are good in all districts due to favorable moisture conditions. In South Carolina, movement of green peas had started in light volume by April 15 and will be general during the week of April 20.

Late Spring (6 States) In Maryland and Delaware, practically all peas on the Del-Mar peninsula were planted by April 11. Earliest plantings were 4 to 6 inches high by April 15. All transplanted peas in Washington are making good progress and staking has been started on earliest fields. Most plants are up from 6-10 inches and the condition of the vines is very good. Plantings are limited largely to the Kent-Auburn area, although scattered fields are located in the Sammamish Valley, the Bellevue district, and in the South Park-Duwamish area.

GREEN PEPPERS: Spring (Fla.) The condition of the pepper crop for spring harvest ranges from poor to good. The important Pompano section continues to be the principal source of supplies and with favorable weather, this section is expected to continue harvesting throughout most of May. In the Everglades the crop is only in fair condition, but this acreage should also continue to provide a significant volume during the remainder of April and well into May. Light volume is also coming from the Fort Myers section. In the Central Florida area, the important Plant City section is expected to reach its peak level of production during the second half of April with the bulk of the crop moving in May. This crop is only in fair condition. In the Webster section, very light harvesting is in progress, but it will be late April or early May before any substantial volume develops. Plantings at Sanford are showing some improvement after being retarded by unfavorable weather. In North Florida, only fair progress is being made with very little harvest expected before late May or early June.

Early Summer (La., Miss., N.C.) Some green pepper plants were set in the fields in North Carolina during the week of the 7th. Setting is expected to become general during the last half of April.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Early Spring (Fla., Tex.) In Florida's important Hastings section, harvest is now active and peak movement is expected from mid-April to mid-May. Yields are good but slightly below last year's excellent crop. At LaCrosse, the crop is generally in good condition with light digging expected during the second half of April. In the Everglades, a good crop is now being harvested from the small spring acreage. Conditions were favorable for harvest of the Texas Lower Valley crop, but supplies have been limited. Most of this crop is moving by truck and in mixed cars.

Late Spring (Calif., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S.C., Ariz., Tex., Okla., Ark., Tenn., N.C.) Recent warm weather has been favorable for Kern County, California potatoes. Digging in the Edison district of this County is expected to begin about April 21. Production during April and most of May will originate largely from Edison and a few early fields in the Arvin district. Tubers under these earliest plantings had developed slowly until early in April. Recent

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Late Spring (cont'd.) warm weather together with rains on April 10 and 11 stimulated plant growth and brought about rapid tuber development. Harvest of the Louisiana crop has begun and should be active by the latter part of April. The outlook for the potato crop in the Gulf Coastal areas of Alabama continues bright. There has been some minor digging, but it will be the last week of April before volume shipments begin. Donditions in the minor North Alabama area have been unfavorable and planting has not been completed. In Georgia, most plantings are up and making good progress. In South Carolina, excessive rains caused the loss of little acreage, but condition of most acreage is good. Digging is expected to begin about May 15. Planting of the Arkansas crop was delayed by cold, wet weather. However, it has turned warmer and, since there is ample moisture in the soil, potatoes should make good growth. Planting is now in progress on the Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee. Plants are coming up to fair stands in the Franklin-Coffee County area. The crop is about a week late in the Franklin County area but is making satisfactory growth. In Texas, growing conditions have been favorable in most late spring areas. Early-planted crops that were hurt by the late March cold spell are making good recovery. Most of the mid-season crops were planted the early part of April, and moisture is generally ample for these crops to get a good start. Planting in the late areas is expected to be completed around mid-April. Condition of the North Carolina crop is hard to determine as some of the replanted acreage is just surfacing. For that portion of the crop which has surfaced, stands are fairly even where planted or replanted immediately after the heavy rains in March. In the Elizabeth City section, the potato crop is making good progress; however, in the Carteret area the crop has made little progress in the past two weeks due to cool dry weather.

Summer (19 States) Good progress was made in planting the Texas Panhandle crop. However, during the first half of April planting in this area was interrupted by the cold spell the latter part of March and completion of this operation will be a little later than usual. By mid-April most of the New Jersey acreage had been planted. The supply of moisture is ample and fields are in good condition.

RHUBARB: Spring (Pa.) The reduced acreage of field grown rhubarb in the Bucks-Philadelphia area is coming along slowly due to cool weather. Wit warmer weather marketings should increase rapidly in late April.

SHALLOTS: Spring (La.) Active harvest of the Louisiana spring shallots continues with good quality reported. Cool nights have been very favorable for this crop.

SPINACH: Spring (Wash., Va., Md., Mo., Ark., Okla., N.J., Pa., Ill.) Seeding operations of spring spinach have been very limited due to poor soil temperature and recent freezing nights in all Washington truck crop districts. Wintered-over plantings are producing a light cutting now. Seattle motor truck receipt have averaged between 200-250 orange boxes (20 lbs.) per day during the first fifteen days of April. Volume will probably increase only slightly during the last two weeks of April. Harvest of the Arkansas spring spinach crop will be practically complete by April 19. Spinach now being harvested is of good quality. Stands of wintered-over spinach are poor in North Jersey. Winter and spring seeded spinach in South Jersey has made good growth the past 15 days and plants are now showing about 1-2 inches growth. The cool weather and ample moisture supply has been favorable for the crop in this area. Spring seeded spinach in the Bucks-Philadelphia area of Pennsylvania has started well. Planting continues. Light supplies of wintered-ove spinach will be marketed during late April. Excessive moisture and below normal temperatures have retarded growth of the spring planted spinach in Illinois. The plants are small and growth will be slow until the weather improves.

SQUASH: Spring (Fla.) The spring squash acreage is generally in poor to fair condition. A fair volume continues from the South Florida area with the Pompano section being the principal source of supplies. The season is about over in these South Florida sections, but a light volume is expected for a few more weeks. In the Central Florida area, harvesting is general but yields are only fair. Supplies are coming from widely scattered points with the Plant City section being the most important. In North Florida, light harvesting is in progress and this section should be in its peak production during the second half of April and early May.

STRAWBERRIES: Early Spring (La., Ala., Tex., Calif.) Progress of the Louisiana crop has been slow because of the cool weather. Shipments were on the increase during the second week of April and the largest recorded movement through April 14 was 20 equivalent cars on April 12. Heavy rain on April 12 caused some rot of ripe berries. Strawberry harvest continued from Butler and Conecuh Counties of Alabama and began in Chilton County the first week of April. The crop has been delayed by recurring frosts in the North Alabama area and will be late. Strawberry production has continued to increase in Southern California during the first half of April, but due to the lateness of the season, supplies have not reached the volume attained by this time last year. Further increase in production is anticipated during the next two weeks and during the first half of May a fairly heavy volume of berries should be moving.

Mid-Spring (S.C., N.C., Tenn., Ark., Okla., Kans., Mo., Ill., Ky., Va., Md., Del., Calif.) In South Carolina, strawberries are still in good condition and a few berries had been shipped by April 15. Volume will increase. North Carolina's strawberry crop is in good condition. Vine growth is not excessive, so sunshine can reach the berries. Some weevil activity is reported. Red spider activity has been light due to use of control measures. Light picking is under way in the Tabor City area and movement in that area is expected to become heavy during the week of the 21st. In the Wallace area harvest is expected to begin about the 21st, with the peak expected about May 5. A cool wet spring with less than the usual amount of sunshine has retarded the growth of Tennessee berries. Light frosts during the week of April 7 did some injury and further delayed the development of the crop. Drought in 1951 reduced stands, particularly in the new planted fields. A few berries are expected in West Tennessee around May 1 with volume shipments about a week later. The Portland area in Middle Tennessee will have volume movement around the middle of May. Below average yields are expected on a reduced acreage. Arkansas strawberries are making fair progress. Most fields are still fairly heavy with bloom. Moisture supply is abundant to excessive in all strawberry areas and the berries should develop well if conditions from now on are favorable. Volume movement is not expected from the White County and Crawford-Sebastian areas before May 1 and about a week later in Searcy County and Northwest Arkansas. Strawberries in the Cairo area of Illinois have been blooming for the past three weeks. Further north in the Anna area plants have been in bloom a week or more. Near Centralia the crop has not advanced as much and only few blooms show. A number of beds there have not been uncovered as yet. The crop needs more sunshine and higher temperatures in order to develop an average or better yield. In Maryland and Delaware beds generally wintered well except for some drowning out in lower spots. Most fields on the peninsula were blooming by April 15 and show a good set. Harvest will begin on strawberries in the lower San Joaquin Valley of California during the next two weeks. Ripe and nearly ripe berries in the Fresno area were damaged by a rain and hail storm on April 9. Carlot shipments now are expected to begin about April 25 in that area. A light volume is expected from the Modesto area before May 1 and the Florin district of Sacramento County will come into production shortly after May 1. Production in the principal producing central coast section will get under way after the first of May. Yield prospects are good.

STRAWBERRIES: Late Spring (N.J., Pa., Ohio, Ind., N.Y., Mich., Wisc., Iowa, Utah, Wash., Ore.) In New Jersey, strawberry beds from Trenton south are in poor condition. The past winter with alternating cold and war periods caused considerable winter-kill, and plants are in a weakened condition. Very little growth and development had occurred by April 15 with the exception of the Sparkle Variety which was showing more advanced stages of leaf development. A sustained period of warm days and nights are badly needed to start strawberry plant to growing. Strawberry beds in the southern counties of Pennsylvania are greening up nicely but have developed slowly due to the cool weather which prevailed during early April. In the northern counties plants have made very little progress to date. In Ohio cold wet weather has delayed growth and plants are getting started later than usual this year with many beds in the northeastern part of the State still covered. Some new beds were set in southern Ohio but wet weather prevented working the ground in the northern part of the State. Strawberry fields in western Washington made generally satisfactory growth during the first two weeks of April. In southwestern Washington bloom clusters are developing rapidly, and present crop prospects are favorable barring frost damage during the blossoming period. Grower activity remains heavy in weeding, cultivation, and fertilizing operations. Most fields throughout the State look clean and spring growth is satisfactory. Reports indicate that many fields still show effects of last year's dry season. However, general crop prospects will be heavily influenced by weather conditions during the next six weeks.

TOMATOES: Early Spring (Fla., Tex., Calif.) The Florida spring tomato crop continues to make fair to good progress. In the important Fort Pierce section, harvesting is increasing and this deal should get into full production during the second half of April. In the Manatee-Ruskin section, light harvesting is also in progress, but it will be late April before volume production is reached. In the Wauchula-Plant City section, progress closely parallels conditions in the adjoining Manatee-Ruskin sections. In the Immokalee section, where active harvesting is in progress, the younger plantings generally are in fair to good condition and are showing satisfactoryyield prospects. In Dade County, harvesting is about over except for a few very late fields which are expected to continue in production for several weeks if weather conditions are favorable. The recent cool weather has retarded progress in the area extending from Webster to McIntosh. However, most of this crop is in fair to good condition. Earliest harvesting is expected around the first of May, reaching peak volume after May 10. A light daily movement of tomatoes has continued from the Lower Valley of Texas but volume is still not expected until the latter part of the month. Supplies that hav been available are from plantings that survived the late February cold spell, especially those that were in areas that were favored by local showers or had some irrigation. The supply of water for irrigation is still low and only the acreages near the source of water supply have had irrigation. Other areas have had to depend on local showers which has resulted in plants in all stages of growth and some fields with poor stands. Should favorable rains occur soon, however, a good crop of tomatoes could be produced in the Lower Valley. Despite the damage in late February and the limited water supply, marketing of this year's crop was started five to six weeks ahead of last year's crop. Considerable acreage is in fair condition and plants have been holding a bloom the past two weeks. With favorable developments a fairly heavy tonnage could be produced for May and early June movement. The supply of California tomatoes from the Niland district of Imperial Valley is increas ing and by May 1 a good volume should be moving. Coachella Valley is providing a light local volume which should increase considerably after May 1. Vines that wer pruned back during the winter in these Desert districts carry a heavy set of fruit which is now becoming available for harvest.

TOMATOES: Late Spring (Texas, La., Miss., S.C., Ga., Ala.) Prospects for the late spring tomato crop in Texas improved the past two weeks. Although cool nights have retarded the growth of some of the early plantings that survived the March 24 frosts, most of those plantings have favorable moisture conditions and will respond rapidly to warmer weather. Transplanting in the Jacksonville-Tyler area was completed during the early part of April and most of this area has sufficient moisture for plants to get a good start. Moving of plants from the cold frames to the fields is expected to start around April 18-21 in the Avery section. Some of the Yoakum acreage that was lost in late March was replanted but the supply of plants was very limited. In South Carolina, transplanting of tomatoes is practically complete and the crop is in good condition. Tomato transplanting in Georgia has been completed but some replanting has been necessary, following damage from cool nights and strong winds. Warmer weather is badly needed to get plants off to a good start.

Early Summer (Calif., Ark., Tenn., N.C., Va., Ky., Ill., Mo., Ohio, Md., Del.) Vines in California's Cutler-Orosi district have made good progress the past two weeks and earliest fields are now about 12-15 inches high Poles have been set in the fields and growers are opening the caps on the south side as well as the top. Planting of the uncovered acreage has been completed. At Merced transplanting is about completed and ambitious growers are setting poles in the fields. Tomatoes are being transplanted to fields in south Arkansas as weather conditions permit. This job has been retarded by wet soil. Tennessee tomato plants are making only fair growth in the cold frames and are in need of more sunshine. Setting in fields will be active around April 23 which is about the usual date. Transplanting of tomatoes in North Carolina is just getting under way. Only a small proportion of the acreage has been set to date. Ground preparation in Maryland was quite general by April 15. Farmers in the Princess Anne and Allen sections expect to start planting about April 25.

Late Summer (13 States) A few venturesome growers in New Jersey were "spotting" a few plants to the fields during the latter part of the week of April 13-19. If warmer weather holds during the week of April 20-26, general planting will get under way in all South Jersey areas.

WATERMELONS: Late Spring (Fla., Calif.) The average advancement in Florida continues to run behind what is generally considered to be normal for this time of year. Opinions also continue to be that the below normal condition of the crop will more than offset the increased plantings. In the Immokalee-Fort Myers section of South Florida, light harvesting continues, but should become more active during the second half of the month. In the Central Florida area, Ocala to Bartow, the crops range from poor to good. The first shipments from this area are expected about May 5-10, but it will be after the middle of May before shipping in volume takes place. In the Ocala-Gainesville-Newberry-Trenton-Chiefland area, first shipments are expected the last of May with most crops starting after the first of June. In the Live Oak area, early shipments are expected around June 10 with most fields starting to harvest after the middle of June. The acreage in West Florida is making fair progress with most harvesting expected to commence after the middle of June.

Early Summer (12 States) Planting of Arizona watermelons is practically completed. The crop is starting nicely with the exception of some hail damage in the Tolleson area. However, damage was confined to a small area and the plants have a good chance to recover. Some improvement has occurred over a large part of the/Texas watermelon area. Good rains were received in some portions of the early sections where moisture has been very deficient and daytime tempera-

WATERMELONS: Early Summer (Cont'd.) tures have been favorable for germination. Some additional acreage was being planted in the Falfurrias section and conditions are favorable for active planting in the Pearsall area. Most of the Floresville and Pleasanton acreage that was lost in late March was replanted the early part of April. Considerable acreage was planted in the mid-season areas of central and east Texas the early part of April and active planting was under way around the middle of the month. Growth of the early plantings has been slow because of cool nights, but most sections have favorable moisture conditions. Planting has been completed in southern areas, and is well underway in central Georgia. Some delay in harvesting is expected, due to present slow progress of plant growth resulting from the unusually cool and wet weather. Planting of watermelons has practically been completed in the Allendale-Barnwell area of South Carolina where a little over 50 percent of the crop is up to a stand but is in only fair condition. Most of the crop in the Chesterfield area of the State is yet to be planted. Planting of North Carolina's watermelon crop is now active in all sections of the State.

Late Reports from Texas

SNAP BEANS: Early Spring Crops in the Lower Valley of Texas made good progress and a light harvest was starting around the middle of the month. Supplies from this area will be available in fair volume until the latter part of May. Progress of beans in the areas outside the Valley has been slow because of cool nights and some of these later areas had to be replanted because of the late March frosts.

CABBAGE: Winter: A light movement has continued from the Lower Valley of Texas, but supplies are expected to be exhausted soon after the middle of April.

CANTALOUPS: Mid-Summer In Texas, early plantings in the irrigated sections of the Lower Valley, Laredo and Winter Garden made good progress during the past two weeks. Most crops in these areas survived the late March cold spell, and although somewhat retarded, are not expected to be too much later than usual. Early planted crops in other areas--all non-irrigated--suffered some damage the latter part of March and moisture is still deficient over a fairly large part of this area. Conditions are fairly favorable in most of the mid-season areas and planting has been active since the late March cool spell. A light planting is started in some of the late areas.

CARROTS: Winter Fairly active harvest has continued in the Lower Valley of Texas and it appears now that some production will be available into the early part of May. Considerable acreage remained in the Valley the latter part of March but current supplies have been from areas that were favored by local showers as water for irrigation was low in most areas of the Valley. Most of the Winter Garden crops were expected to be harvested by the middle of April.

Temperatures were generally favorable, and good rains were received in many sections the latter part of the period. Moisture was still deficient in some of the early cantaloup, cucumber and watermelon sections; also, the rains were insufficient to replenish the extremely short water supply for the lower Rio Grande Valley. In Arizona growth and maturity of vegetable crops were hastened by above normal temperatures the first nine days of April. Heavy rains occurred over the Salt River Valley the week end of April 12 and a hard hail storm struck a limited area near Tolleson, severely damaging vegetable crops. Early reports indicate that nearly 1,000 acres of lettuce were destroyed, or were so badly damaged that they probably will not be harvested. Young cantaloup plants were also hit but are expected to recover. In California temperatures were favorable for most crops. Light to moderate rains occurred during the week of April 6 in all districts except the Desert area. Growth and harvesting of spring crops continue to be behind normal because of the cold weather in March but recent favorable weather has benefitted vegetable crops materially.

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Washington 25, D. C.

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Commercial Truck Crops

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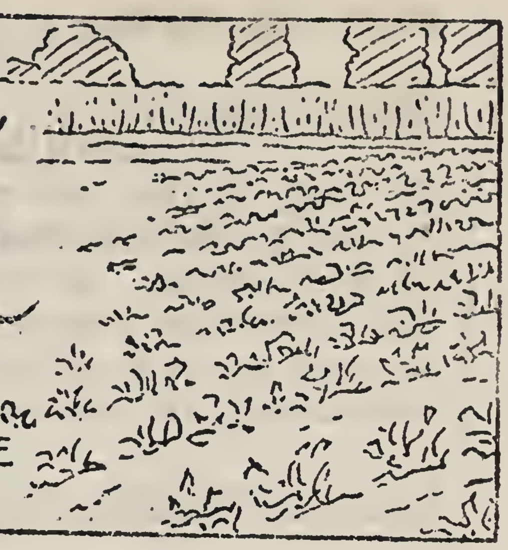

Washington, D. C. BAE May 6, 1952

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET
TRUCK CROP NEWS
MAY 1, 1952

Weather conditions for the development of spring truck crops were generally favorable in most sections of the country during the last half of April, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics announced today. Temperatures were above normal most of the period in the Eastern and North Central States and rainfall was ample to excessive. In the South Atlantic and South Central States conditions were highly variable. The nights were generally cool and during the last week of the month much-needed rains fell in most of these States.

Progress of commercial vegetables in Texas was generally satisfactory during the last half of April. However, hail on April 30 damaged onions in the Eagle Pass area and hail again on May 2 caused spotted damage to the Lower Valley tomato crop. Transplanting of the late spring tomato crop was delayed in the extreme northwestern counties of Texas and progress of some of the early plantings was retarded by cool nights.

Temperatures varied considerably in California's vegetable producing sections the last half of April. Rains that began April 25 resulted in a sharp drop in temperatures in all sections of the State, and the growth of truck crops was retarded. The production of spring vegetables increased sharply during the past two weeks and further increases are anticipated during the first half of May.

Most Florida truck crops continued to make fairly satisfactory progress during the second half of April. Temperatures were generally favorable and rains during the latter part of the month were sufficient to maintain adequate soil moisture.

SPECIAL NOTICE

These national semi-monthly Truck Crop News Reports are being discontinued after this issue. Hereafter the monthly Acreage and Indicated Production Reports will include, to the fullest extent possible, pertinent information concerning the nature of the season, crop advancement and progress of harvesting and marketing truck crops. While the Truck Crop News Reports are also being eliminated in most of the States, they will be continued on an individual State basis in certain of the most important truck crop producing States. California and Florida will continue to issue semi-monthly reports. New Jersey will maintain regular weekly truck crop news reports. In Maryland and Delaware the Weekly Weather-Crop report will emphasize truck crops. In most other States the Weekly Weather-Crop reports will generally carry some comments on truck crops where important.

ARTICHOKES: (Calif.) Artichoke supplies have been plentiful during the past two weeks but production is beginning to decline as the harvest season nears an end. During the next two weeks growers will begin to cut vines and cultivate fields in preparation for the 1952-53 season, and a considerable acreage will go out of production. By late May, harvest will be confined to a few fields that will be held over for summer production, but these supplies will be absorbed locally. The present quality of artichokes is excellent, but the buds tend to be loose, a characteristic of late season supplies.

ASPARAGUS; Early Spring (Calif., Oreg., Wash., S.C.) A few cars of California asparagus are still being shipped to out-of-State markets, but for all practical purposes the 1952 shipping season has ended. Supplies are still being packed for local markets in the State but the bulk of the production is now being delivered to canners. Cool weather and frosty nights in Oregon during the last two weeks of April slowed growth and cutting. The harvesting of Washington asparagus moved ahead rapidly during the last two weeks of April. Reports indicate that cutting is considerably ahead of last year's schedule in spite of generally cool early spring weather. High winds during the period caused scattered damage to grass in the Yakima Valley, and frost on April 28 temporarily stopped cutting. With favorable weather, cutting should hit its peak during the second week of May. Quality is good to excellent, with some growers reporting as high as 90 percent No. 1. In South Carolina, shipping is nearing the end and will likely be over by May 10. Movement was light all season.

Late Spring (Md., Del., N.J., Pa., Mass., Mich., Ill., Iowa, N.Y.) Cutting started about April 19 in the Baltimore area of Maryland and about April 23 on the Delmar Peninsula. Rains during much of the period were beneficial to growth. In New Jersey and southeastern Pennsylvania active cutting got under way during the week of April 21, but the continued cold rain of April 24 to 26 inclusive halted cutting completely. Beds now need sustained drying wind and sunshine to promote growth. About half of the Bucks County, Pennsylvania acreage is in old beds and yields are expected to be light. In Erie County the crop had made little progress to date. The first asparagus was cut in southern Illinois the third week of April. In the central part of the State growers have been cutting since April 29. The Cook County area reported that asparagus has been cut in quantity there since May 1. Quality has been running average or better.

LIMA BEANS: Spring (Fla., Ga., S.C.) Supplies of Florida lima beans are expected to continue very light during early May with harvesting in the important Hawthorne section starting about May 10. This deal should reach its peak around May 20 to 25. The small acreage in the Everglades and Pompano sections, from which light supplies are now coming, ranges from poor to fair condition. Light harvesting from this acreage should continue for another 2 weeks. Active harvest of butterbeans is now in progress in the Plant City area and will become general in North Florida around May 15. Poor stands are reported in southern areas of Georgia due to the prolonged cool nights in early spring. Good progress has been made in planting beans in the central areas of the State. In South Carolina, late plantings of lima beans are about complete. The crop improved with recent rains and is in good condition. Shipments are expected to begin in early June.

Summer (N.C., Md., N.J., N.Y) Cold weather and heavy rains during April caused some farmers on the Lower Delmar peninsula Pennsylvania to replant their Fordhook beans three times, but most plantings were up and showing good growth by the end of the month. Most of the acreage in Burlington County, New Jersey, and areas south had been planted before the April 24-26 rains, but the most recently seeded acreage will require replanting.

SNAP BEANS: Early Spring (Tex., Fla.) Supplies of beans are available in Texas from the small acreage in the Lower Valley, and all sections are in production. Some of the acreage in the early areas outside the Valley had to be replanted following the late March cold spell but these plantings made very good growth during the past two weeks. Early plantings in the later areas that escaped damage will furnish production starting the early part of May. Harvest of the spring snap bean crop is well over its peak in Florida and supplies will decline rather rapidly during the first half of May with prospects of a light volume continuing into the second half of the month. Current supplies are coming from an area extending from the important Everglades in South Florida to the McIntosh-La Crosse section of North Florida. If weather conditions are favorable, late plantings in the Everglades will continue to furnish some production until around the middle of May. In the Central Florida sections, the bulk of the production has been harvested, but this area will have light supplies for another two weeks. In the North Florida area, light harvesting is now in progress with the heaviest movement from this section expected during the next two weeks and with very light supplies after the middle of May.

Mid-Spring (Calif., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S.C.) Harvest has been under way on early fields of snap beans in California's Coachella Valley for about two weeks; but, since the crop is later than usual, only a light volume has been moved so far this season. A considerable acreage should reach maturity during the next two weeks causing production to show a marked increase during that period. Crop prospects on early fields of snap beans in San Diego County are below average due to the adverse effects of cool weather and winds. No supplies are expected to be available there until the last half of May. A few Louisiana beans have been harvested, but volume movement from the major producing area, St. Helena and Tangipahoa Parishes, will not begin before May 10. Although the crop was planted late and held back by cool weather, it is now in good condition, and with a little rain during the first week of May good yields can be expected. Mississippi snap beans promise fairly good yields but progress has been retarded somewhat by cool nights and it is now getting too dry in some areas. Advancement of the crop averages a little later than usual. Shipments should start about mid-May and continue through much of June. Some picking is taking place from early plantings in Georgia with satisfactory prices being received. Better yields and quality are expected from later plantings. Snap beans in South Carolina are in good condition. With ample soil moisture and warmer weather around May 1, the crop will likely make further improvements. Light harvest is expected in the Charleston-Beaufort area by May 10 with peak movement during the last ten days of May.

Late Spring (N.C., Ark., Va.) Planting of North Carolina's snap bean crop is about complete in all areas. Condition varies considerably between localities. Cool damp weather has caused poor stands in the Faison area. Some replanting may be necessary. In the northeastern section, stands are good and the crop in general looks good; harvest should begin the last week of May. Planting was delayed in Arkansas by cool, wet weather. Some growers did not plant a sizable acreage of beans this spring for fear that they could not obtain help for harvesting the crop.

Early Summer (Md., Del., N.J., N.Y.,Pa.) In western Maryland, snap bean planting got under way about April 19 and was about 50 percent complete by the end of the month. On the Delmar Peninsula, earlier plantings were 6 inches high and were cultivated for the first time by the end of the month. In New Jersey, plantings of early snap beans has been completed except in some northern areas. Planting in Cumberland County are about 2 inches high and are well developed. This crop made growth during the cool rainy spell. Plantings in the Burlington County section are now breaking through the ground. Late plantings, made just before the April 24-26 rain, and not through the ground, will require replanting.

BEETS: Spring (La., S.C., N.C., Va.) In South Carolina, the bulk of the beet crop had been harvested by May 1, but shipments of good quality beets will continue until about the 15th. Late plantings are in very good condition and yield prospects are good. The crop in North Carolina is in good condition. In the St. Helena section, harvest is under way and will reach the peak about May 10. In the Wilmington area, harvest will begin about May 5 and reach the peak about May 15.

Summer (N.J., Pa.) The crop in the Vineland New Jersey area (Cumberland County) made excellent growth during mid-April, and 3 days of rainfall at the close of the month did not slow down growth. The crop is in good condition with most fields showing about 2 inches growth. In the northeast market garden section, the earliest plantings are above ground. Planting continues in this area. Beets are coming up slowly in the Bucks-Philadelphia area of Pennsylvania. In other sections of the State early beets have just been seeded.

BROCCOLI: Spring (Calif., Pa.) The California production of broccoli is declining as the spring season draws to a close. Limited supplies will continue to be available from both the Santa Maria and Salinas sections during the next two weeks, but the carlot loadings of this commodity will remain at relatively low levels. On the whole, weather has been favorable and quality is generally good. In Pennsylvania early planted broccoli in the Bucks-Philadelphia area is making good growth.

CABBAGE: Winter (Calif., Ariz., Tex., Fla.) Cabbage is in generous supply in Southern California but production there should begin to decline early in May as the acreage available for harvest decreases. A limited volume of cabbage is being loaded for rail shipment in Southern California and this movement will likely continue. In Florida, cabbage shipments declined sharply during the second half of April, and the season is rapidly drawing to a close. However, a few late fields, most of which are in the Everglades and Sanford areas, will furnish production well into May if market and weather conditions are favorable.

Early Spring (La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S.C.) Cabbage shipments are now under way in Mississippi and will continue through most of May. The crop has the best yield prospect in several years, but soils are getting too dry. Only a very small amount was harvested in Alabama during the latter part of April. The sharp increase in price during the month extended the harvesting season. Harvesting is well under way in Georgia with some local areas about through cutting. No abandonment of acreage is expected. Some north Georgia cabbage has been set to the fields under favorable conditions. The cabbage deal in South Carolina is nearing the end, but shipments are expected to continue until mid-May.

Late Spring (N.C., Va., Md., Tenn., Ky., Ohio, Mo., Wash.) The condition of North Carolina's crop is variable. In the Carteret area, the crop is a week to 10 days late, but some cutting is already under way. Stands are irregular and cutting will extend over a longer than normal period. In the Currituck area, stands are poor and early freeze damage has caused a small amount to run to seed. Harvest is expected to begin around May 15. Generally, heads are expected to be smaller than normal this year. Setting of early cabbage was completed in Western Maryland by April 25. On the Delmar Peninsula the crop made good growth during the period. Weather conditions were very favorable for Tennessee cabbage during the last 2 weeks of April. The plants have a good color and are making good growth. Shipments will probably begin during the last 10 days of May. Plants in Kentucky are making rapid growth, have good color, and are cleanly cultivated. Heads are just about ready to start forming in some early patches. With sufficient

CABBAGE: Late Spring (Cont'd.) moisture and the warmer weather prevailing during the last half of April, Ohio cabbage grew rapidly and prospects are very good at this time. The progress of Washington spring cabbage in the Puget Sound district was relatively slow during April because of cold nights, but the condition of most plantings is satisfactory at this time. General rains that fell on April 30 should be very beneficial. At Walla Walla first cuttings should be ready by about June 15 if growing conditions remain favorable.

Early Summer (N.J., N.Y., Ga., Ind., Ill., Iowa) Plantings in southern New Jersey were all completed in early April and the crop is off to a good start. Warm weather in mid-April pushed growth and there is an abundance of moisture. Some leaching of fertilizer due to excessive rainfall was reported. Most of the early crop is planted in central New Jersey and the northeast market garden section. Planting continues in the Asbury and Budd Lake sections. Transplanting of New York early cabbage on Long Island started early in April. Plants were generally good and conditions have been favorable for an early start.

Late Summer (9 States) Weather conditions in Ohio during most of the last half of April were favorable for field work. Most of the acreage was set in the fields by May 1 and is starting nicely. Early crops are looking good in the southern and southeastern sections of Pennsylvania. Elsewhere transplanting was just getting well under way by the end of April.

Early Fall (Domestic) (5 States) In the local-market sections of upstate New York a few fields of early cabbage were transplanted during the week of April 7, and transplanting became active about April 16. Soil conditions and temperatures have been favorable for starting seed beds for the main-crop acreage.

CANTALOUPS: Spring (Calif., Fla., Ariz.) A few crates have been harvested from small brush-covered fields in the Imperial Valley of California during the past week and production there during the next two weeks is expected to be confined to this kind of acreage. The commercial carlot shipping deal is not expected to begin before May 15 and it may be May 20 before carlot supplies are available. It is not likely that there will be volume supplies in the Imperial Valley before June 1. Cool weather is partly responsible for the late season. In addition, the bulk of the acreage has been planted to the sulphur-tolerant No. 91 strain, which is later maturing than the No. 6, the strain that formerly provided the early season supplies of cantaloups during the past several years. The harvest season at Blythe is also late, and shipping is not expected to begin there before June 1. At the present time, the spring crop appears to be in a satisfactory condition but it is still somewhat early to appraise the probable effects of cucumber mosaic which has caused so much damage in the Imperial Valley in recent years. The crop in North Florida, particularly in Alachua and Marion Counties (the main producing sections), is generally in fair to good condition. There is a wide variation in the age of the plantings, but most growers report generally good stands. The progress of the crop has been delayed by cool weather. Earliest harvesting is expected around May 20 with active harvesting expected to begin around June 1. The small, widely scattered plantings in central and south Florida are variable in their condition with most of these plantings showing rather poor prospects. Light harvesting is now in progress from the earliest south Florida acreage.

Early Summer (Nev., Ga., S.C., Ariz.) Progress of the Georgia crop has been slow due to the unusually cool nights around mid-April. Poor stands are reported in some areas and much replanting has taken place. South Carolina's crop got off to a slow start but is in good condition. Recent rains were beneficial and plants are now making good growth.

CANTALOUPS: Mid-Summer (12 States) Prospects in the early sections of Texas continued to improve and production is now expected to be available at about the usual time despite the late March cold spell and continued cool nights. A fairly good-sized covered acreage in the Lower Valley is expected to furnish production starting May 1 and open acreage in this area is expected to be in production around May 15-20. The Laredo irrigated acreage is expected to furnish a light harvest starting May 25 and active harvest by June 1. A small non-irrigated acreage in the Sandia area of the Coastal Bend will furnish some production around May 25 and considerable acreage in this area will be in production around June 1. Crops in other areas are in generally good condition and most sections have favorable moisture supplies. Planting in the late areas continued active during April. Some replanting was necessary in scattered areas of east Texas where rains the last week in April were excessive. Very few cantaloups had been planted in Arkansas by May 1. Cantaloup planting got under way on the Maryland Peninsula during late April and some fields were showing first leaves by the end of the month.

CARROTS: Winter (4 States) Harvest in the Imperial Valley of California had been curtailed because of market conditions until this week when an improvement resulted in a sharp increase in loadings there. There is sufficient acreage remaining in the Valley to enable carrot shipments to remain at high levels for two or three weeks more if market conditions warrant. An increased percentage of carrots are being packed as topped carrots which is a normal late season trend in that area, particularly in those years when harvests are delayed by market conditions.

Spring (Calif., Ariz.) The California spring crop, which is grown largely in Coastal Areas from Oxnard to Salinas, is behind in its development because of the cool weather during the past two months. No supplies are in prospect from these districts until early June.

Summer (N.J., N.Y., Ohio, Colo.) Growth of carrots in New Jersey was about normal until the cold rainy spell the last week of April but this halted growth only temporarily. Fields in the Vineland area are about 1-1 1/2 inches high. Planting in the Great Meadows area was delayed by rains and flooding, but is now underway again. In the north east market-garden areas planting continues.

CAULIFLOWER: Early Spring (Calif., Oreg.) Cauliflower is in short supply in most of California's producing sections and, although there may be some increase in production in the Santa Maria Area during the next two weeks, supplies will remain at sub-normal levels. Lighter than normal supplies are a result of smaller plantings made for spring harvest and abnormally heavy production early in April which was caused by warm weather. Supplies in the San Francisco Bay Area apparently have been nearly exhausted and current production is confined largely to the Santa Maria and Los Angeles Areas.

Late Spring (Wash.) Most plantings of the early crop are now well established in the Auburn-Kent area and are in good early season condition.

Summer (N.J., N.Y., Colo.) The open crop in northern New Jersey made slow progress in mid-April. The first plantings of April 1-5 look good but plantings a week later are uneven and not too strong. Strong dry winds April 17-22 held up planting. Recent general rains helped this crop. Covered cauliflo looks good and some may be ready to harvest about May 25.

CELERY: Spring (Fla., Calif.) The spring acreage remaining for harvest in Florida is mostly in good condition and shipments are expected to continue on a fairly even level during most of May. Recent cool temperatures have been favorable for this crop, but occasional plantings have suffered from excessive local rains. The Everglades will be a source of good volume throughout most of May. The Oviedo-Zellwood spring crop continues in active harvest with good yields reported. Harvesting is well under way at Island Grove and is just getting started at Oklawaha. The Weirsdale area should start harvesting around mid-May. If weather conditions continue favorable, shipments from the State will continue into early June. Spring celery supplies from California during the first half of May will be lighter than normal. However, the crop is generally in good condition and younger fields generally are making good progress. In the Venice section of Los Angeles County present production is relatively light. This resulted from inability of growers to set acreage in January when rains were heavy and many fields flooded. Setting of acreage was resumed in early February and these plantings will be reaching maturity during the next two weeks.

Summer (6 States) Frequent heavy rains have delayed transplanting of New York open-field celery in Orange County. Some plants are getting too large to transplant. Planting of the New Jersey early crop is now under way in both Paramus (Bergen County) and Great Meadows (Warren County). The sash grown celery and that grown under cloth are in good condition. Setting of covered celery was nearly completed in Ohio by May 1. Planting of the early crop will be completed between May 10 and 15.

SWEET CORN: Spring (5 States) The condition of the sweet corn crop remaining for harvest in Florida is mostly in fair to good condition. In the important Everglades section, prospects have generally improved under more favorable growing conditions and current prospects are much better than two weeks ago. There is still a wide variation in the quality of the harvestings, but with continued favorable conditions, the average quality should improve. This section is expected to continue in heavy volume during the first half of May with some production in prospect until mid-June. The crop in the Zellwood-Sanford-Winter Garden area is generally making fair to good progress. An occasional sand-land field has been abandoned and some replanting has been necessary on the muck-land. Very light harvesting has started in this area and shipments will show a very gradual increase during the first half of May. This area should be at its peak level of production during the last two weeks of May and the first two weeks of June with the heaviest volume moving around June 1. In the North Florida area, where the production is centered mostly around Starke, Brooker, and LaCrosse, the crop is generally in good condition although slightly delayed by the cool weather. Pulling is expected to start in a few early fields by the week of May 12, but it will be around the first of June before this section gets into full harvest. Supplies of sweet corn from the irrigated plantings in the Lower Valley of Texas showed a substantial increase the latter part of April. This increased production came from areas that were favored by local showers and a few fields near the source of the limited irrigation water supply. The acreage in the Valley is much below average and shipments are not expected to be heavy at any time, although movement should continue through most of May. Prospects in the areas outside the Valley--practically all non-irrigated--are very favorable. Cool nights have held back growth in some of the later sections. Moisture is generally ample in all areas with scattered sections of east Texas reporting excessive rains. Some harvest in the early sections outside the Valley is expected around May 10-15, and most of the later areas will have production during most of June. A small amount of California sweet corn has been harvested in the Coachella Valley. Picking will become more active there during the next week and will also begin in Imperial Valley. However, no substantial volume is expected until the week of May 11

SWEET CORN: Spring (Cont'd.) and production until May 25 will probably be lighter than normal. Three weeks of cool weather during March and short periods of cool weather in April have retarded this crop. June production is expected to be heavy. This crop is generally in good condition in Alabama although cool weather at planting time slowed germination and growth. There will probably be very little movement before June 1. Acreage is down slightly from last year. Sweet corn in South Carolina has shown some improvement during the last few days and is making reasonably good progress. Harvest is expected in early June.

Summer (N.J., N.Y., Pa., Va.) Early planted fields in New Jersey made good growth during the latter part of April. The cool rainy weather at the close of the month caused wire-worms to become active in Burlington County but the clear warm weather which followed should clear up this situation shortly. Most fields in this important area show a good stand and healthy vigorous growth. Planting in north Jersey continues as fields become dry enough. Frequent rains in New York during the first half of April delayed the start of sweet corn planting in the early sections of the Hudson Valley and on Long Island. Planting became active in all early sections of the State during the week of April 21. In the main-crop section of Ulster County in the Hudson Valley, a few plantings were made during the week of April 21, but field work was interrupted again by rains April 25-28. In Pennsylvania a few fields of early sweet corn were planted in the southeastern counties during late April.

CUCUMBERS: Early Spring (Fla., Tex.) Indications are for a continued good volume of cucumbers from Florida during the first half of May with shipments coming from widely scattered areas. In South Florida, most of the acreage has been harvested but a few late fields will continue to furnish a light volume during the first half of May. In the important Wauchula section, harvesting reached its peak during the last week of April, but with favorable weather, harvest in this section is also expected to continue until around the middle of May. The situation in the Manatee-Ruskin section is about the same. In the Webster-Center Hill-Winter Garden section of Central Florida, harvesting of the covered acreage reached its peak during the second half of April. Harvesting on the open field crop has begun and this section is also expected to be a source of supplies until after May 15. The condition of the acreage remaining for harvest in the Central and South Florida areas range from poor to good. In North Florida, current prospects are generally considered to be average or above. Recent high winds have lowered the prospects somewhat, particularly on the higher lands. Light harvesting is just getting started and it is expected that this area will get into volume production around the week of May 12. In Texas production prospects improved in only part of the early spring area. Harvest of the Lower Valley crop started the latter part of April. A light picking has started from a small irrigated acreage in the Riviera section, but production from non-irrigated plantings in this area is not expected unless rains occur soon. Truck movement has started from the Sandia section and fairly active harvest is expected in this area the early part of May.

Late Spring (La., Ala., Ga., S.C., N.C., Ark., Calif.) Alabama cucumbers will be late because of unfavorable weather conditions at planting time. At present crop is generally in good condition although additional moisture would be beneficial. Little harvesting is expected to take place before June 1. The Georgia crop is reported to be making fair progress, with some harvesting expected around May 10-15. Cucumbers are making good progress in the Charleston-Beaufort area of South Carolina where plants are beginning to run. Plants in the Blackville area are not as far advanced as normal but are overcoming some of the earlier slow growth. Shipments are expected to begin the last week of May. Planting of North Carolina's fresh market acreage is virtually complete. Some of the early

CUCUMBERS: Late Spring (Cont'd.) plantings are up to a fair stand but growers fear that poor stands in later plantings may result from the cool damp weather which caused some of the seed to rot. A few cucumbers are available from a small acreage in the Coachella Valley of California and production there and in Imperial Valley should increase during the next two weeks. Supplies during that period will be quite limited.

Early Summer (Va., Md., Del., N.J., Ill.) In Maryland planting got under way the last half of April and some fields in the Lower Delmar Peninsula were showing leaves by the end of the month.

EGGPLANT: Spring (Fla.) The younger plantings in the South Florida area will continue to be the principal source of supplies during the first half of May. These younger plantings are generally in fair to good condition and with favorable weather and market conditions, harvesting is expected to continue throughout May. Light harvesting is also expected to continue throughout May from the small acreage in the Everglades. Harvest has just started on the small and widely scattered plantings in the Plant City, Manatee-Ruskin, and Webster sections, but it will be after May 15 before most of these reach full production. It will be after June 1 before any significant volume develops from the small acreage in north Florida.

ESCAROLE: Winter (Fla.) Indications are for a continued good supply of escarole and chicory from Florida throughout most of May and possibly into early June if weather conditions are favorable. Most of the remaining acreage is at Zellwood and in the Everglades. The condition of the crop is variable with escarole generally being in better condition than chicory.

LETTUCE: Early Spring (Ariz., Calif., Fla., Ga., S.C., N.C.) The production of early spring lettuce in the Salinas-Watsonville District of California increased rapidly late in April. Production is expected to show a substantial increase during the next few days. Cool spring weather prevented early planted acreage from maturing on schedule and both early planted and mid-season planted fields are expected to reach maturity during the first half of May, resulting in a period of heavy supplies. Lettuce quality has shown considerable variation to date but it is improving as the season advances. Lack of solidity and small sizes have been apparent in many fields. Lettuce production will also increase during the next two weeks in the Oxnard and Santa Maria areas, but supplies from these districts are expected to move largely to local markets and only a limited volume will be shipped. The bulk of the spring lettuce acreage in the San Joaquin Valley has been harvested and this deal should be cleaned up during the next few weeks. Some harvesting continues from Georgia fields, with late movement expected to continue until around mid-May. In the Beaufort area of South Carolina, the deal was practically over by May 1, but movement continues from the Charleston-Colleton and Sumter sections. The season is expected to be over by May 15. In the Wilmington area of North Carolina the Iceberg crop is in excellent condition. Cutting is now in progress and will reach peak about May 5-10. In the St. Helena section condition of the crop is good despite inadequate rainfall. Iceberg harvest will reach peak in St. Helena around May 5. Harvest of Big Boston and Romaine began the last ten days of April and reached its peak about May 1.

Late Spring (N.J., Penn., Idaho, Ore., Wash.) Transplanting of the crop in northern New Jersey was late but the plants stood transplanting exceptionally good and at the close of the month were making good progress. That part of the crop grown under sash is in excellent condition and cutting should start about May 8. Growth of the crop in the important Atlantic and Cumberland

LETTUCE: Late Spring (Cont'd.) County area made good growth during the latter part of April. The heavy rainfall the last week of the month halted development only temporarily. In some low fields water stood on the ground several days rotting some plants and causing poor stands. The soil in this area, however, will respond quickly to the present drying weather and with the ample soil moisture this crop is expected to develop rapidly from now until first cuttings which are now expected around May 20. Seeded lettuce is making satisfactory progress although the sustained rainfall packed the soil and held up thinning operations. Planting in the Great Meadows section is completed with the exception of some acreage still too wet to work. In Pennsylvania, weather during late April favored growth and crops in the southern and southeastern counties are looking good. The Idaho acreage is very small and probably all will be used for local consumption. Practically all of the crop was planted in the fall and it has come through the winter in fairly good condition. The late spring prevented very much planting this spring. Weather has favored seedbed preparation and growth of local-market lettuce in Oregon. Little has been planted for shipment. All transplanted fields in western Washington are now well established and soil moisture is very satisfactory after recent rains. Earliest cuttings from the South Park and Bellevue districts should be ready by June 1. Most fields show good color and are in generally satisfactory condition.

Summer (Calif., Colo., N.Y.) Long Island growers began transplanting late in March and continued through most of April. Some lettuce was also transplanted in local-market sections of upstate New York during the first week of April. Except for an interruption in planting by rains at mid-April, conditions have been favorable for an early start. Most of the early acreage on the Orange County mucklands has been sown. Many fields were damaged by water during April.

ONIONS: Early Spring (Texas) Good progress was made in harvesting the south Texas crop and conditions were favorable for rapid maturity of the late crops in this area. Field work in the Coastal Bend was interrupted by rains on two occasions the past two weeks, but most matured crops in this area were out of the fields and these rains improved yields of the acreage that remains to be harvested. Development of late crops in other areas was generally satisfactory. Hail on April 30 damaged onions from Eagle Pass to El Indio. Blight was also evident in some fields in the Eagle Pass section. The small acreage in the Wilson-Karnes area is now expected to furnish fairly good yields. Shipments from south Texas will continue fairly active the first 10 days in May. A fairly good tonnage still remains in the Coastal Bend. Laredo will be shipping through the first week of May. Some acreage still remains in the Winter Garden. Harvest of the Eagle Pass, Del Rio and Uvalde crops was expected to start May 1. Some acreage at Wilson-Karnes was ready for pulling the latter part of April. However, most of the Wilson-Karnes acreage, mainly the Creole plantings that will be used for shipment is not expected to be ready until around May 10.

Late Spring (Calif., Ariz., La., Texas, Ga.) To date California's new crop supplies have been originating from the Imperial and Coachella Valleys and these sections will continue in production for about two more weeks. These supplies have moved by truck to Coastal markets and are of exceptionally fine quality, running heavy to large sizes. Harvest will begin on the earliest fields in Kern County the week of May 4 but it will be about May 15 before a general harvest is under way in that section. Rail shipments will develop in volume from this deal. Quality and yield prospects are excellent. In the Stockton and Merced areas harvesting of red onions may begin late in May but the pulling and topping of yellow onions will not start until after June 1. Stockton onions have made satisfactory progress during the past two weeks. Because of the light acreage planted in

ONIONS: Late Spring (Cont'd.) Kern County this year and the lateness of Stockton crop, California production in May will be substantially below normal. Conditions have been exceptionally favorable for development of onions in all north Texas areas. Most of the acreage this year is in the usually later areas --extending from Ferris north to the Farmersville, However some areas are reporting progress about two weeks ahead of usual with good yields in prospect. Recent reports indicate that earliest pulling in the Ferris section will occur about May 19. Some fields in the Wylie and Princeton sections are expected to be harvested around May 20-24. However, some Panhandle acreage remained to be transplanted the latter part of April. Production from the Panhandle section is not usually available until after mid-July and harvest usually extends through August. In Georgia weather conditions have been favorable for harvest, which is getting well under way. Present indications point to top quality.

Early Summer (N.M., Wash , Iowa, Okla., Va., N.J.) In the Great Meadows area of New Jersey too much rain and cool weather during the last half of April retarded growth and caused some rot. Planting and seeding operations have been resumed and there has been some replanting. In the Cedarville section the crop generally stands about a foot high. Plants have a good color and the additional rainfall was timely for this area.

Late Summer (18 States) Planting of the important Orange County New York onion acreage was completed a little earlier than usual. Heavy rains April 5-6 and 16-17 caused spotted stands in many fields and a few fields were resown. A smaller percentage of the acreage was planted with sets this year. Set onions in the Canastota section were planted under favorable conditions and were more advanced than usual by May 1. Most of the acreage in the Elba section was planted by April 25 and the earliest fields were coming up by May 1. Rain is needed to reduce the danger of wind damage. Weather in Ohio during the last half of April has been favorable for getting the crop in the field and for growth of the young plants. Because of excessive rains and wet fields growers in many localities of California were unusually late in seeding their late summer onion crop. In the central part of the State, planting has just been completed during the past two weeks. To date the crop has made satisfactory progress. The Idaho crop was planted about two weeks late. Seeding of Oregon onions has been generally completed under favorable conditions.

PEAS: Early Spring (Calif., Miss., S.C., N.C.) Although the harvesting of peas in Kern County California was slow to get under way this year, production has been unusually heavy during the last week. The peak of the harvest season has passed in Kern County and production there should fall off sharply during the next two weeks. Limited supplies of peas have been coming from San Luis Obispo County and harvest there will continue at about present levels for two more weeks. A considerable acreage in the western portion of Fresno County, around Huron and San Joaquin, will be available for harvest through about May 20 and, if growers decide to pick and ship, a considerable volume can move from this section during the next two weeks. The Sacramento River District will not have any peas until around May 10 and no significant volume is expected from there during the next two weeks. Generally cool weather and the absence of high temperatures have been favorable for the growth and development of peas in all areas. South Carolina's small crop has been pretty well marketed except for some late acreage around Holly Hill where sales are expected to continue through the first week of May.

PEAS: Late Spring (N.J., Idaho, Wash., N.M., Ore.) The Idaho crop was planted later than usual but weather has been favorable for growth. Most fields have good stands. Harvest is expected to start between June 7 and 20. In Washington, earliest pickings will probably be made about June 10-15.

PEPPERS: Spring (Fla.) Indications are for a fairly stable movement during the first half of May. Late plantings in the important Pompano section will continue to be the major source of supplies during this period. However, the volume from this section is on the decline and harvestings will be largely influenced by weather and market conditions. Light volume also continues in prospect from the Everglades and Fort Myers sections of South Florida. Harvesting in the important Plant City section of Central Florida should show some increase during early May as younger fields come into production. Light harvesting has been in progress at Webster since mid-April and this acreage should reach full production during the first half of May. It will be the latter part of the month before any volume production can be expected from the North Florida acreage.

Early Summer (La., Miss., N.C.) The Louisiana crop is later than normal with earliest harvest expected around June 1. The condition of the crop is reported fair to good. Most of North Carolina's green pepper crop has been transplanted and generally is in good condition. The cool, cloudy weather that prevailed during the last week of April was favorable for transplanting and good stands have been obtained.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Early Spring (Fla., Texas) During the last half of April digging of the Florida crop was unusually heavy as growers endeavored to harvest as much of their acreage as possible before the drop in price ceilings on May 1. This acceleration of harvest has resulted in some loss of yield and lowering of quality due to immaturity. Despite a heavy movement during the past month, harvest is expected to continue throughout most of May but at a reduced level. The Hastings area will be the principal source of supply during this time. Harvesting of the West Florida acreage is in progress and digging of this small acreage is expected to continue throughout most of May. Harvest of the Texas Lower Valley crop was completed about mid-April.

Late Spring (Calif., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S.C., Ariz., Texas, Okla., Ark., Tenn., N.C.) General harvesting of early potatoes in the Edison District of Kern County, California began April 21. While the trend/in shipments during the next two weeks will be up, there may be a temporary lull in harvest during the first few days in May as growers allow fields to take on additional tonnage. Production of potatoes during the next two weeks will be confined to early fields in the Edison District and a limited acreage in the Arvin District. Harvest will not become general in other sections of Kern County until about May 25. The delayed digging of early potatoes in Kern County should improve quality of early-season potatoes. Rain which fell in rather generous amounts in the Southern San Joaquin Valley on April 25 and 26 was generally beneficial. Early potato yield prospects are considered satisfactory at this time. Harvest of the Louisiana crop has passed its peak and should be practically complete by May 10. Better-than-average yields and good quality tubers have been dug. Condition of North Carolina's crop is quite variable. Some of the crop is beginning to bloom while part of it is just breaking the ground. Digging of early Cobblers will begin about May 25 in the Carteret area. In the Currituck area, the crop is about ten days later than usual and the variable planting dates will prolong the harvest season. In Weeksville area, harvest will begin about June 15. Carlot movement is under way from Baldwin County, Alabama and good yields are being realized. Digging has been rather slow to-date, but is expected to increase rapidly. Peak shipments from this County

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Late Spring (Cont'd.) are expected during the week beginning May 12. Very few fields have been dug in Mobile County. Digging should start in Escambia County about the second week of May. Blight has shown up in some local reas but control measures have generally been effective. Prospects are very promising in South Georgia. Stands are even and the crop is making satisfactory progress. In South Carolina, recent rains have improved the condition of Irish potatoes and prospects are for good to excellent yields. Stands are even in most fields but very irregular in some fields. Reports indicate growers will leave potatoes in the ground until they are fully matured. However, digging is expected to become general during the week of May 18 with heaviest movement occurring during the last week of May. During the last half of April progress of the Texas crop was satisfactory, especially in the early sections. Production from some irrigated acreage in the San Antonio area is expected about mid-May and harvest of the non-irrigated crops is expected to start about the usual time, or the latter part of May. In the later areas moisture is ample. Scattered areas of east Texas have had excessive rains but no serious damage has occurred to date. Night temperatures have been a little too cool in some of the late areas but conditions around May 1 were generally satisfactory. Planting of the Arkansas crop was late because of too much rain and cool weather. Potatoes were just coming up in rary fields by May 1. Growth has been good since it turned warmer. The Tennessee crop is generally up to even stands and making satisfactory growth. In the Franklin-Coffee area, plants average about 6 inches high. Marketing is expected to begin in this area about mid-June, which is about the usual date but earlier than in 1951. Acreage in this area was reduced sharply this year and shipments should not be very heavy at any time.

Summer (Va., Md., Ky., Mo., Kan., Nebr., Texas, Ga., N.J.) Most Kentucky fields seem to be coming up to regular stands. Weather has been ideal for rapid growth and part of the acreage has been cultivated. The Panhandle crop in Texas is up to a good stand and was making good growth as April ended. With continued good growing weather, harvest is expected to begin at about the usual time --late June or early July. The north Georgia crop is off to a late start, due to the cold, wet spring. Some acreage was being planted on May 1. The New Jersey crop was planted earlier than usual this year. Most of the early-planted fields were beginning to break ground when the continued rainfall the week of April 20-26 fell and practically covered the fields with water. Water stood in low spots several days resulting in rot and poor stands. Some growers plan to replant these spots. More than one-half the Missouri acreage was lost by recent floods but the Kansas crop escaped damage.

Other Early Areas Planting of Long Island, New York potatoes started a little later than usual and was interrupted by several heavy rains during April. However, the average date of planting was near normal. for the principal varieties. With above-average temperatures during April, germination was more rapid than usual and development was a week to ten days ahead of normal by May 1.

SHALLOTS: Spring (La.) With the coming of hot weather, harvest of the Louisiana spring crop is quickly coming to an end. Cool nights prior to the end of April prolonged the crop resulting in high yields.

SPINACH: Spring (Wash., Va., Md., Mo., Ark., Okla., N. J., Pa., Ill.)
Although the growth of Washington spinach was quite slow during April because of cool nights in the Puget Sound district, most fields are in satisfactory condition. At Walla Walla the processing crop should be ready by June 1 and contracted acreage in western Washington should be ready by June 10. In Maryland spinach made excellent growth during late April. Earlier plantings in Somerset County will be ready for picking in heavy volume about May 10, although light cuttings have been under way for three weeks. In New Jersey most of the wintered-over acreage was cut by the end of April. First cuttings of winter and spring-seeded spinach are expected around Vineland the first week of May. In Pennsylvania spring-seeded spinach in the Bucks-Philadelphia area is progressing well and a few early fields are nearly ready to cut. Movement from the wintered-over crops is well under way with yields only about half of what the spring crop is expected to average. Some wintered-over spinach was marketed in southern Illinois during late February and early March, but the volume was small. The spring-planted crop is growing well.

Summer (N. Y., Colo., Wash.) In New York marketing of wintered-over spinach from Long Island started about April 25. With favorable growing conditions, development of spring plantings is ahead of normal in all areas of the State.

SQUASH: Spring (Fla.) Production from the spring crop reached a peak during the second half of April and volume will decline rapidly during the first half of May. Supplies are now coming from a widely scattered area extending from North Florida to South Florida.

STRAWBERRIES: Early Spring (La., Ala., Texas, Calif.) Production of Louisiana berries has passed the peak, and shipments are now on a decline. Movement from southern Alabama has been light, but plants are blooming heavily and good supplies are in prospect from now on. Most of the crop is going to fresh markets. Harvesting has been active in central Alabama and is getting under way in the north. Production in California has been much lighter than normal but has picked up in all sections during the past few days and a heavy volume is expected during the next two weeks. Supplies will be moving into fresh markets and to freezers.

Mid-Spring (S. C., N. C., Tenn., Ark., Okla., Kans., Mo., Ill., Ky., Va., Md., Del., Calif.) The South Carolina crop is in good condition with movement under way and peak expected about May 10. North Carolina's crop was in good condition until the rains and cool weather of April 24-29th. Many of the berries ready for picking were damaged by rot and yields and quality will depend on how soon the rotting clears up. There is still a good set of berries and a fair crop is expected. Cool weather around April 24, retarded the development of Tennessee berries. A few berries moved by express during the last week of April. Volume shipments are expected from West Tennessee the week of May 5, and about 10 days later from Central Tennessee. The outlook for Arkansas strawberries is more favorable than a month ago. Cool, rainy weather had slowed ripening but with recent warmer weather there should be good volume moving from the White County and Crawford-Sebastian areas the week of May 5. Harvest will follow about one week or ten days later in Searcy County and Northwest Arkansas. Harvest is expected to begin in southern Illinois between May 10 and 20, in central areas by early June and in northern districts about June 10-15. Condition has improved. In Kentucky growing conditions have been favorable. Harvest is expected to begin during the first week in May and shipments should be well under way by May 10-12 in the Paducah-Mayfield and Bowling Green-Franklin sections. In other areas bloom is heavy and picking is expected to begin around May 20th. Old patches

STRAWBERRIES: Mid-Spring (Continued) have thin rows but new plantings look good. Blooming of strawberries in the important Salisbury and Pittsville areas of Maryland was about half over by April 30. Harvesting on the Lower Delmar Peninsula is expected to start about the middle of May.

Late Spring (N. J., Pa., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., Mich., Wis., Iowa, Utah, Wash., Ore.) Prospects in New Jersey are only fair. Moisture supplies are adequate in all areas but root diseases have affected many fields particularly in low elevation spots. Cool rains during the last week of April slowed down the crop just as blooming got under way. Most fields show poor stands which are attributed to the dry weather last year. In southern Pennsylvania, strawberries are blooming. In Erie County a few beds were still under mulch in late April while others have started buds. Strawberries generally came through the winter fairly good but in a few localities some damage from spring heaving is reported and some report damage due to the dry fall of 1951. Plants are blooming in southern Ohio, and a few scattered blooms were beginning to appear in northern Ohio by the end of April. Setting of new beds has been delayed by wet soil in some areas. Development of strawberries in New York was considerably ahead of normal by May 1. Beds came through the winter with very little damage but needed rain at the end of April to continue good growth. Soil conditions during April have been unusually favorable for transplanting new beds for picking in 1953. Frosts on April 19 and 28 did considerable damage to early blooming strawberries in southwestern Washington. In northwestern counties, frost damage has been spotted, but there has been considerable loss of early blooms. Weed control is generally satisfactory but weavil damage is more widespread than usual. A series of light frosts in Oregon during the first week of April, and generally severe frosts the mornings of April 20 and April 29, have almost destroyed the early set of Oregon strawberries. Frost injury was most severe in eastern Willamette Valley counties where there is still considerable snow in the mountains. On the other hand, there were relatively fewer early blooms and fruit to incur frost damage in western Willamette Valley counties where vigor of plants was weakened most by the extended drought of 1951. There are enough active fruit spurs left to produce a good crop. Date of harvest has been delayed by loss of early blooms until the first week of June.

TOMATOES: Early Spring (Fla., Texas, Calif.) The spring crop in Florida continues to make fair to good progress. The important Fort Pierce section, with the peak movement from April 28 to May 10, will continue to be a principal source of supply until late May. The Manatee-Ruskin and Wauchula-Plant City areas should reach peak level the week of May 5, with good volume through most of May. Shipments in the Immokalee section are declining rapidly, but harvest will continue through May. Light harvesting has started in the Webster-Oxford-Belleview-Ocala-Lowell area, with peak volume expected around the middle of the month. The crop in the Lower Valley of Texas was injured by hail on May 2. Damage was spotted over an area from Weslaco west to Donna and north to Edinburg and was most severe in the center of the Valley. Prior to the hail light rains and day time temperatures had benefited part of the Lower Valley, Texas, tomato area and yield prospects had improved. Supplies had increased substantially since the latter part of April and recent harvestings had shown a material improvement in quality. Supplies from fields in Coachella and Imperial Valleys of California have been increasing steadily during the past two weeks and a further increase is expected for the first half of May.

TOMATOES: (Continued) Late Spring (Texas, La., Miss., S. C., Ga., Ala.) Progress of the late spring crop in Texas has been delayed by unusually cool nights in all areas and excessive rains in parts of east Texas and the extreme northeastern counties. Plants were set to the fields in east Texas at about the usual time under fairly favorable conditions, but many fields have been too wet to work and the cool nights have slowed plant growth. Transplanting of the Avery crop (northeastern counties) was interrupted by hard rains and the early plantings are getting a slow start. Some of the acreages in the Yoakum and Marlin-Bremond areas that were lost by the late March freeze were replanted and are making fairly good progress. All sections need warmer weather. Advancement of the Mississippi crop is about normal and a few tomatoes may be ready for harvest the last week of May. South Carolina, tomatoes are in good condition but stands are broken in some fields. Recent rains stimulated growth and the crop is making good progress. Green wrap movement is expected to begin during the last week of May. The south Georgia crop has had sufficient moisture and is in good condition with light harvesting expected May 20-25. The Alabama crop is late because of low temperatures early in the season and setting has not been completed in the northern areas.

Early Summer (Calif., Ark., Tenn., N. C., Va., Ky., Ill., Mo., Ohio, Md., Del.) Transplanting to fields is about complete in South Arkansas. Growth was slowed by cool weather but conditions are now favorable. A heavy infestation of vegetable weevils and cutworms is reported in Bradley County. The transplanting of Tennessee tomatoes into the field was about finished by the end of April. Cool north winds have cause some loss of plants. Most of North Carolina's acreage has been transplanted, the crop is in good condition and stands are good. In southwestern Ohio, some plants were set to the fields as early as April 18. Setting was general the last few days of April and is expected to be completed early in May.

Late Summer (13 States) Active transplanting started in southern New Jersey during the week of April 20-26 but was held up due to the continued rainfall the last part of the week. As the rains ceased during the week of April 27-May 3 farmers went back into the wet fields and started "hand planting." Early transplants in Pennsylvania have started well. Some acreage has been planted in the southern counties for canners. Ground preparation is in progress in all canning crop sections. An increased "open market" acreage is expected in Lancaster County as growers are planning to reduce tobacco this year. In New York, a few small fields were transplanted under caps during the last few days of April in the local-market sections. Transplanting of early acreage under protection will become active early in May.

WATERMELONS: Spring (Calif., Fla.) The spring crop in California is later than usual this year. Harvest in Imperial Valley will depend upon temperatures during May but it is not expected to begin until after May 15. At Blythe, picking will not begin until early June. Progress of the Florida crop is behind normal having been delayed by below normal temperatures and more than the usual amount of high winds. Yield prospects range from poor to good. In the South Florida area where about 7 percent of the acreage is located, the condition ranges from poor to good. Harvesting will continue active during the first half of May and then decrease during the second half of the month. In the Central Florida area (Ocala to Bartow), crops also range from poor to good. Slightly better than 40 percent of the State acreage is in this area. Earliest harvesting in the south end of the district (Polk County) is expected the week of May 5 with the Leesburg section starting the week of May 12. Peak movement should occur during the last week of May and the first two weeks of June. In the Gainesville area, with about 31 percent of the acreage, earliest shipments are expected the last week of May with peak occurring June 10 to 20. In the Live Oak-Monticello and West Florida

WATERMELONS: Spring (Continued) area with about 21 percent of the acreage, earliest shipments are expected June 5-10 with peak June 15-30.

Early Summer (Calif., Ariz., Texas, La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C., N. C., Ark., Okla., Mo.) Prospects for the Texas crop have improved although production from open-field plantings in the early sections will be a little later than usual. Some "capped" acreage in the Lower Valley is expected to be ready for harvest by the early part of May and some "capped" acreage in the Pearsall-Millet area is expected to be in production around May 25. Earliest production from open acreage comes from the Falfurrias section, where crops are much later than usual. Other early sections are also later than usual because of early weather conditions and considerable replanting. Mid-season and late areas have had ample moisture but need warmer weather. Some areas of east Texas have been too wet and some replanting has been necessary. Production in the mid-season and later areas is not expected to be much later than usual. The Mississippi crop is a little later than usual in the Smith-Simpson-Covington County area because of difficulty in getting early stands. The crop is further advanced in the extreme southern counties where first melons are expected about June 15. Cool temperatures delayed germination and growth in southern Alabama and planting is just getting started in the northern areas. The crop is about two weeks later than usual. The Georgia crop is later than usual, due to the lateness of planting and much replanting. Because of adverse weather conditions and other factors, some areas will not harvest the acreage intended earlier in the season. In the important Allendale-Barnwell area of South Carolina, plants are not as far advanced as normal due to weather conditions. Some of this slow growth is expected to be overcome as a result of recent rains and warmer weather. Planting is nearing completion in the Chesterfield-Darlington area where first plantings are in fair to good condition. Planting in North Carolina is nearing completion. Some of the earlier plantings are up but as yet stands on these are rather spotty since early dry weather delayed seed germination. Planting was late in Arkansas and a sizable acreage was still to plant by May 1. The soil is in good condition for growth of plants.

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COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET
ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION
MAY 1, 1952

The aggregate production of commercial truck crops for fresh market during the 1952 spring season is expected to be 2 percent less than last year but 15 percent above the 10-year (1941-50) average, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. Overall production prospects for spring vegetables improved during April. Acreage of vegetables for spring harvest is 1 percent above last year but is 3 percent below the 1941-50 average.

Smaller production than last year is indicated for 11 of the 21 truck crops for spring harvest. Substantial reductions in production of snap beans, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, green peppers and tomatoes accounted for most of the decrease. On the other hand, sharp increases are in prospect for onions and carrots, with only minor changes indicated for most other crops.

Planting intention reports for the summer crops reported to date, which include cabbage, cantaloups, onions, green peppers, and watermelons, indicate a total acreage of these crops the same as last year but 2 percent below the 10-year average. These crops accounted for 48 percent of the total summer acreage in 1951.

The total acreage of all 1952 truck crops reported to date is practically the same as last year but 5 percent below average. These crops represented 70 percent of the total truck crop acreage in 1951.

ASPARAGUS: Total production for fresh market and processing in all areas is expected to be about 3 percent above a year ago and 9 percent above the 1941-50 average. The May 1 indicated production for 1952 is 11,329,000 crates compared with 11,042,000 in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 10,388,000. In 1951, processors utilized about 67 percent of the total crop or 7,354,000 crates. In the late spring areas, conditions on May 1, indicated a production of 4,754,000 crates compared with 4,419,000 in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 3,954,000. This is an increase of 8 percent and 20 percent respectively. Production is expected to be larger than a year ago in all States except Pennsylvania and Iowa which show decreases and Massachusetts which is unchanged. Harvesting was active in most of the areas during the third week of April. The shipping season for the early spring crop is about over in California and South Carolina. However, Washington and Oregon production will continue for several weeks.

LIMA BEANS: Supplies of spring lima beans are expected to be about 32 percent below those of a year ago and considerably less than half of the 1941-50 average. The 177,000 bushels indicated for 1952 compares with 260,000 in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 436,000 bushels. Decreases are indicated in all three of the States in this group, with Florida showing the largest drop. Acreage for harvest is well below 1951 and 1941-50 average with the prospective yield a little above 1951 but the same as average. Supplies are moving in light volume from Florida but it will be early June before Georgia and South Carolina come into production.

SNAP BEANS: Prospective production in all the spring crop areas is expected to total 4,571,000 bushels, 19 percent less than the 1951 total of 5,644,000 and 5 percent below the 1941-50 average of 4,834,000. Crops in most of the early spring areas of Florida are yielding less than indicated a month ago while Texas prospects are unchanged. The early spring production is now expected to total 1,730,000 bushels which is 58 percent of the 1951 production but is only 13 percent below the ten year average. Yield prospects increased in the mid-spring States of Louisiana, Alabama, and South Carolina and the forecast is now 2,167,000 bushels, 3 percent above the April 1 indications and 8 percent more than last year.

In the late spring States an acreage reduction of 17 percent is indicated for Arkansas and 21 percent for Virginia while North Carolina is unchanged. Prospective yields are higher than average and production from these States at 674,000 bushels is 9 percent above a year ago but 5 percent below the 1941-50 average.

BEETS: Production prospects for the spring crop show no change from a month ago--238,000 bushels. This indicated production is slightly above last spring's crop of 236,000, but 3 percent below the 1941-50 average of 245,000 bushels.

CABBAGE: Production in the early spring States is now placed at 62,900 tons which is 6 percent above the prospect of a month ago. Yields in Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina are turning out better than was indicated by conditions on April 1. The May 1 prospective production is 19 percent above last spring's early crop of 52,700 tons but 39 percent below the 1941-50 average of 103,600 tons.

In the late spring areas production is expected to be 3 percent below 1951 but 9 percent above average--69,700 tons for 1952 compared with 72,000 tons in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 64,100 tons. The decrease below last spring's late crop is due to a smaller acreage. Yields are expected to average higher than a year ago.

All spring crop cabbage, early and late, totals 132,600 tons indicated for 1952 compared with 124,700 tons in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 167,700 tons--an increase of 6 percent over 1951 but a decrease of 21 percent compared with average.

CANTALOUPS: Conditions on May 1 indicated a spring cantaloup crop of 3,760,000 crates, which is about the same as the 1951 production of 3,788,000 crates. This year's acreage is down 11 percent from 1951 but is about 31 percent above the 1941-50 average. Expected yields are better than a year ago in California and Florida but the same in Arizona. The indicated acreage in the early summer States at 15,500 acres is down 8 percent from the 16,780 acres last year and 23 percent below the 10-year average. The acreage is down from last year in each of the summer producing States.

CARROTS: The spring crop is now reported to be 4,385,000 bushels--about 2 percent above the April 1 forecast. Yields in Arizona are expected to increase as a result of the recent heavy rains. California's spring crop remains at the April 1 level. This spring's indicated production is 15 percent above last spring's crop of 3,810,000 bushels and slightly above the 1941-50 average of 4,328,000 bushels.

CAULIFLOWER: The production of early spring cauliflower is expected to total 2,744,000 crates--16 percent less than last year and 13 percent below average. May 1 prospects point to a late spring production of 260,000 crates in Washington. This compares with 210,000 crates for 1951 and an average of 250,000 crates for the preceding ten years. The prospective yield per acre in that State is above last year but below average.

CELERY: Prospective spring production is now estimated at 5,641,000 crates which is 14 percent below last year's crop of 6,531,000 crates, but is 41 percent above the 1941-50 average of 4,009,000 crates. The present prospects are 5 percent above the April 1 forecast. In Florida, recent cool temperatures have been favorable, but occasional plantings have suffered from excessive local rains. Celery supplies from California during the first half of May will be lighter than normal. However, the crop is generally in good condition and younger fields generally are making good progress.

CUCUMBERS: As a result of improved prospects in Florida the production of early spring cucumbers is now expected to total 1,398,000 bushels. Prospects for Texas declined during the month mainly due to need for moisture on the non-irrigated acreage. Production in these two States totalled 2,488,000 bushels last year and 999,000 bushels for the 10-year average. Acreage is below last year in both States.

Based on conditions as of May 1, production of late spring cucumbers is expected to total 2,188,000 bushels, about 7 percent above last year's 2,053,000 bushels and 16 percent above average. Acreage for harvest in 1952 is slightly below last year but above average. Expected yields are above last year in all States except Louisiana and California where they are indicated to be the same as a year ago.

EGGPLANT: Production of Florida eggplant for spring harvest is expected to total 350,000 bushels from 1,000 acres. This compares with 468,000 bushels last year and 416,000 the 10-year average. Both acreage and expected yield are lower than a year ago.

GARLIC: Production in the two spring States reporting a commercial crop (Louisiana and Texas) is expected to be one-fourth smaller than in 1951--12,000 sacks (100 lb.) compared with 16,000 sacks last spring. Acreages in both States are reported to be smaller than a year ago.

LETTUCE: A production of 1,442,000 crates is indicated for the late spring crop States compared with 1,312,000 crates in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 1,110,000 crates--10 percent above 1951 and 30 percent above average. Both the acreage and expected yield per acre are above the average and a year ago.

The early spring crop which is not turning out as well as was indicated by April 1 conditions, is now placed at 9,284,000 crates. This is still slightly above last spring's early crop of 9,235,000 crates and 19 percent above the 1941-50 average of 7,800,000 crates. The decrease from the April forecast is the result of the lower yield now indicated for Arizona because of recent heavy rains. Prospective yields in other States are holding to earlier indications. The indicated production for all spring States, early and late, of 10,726,000 crates is about 2 percent above the 1951 spring production of 10,547,000 crates and 20 percent above the 1941-50 average of 8,910,000 crates.

ONIONS: Prospects for production of early spring onions in Texas improved during the month and a production of 3,802,000 sacks is now indicated compared with last year's low production of 2,024,000 sacks and the average production of 3,929,000 sacks. April rains in the Coastal Bend section assured good yields from the late plantings in this area but hail the night of April 30 in the Eagle Pass area damaged onions and reduced yield prospects there.

The May 1 indicated acreage and production by districts follows:

South Texas: Early Spring Onions

District	Acres for Harvest		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
			- 50 lb. sacks -		- 1,000 sacks -	
Raymondville 1/	1,300	7,000	65	55	84	385
Laredo	4,500	5,000	260	270	1,170	1,350
Winter Garden	1,600	1,900	260	240	416	456
Coastal Bend	---	23,500	---	60	---	1,411
Eagle Pass	1,400	800	240	205	336	164
Wilson-Karnes	200	400	40	60	8	24
Others	200	200	50	60	10	12
Total	9,200	38,800	220	98	2,024	3,802

1/ Lower Rio Grande Valley crop included in Raymondville district.

Production of the late spring crop of onions, based on conditions as of May 1, is expected to total 4,142,000 sacks compared with 4,603,000 last year and 3,385,000 sacks for the 10-year average. Acreage is down about 35 percent from last year due principally to a 7,100 acre decrease in Texas. The May 1 indicated yield of 267 sacks compares with 193 sacks for last year and the average of 181. Much of this increase in expected yield over last year is due to excellent prospects for California where the expected yield of 600 sacks compares with 450 a year ago.

Growers in the early summer States expect to harvest practically the same acreage as a year ago, 5,490 acres this year compared with 5,400 acres in 1951. The 10-year average, 1941-50, was 6,840 acres but this average includes California and Kentucky which had no early summer acreage either last year or this.

GREEN PEAS: Production of the early spring crop of green peas is now indicated to be 972,000 bushels, up slightly from the forecast of a month ago. Production last year amounted to 904,000 bushels and averages 1,714,000 bushels for the 10 years 1941-50. Acreage for harvest is the same as last year but only about 42 percent of average. There has been a relatively greater decline in the late spring acreage, this year's 1,480 acres being only 52 percent of last year and 31 percent of average. Production is down almost correspondingly, 223,000 bushels being indicated for this year compared to 397,000 bushels harvested last year and 665,000 the ten-year average.

GREEN PEPPERS: Prospective production for the spring crop in Florida is 11 percent above the April 1 forecast. Yields are turning out better than indicated earlier, and, although they are well below the 1951 yield, they are still above average. The present indicated production of 1,750,000 bushels is 30 percent below last spring's crop of 2,494,000 bushels but 52 percent above the 1941-50 average.

The indicated acreage in the early summer crop States at 6,950 is down 5 percent from 1951 but is 34 percent above the 1941-50 average. Growers in Mississippi and North Carolina have decreased their acreages while Louisiana reports an increase. All three States, however, are well above average.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: The early spring crop in Florida and Texas is estimated at 4,399,000 bushels, compared with the 1951 production of 4,192,000 bushels and the 1941-50 average of 3,337,000 bushels. Production indicated for Florida is the highest of record, but in the Texas Lower Valley a record-low crop has been dug. Harvest of the Texas crop was completed during the last half of April and production was in line with the crop indicated a month ago. Production in Florida is expected to be in line with earlier indications even though acceleration of digging in the Hastings area reduced the tonnage dug from some fields. Very good yields are expected from the later plantings remaining in this State for harvest after April 30. The general opinion is that about two-thirds of the Hastings crop had been dug by May 3.

A late spring crop of 34,664,000 bushels is now indicated. Even though the acreage for harvest is 8 percent larger than that harvested in 1951, the crop now indicated is only 4 percent larger than last year's production. In the Carolinas, Alabama, California and Arizona, yields now indicated are below those realized last year. There had been only light movement of the late spring crop as April ended. The California crop has developed slowly and is 10 days to two weeks later than usual; however, stands are regular and vines healthy. Cool, wet weather delayed planting in the Carolinas and caused much replanting in North Carolina. Some parts of the south Alabama acreage were beginning to need additional moisture on May 1.

Acreage for summer harvest in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, north Georgia and New Jersey is placed at 62,700 acres. This acreage is 5 percent smaller than last year's acreage and about one-half the 1941-50 average. Except in Missouri, acreage for harvest does not vary significantly from growers' planting intentions. In that State, growers generally carried out their intentions-to-plant but April floods caused some loss of acreage and only 600 acres remained for harvest on May 1.

SPINACH: Prospects for production of spring spinach increased during the month and the crop is now estimated at 3,123,000 bushels compared with last year's production of 3,040,000 bushels and the 2,905,000 bushel average. Yields are indicated higher than a month ago in Washington, Maryland, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania and unchanged in the other States except Virginia where yield prospects are lower than on April 1.

STRAWBERRIES: Reports from the commercial strawberry areas on May 1 indicate that this year's crop will be the largest since 1942. Prospective production (including processing) in all States is placed at 12,416,000 crates--5 percent above last year's crop of 11,779,000 crates and 42 percent above the 1941-50 average of 8,762,000 crates. It is 4 percent below the 1942 crop of 12,870,000 crates.

The first forecast of the season for the late spring States shows 5,339,000 crates--12 percent above last spring's late crop of 4,776,000 crates and 49 percent above the 1941-50 average of 3,588,000 crates.

In the early spring group of States the crop is not holding up to earlier expectations because of the lower yield per acre now indicated for California. The May 1 indications of 1,017,000 crates is 18 percent below last spring's early crop of 1,241,000 crates and 24 percent below the 1941-50 average of 1,338,000 crates.

Production prospects for the mid-spring group of States shows an increase over a month ago. Yields in many areas are now expected to be higher than was indicated by April 1 conditions. The May 1 indication of 5,748,000 crates is 6 percent above the 1951 mid-spring crop of 5,402,000 crates and 60 percent above the 1941-50 average of 3,585,000 crates.

TOMATOES: Early spring production of tomatoes is now expected to total 6,803,000 bushels, up 483,000 bushels from a month ago. This compares with 7,055,000 bushels harvested last year and 5,314,000 bushels for the 10-year average. The over-all increase in prospects is the result of an increase in the indicated yield for Florida. The Lower Valley crop in Texas was damaged by hail on May 2. Yield prospects suffered and some loss of acreage occurred. California prospects remain the same as a month ago. Indications for the late spring crop of tomatoes are for a production of 2,825,000 bushels which is below last year and average. Yields are expected to be slightly below a year ago and average. Acreage is 10 percent below a year ago, most of the decrease occurring in Texas, where a drop of 4,000 acres is indicated from last year.

WATERMELONS: Production in the late spring States of Florida and California is expected to be higher than in any year of record except 1950. The 24,575,000 melons in prospect for this spring are about 1 percent above the 1951 production of 24,394,000 melons, and 71 percent above the 1941-50 average of 14,332,000. However, the 1952 prospects are 9 percent below the record crop of 26,945,000 melons produced in 1950 of which only 21,407,000 were harvested because of some economic abandonment.

Acreage reported for harvest in the early summer group of States is 3 percent above both the 1951 acreage and the 1941-50 average--191,200 acres for 1952 compared with 185,100 acres.

Indicated Acreage and Production Reported to Date for 1952 with Comparisons

Seasonal Group and Crop	ACREAGE					PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 1/				
	10-year av. 2/ 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952			10-year av. 2/ 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952		
			Acres	%of av.	%of '51			Tons	%of av.	%of '51
	Acres	Acres		%	%	Tons	Tons		%	%
WINTER 3/ 4/	285,370	259,060	252,400	88	97	1361,400	1501,300	1399,100	103	93
Early Spring:										
Asparagus 5/	82,390	82,500	81,160	99	98	96,500	99,300	98,600	102	99
Snap Beans	23,530	25,500	18,200	77	71	29,900	45,100	26,000	87	58
Cabbage	21,020	11,100	10,700	51	96	103,600	52,700	62,900	61	119
Cauliflower	9,340	7,800	6,950	74	89	58,400	60,100	50,800	87	85
Cucumbers	10,400	12,200	10,300	99	84	24,000	59,700	33,600	140	56
Lettuce	54,690	56,100	58,350	107	104	273,000	323,300	324,900	119	100
Onions	43,300	9,200	38,800	90	422	98,200	50,600	95,000	97	188
Green Peas	19,240	8,070	8,070	42	100	25,700	13,500	14,600	57	108
Tomatoes	55,660	55,900	52,000	93	93	140,800	186,900	180,300	128	96
Mid-Spring										
Snap Beans	24,800	20,200	20,100	81	100	32,000	30,300	32,500	102	107
Late Spring:										
Asparagus 5/	44,990	51,940	53,220	118	102	59,300	66,300	71,300	120	108
Snap Beans	10,200	9,000	8,400	82	93	10,600	9,300	10,100	95	109
Cabbage 3/	10,570	11,900	10,670	101	90	64,100	72,000	69,700	109	97
Cauliflower	580	600	650	112	108	4,600	3,900	4,800	104	123
Cucumbers	16,980	17,500	17,450	103	100	45,400	49,300	52,500	116	106
Lettuce	5,450	5,400	5,800	106	107	38,800	45,900	50,500	130	110
Onions	19,340	23,900	15,500	80	65	84,600	115,100	103,600	122	90
Green Peas	4,710	2,830	1,480	31	52	10,000	6,000	3,300	33	55
Tomatoes	50,870	46,270	41,450	81	90	97,200	85,800	74,900	77	87
Watermelons	44,910	66,400	77,000	171	116	179,200	304,900	307,200	171	101
Spring: 6/										
Asparagus 5/	127,380	134,440	134,380	105	100	155,800	165,600	169,900	109	103
Lima Beans	6,640	4,000	2,600	39	65	7,000	4,100	2,800	40	68
Snap Beans	58,540	54,700	46,700	80	85	72,500	84,700	68,600	95	81
Beets	1,330	990	1,010	76	102	6,400	6,100	6,200	97	102
Cabbage 3/	31,590	23,000	21,370	68	93	167,700	124,700	132,600	79	106
Cantaloups	21,390	31,600	28,000	131	89	86,800	132,600	131,600	152	99
Carrots	10,140	6,500	8,100	80	125	108,200	95,200	109,600	101	115
Cauliflower	9,910	8,400	7,600	77	90	63,000	64,000	55,600	88	87
Celery	5,720	6,500	5,750	101	88	130,300	212,200	183,300	141	86
Cucumbers	27,370	29,700	27,750	101	93	69,400	109,000	86,100	124	79
Eggplant	1,340	1,200	1,000	75	83	6,900	7,700	5,800	84	75
Honey Balls	1,420	300	---	---	---	5,400	900	---	---	---
Honey Dews	2,050	400	---	---	---	6,900	700	---	---	---
Lettuce	60,140	61,500	64,150	107	104	311,800	369,200	375,400	120	102
Onions	62,630	33,100	54,300	87	164	182,800	165,700	198,600	109	120
Green Peas	23,950	10,900	9,550	40	88	35,700	19,500	17,900	50	92
Green Peppers	5,100	8,600	7,000	137	81	14,400	31,200	21,900	152	70
Shallots	2,050	2,000	2,000	98	100	2,600	3,100	2,800	108	90
Spinach	9,860	9,650	10,150	103	105	26,100	27,400	28,100	108	103
Tomatoes	106,530	102,170	93,450	88	91	238,000	272,700	255,200	107	94
Watermelons	44,910	66,400	77,000	171	116	179,200	304,900	307,200	171	101
Total	620,010	596,050	601,860	97	101	1876,900	2201,200	2159,200	115	98

See footnotes on page 8.

Indicated Acreage and Production Reported to Date for 1952 with Comparisons

Seasonal Group and Crop	ACREAGE					PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 1/				
	10-year av. 2/ 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952 Acres	Indicated 1952 % of av.	Indicated 1952 % of '51	10-year av. 2/ 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952 Tons	Indicated 1952 % of av.	Indicated 1952 % of '51
	Acres	Acres	Acres	%	%	Tons	Tons	Tons	%	%
			Prospective							
Early Summer										
Cabbage 3/	12,680	12,600	12,320	97	98					
			Prelim.							
Cantaloups	20,010	16,780	15,500	77	92					
Onions	6,840	5,400	5,490	80	102					
Green Peppers	5,190	7,300	6,950	134	95					
Watermelons	185,110	185,100	191,200	103	103					
			Prospective							
Late Summer:										
Cabbage 3/	19,180	16,650	16,470	86	99					
Onions	63,300	63,250	61,450	97	97					
Watermelons	21,960	18,570	17,800	81	96					
Total to date										
Acreage	334,270	325,650	327,180	98	100					
Total Summer	723,410	680,420								
Early Fall:										
Cabbage 3/										
Domestic	30,280	28,600	29,500	97	103					
Danish	31,490	25,050	26,500	84	106					
Total Fall	263,100	238,180								
		REPORTED TO DATE FOR 1952 WITH COMPARISONS 3/ 5/								
Acreage & Prod.	905,380	855,110	854,260	94	100	3238,300	3702,500	3558,300	110	96
Acreage	1301,420	1234,410	1237,440	95	100					
			TOTALS FOR PAST SEASONS 3/ 5/							
Annual Total	1891,890	1773,710				8212,300	8857,500			

1/ Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit used in estimating yield and production.

2/ For seasonal groups and annual total, averages are of the yearly totals, not the sum of the "crop" averages.

3/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.

4/ From previous releases.

5/ Includes asparagus used for processing.

6/ Includes crops for which seasonal sub-groups (early, mid and late) are not made.

Indicated Acreage and Production Reported to Date for 1952 with Comparisons

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
ASPARAGUS: 2/	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates 30 lb. -			- 1,000 Crates -		
Early Spring 3/:	82,390	82,500	81,160	78	80	81	6,434	6,623	6,575
Late Spring:									
Maryland.......	1,850	1,360	1,500	86	81	95	159	110	142
Delaware.......	1,580	1,400	1,500	74	62	80	115	87	120
New Jersey.....	23,010	27,000	29,000	97	95	95	2,218	2,562	2,755
Pennsylvania...	2,190	1,500	1,400	81	80	75	178	120	105
Massachusetts..	1,720	1,550	1,600	65	72	70	112	112	112
Michigan.......	4,520	6,650	7,200	88	76	85	391	508	612
Illinois.......	8,400	8,400	8,900	79	74	85	667	620	756
Iowa...........	740	860	720	70	71	75	52	61	54
Other States 4/	980	3,220	1,400	64	74	70	61	239	98
Group total..	44,990	51,940	53,220	88	85	89	3,954	4,419	4,754
All States.......	127,380	134,440	134,380	82	82	84	10,388	11,042	11,329
LIMA BEANS:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/:	1,900	900	700	74	70	80	122	63	56
Spring:									
Florida........	2,880	2,000	1,000	82	70	85	233	140	85
Georgia........	1,660	1,000	800	58	65	60	93	65	48
South Carolina.	2,100	1,000	800	56	55	55	110	55	44
Group total..	6,640	4,000	2,600	68	65	68	436	260	177
Total above..	8,540	4,900	3,300	69	66	71	558	323	233
All States.......	17,530	11,200		81	91		1,382	1,020	
SNAP BEANS:									
Winter 3/:	29,940	32,800	34,000	87	95	85	2,617	3,116	2,890
Early Spring:									
Texas.........	4,980	3,000	3,000	62	65	70	314	195	210
Florida........	18,550	22,500	15,200	92	125	100	1,679	2,812	1,520
Group total..	23,530	25,500	18,200	86	118	95	1,993	3,007	1,730
Mid-Spring:									
California.....	4,600	3,700	3,200	166	250	250	736	925	800
Louisiana......	6,040	4,300	5,000	67	70	85	401	301	425
Mississippi....	3,200	3,200	3,200	78	55	80	246	176	256
Alabama........	1,710	1,700	1,500	68	70	80	117	119	120
Georgia........	3,380	2,600	2,300	60	55	65	202	143	150
South Carolina.	5,880	4,700	4,900	74	75	85	431	352	416
Group total..	24,800	20,200	20,100	87	100	108	2,132	2,016	2,167
Late Spring:									
North Carolina.	5,530	5,900	5,900	72	65	80	393	384	472
Arkansas.......	2,080	1,200	1,000	66	55	60	133	66	60
Tennessee......	230	---	---	53	--	---	12	---	---
Virginia.......	2,360	1,900	1,500	72	90	95	171	171	142
Group total..	10,200	9,000	8,400	70	69	80	709	621	674
Total above...	88,470	87,500	80,700	85	100	92	7,451	8,760	7,461
All States......	176,620	164,800		97	105		17,102	17,292	

See footnotes on page 18.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE: 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	ACREAGE: 1951	ACREAGE: Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE: 10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	YIELD PER ACRE: 1951	YIELD PER ACRE: Ind. 1952	PRODUCTION: 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	PRODUCTION: 1951	PRODUCTION: Ind. 1952
BEETS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/:.......	7,590	4,000	3,000	142	105	150	1,084	420	450
Spring:									
Louisiana.......	560	150	100	105	80	100	59	12	10
South Carolina..	390	480	530	240	260	250	93	125	132
North Carolina..	240	260	280	201	240	220	49	62	62
Virginia........	150	100	100	333	370	335	44	37	34
Group total...	1,330	990	1,010	187	236	236	245	238	238
Total above....	8,920	4,990	4,010	149	131	172	1,329	656	688
All States........	11,500	7,090		183	184		2,105	1,308	
CABBAGE: 5/				- Tons -				- Tons -	
Winter 3/:.......	62,420	43,250	42,700	6.45	8.89	7.66	406,100	384,600	326,900
Early Spring:									
Louisiana.......	6,150	1,500	2,400	4.3	3.5	5.0	26,600	5,200	12,000
Mississippi.....	6,650	3,600	3,100	4.7	4.3	6.0	31,600	15,500	18,600
Alabama.........	1,470	500	700	5.2	4.0	5.5	7,600	2,000	3,800
Georgia, south..	5,340	4,000	3,000	5.4	4.5	5.5	28,900	18,000	16,500
South Carolina..	1,410	1,500	1,500	6.3	8.0	8.0	8,900	12,000	12,000
Group total...	21,020	11,100	10,700	4.92	4.75	5.88	103,600	52,700	62,900
Late Spring:									
North Carolina..	1,720	2,400	2,150	5.2	6.5	6.0	9,140	15,600	12,900
Virginia........	1,540	2,400	2,200	5.4	6.0	6.5	8,360	14,400	14,300
Maryland........	1,480	1,300	1,200	4.7	5.5	5.5	7,040	7,200	6,600
Tennessee.......	3,360	3,500	3,000	6.9	5.7	7.5	23,990	19,900	22,500
Kentucky........	280	200	160	6.5	6.0	7.0	1,850	1,200	1,100
Ohio, S.E.......	500	450	350	9.4	9.0	10.0	4,710	4,000	3,500
Missouri........	1,110	1,100	960	5.1	5.1	4.8	5,620	5,600	4,600
Washington......	550	550	650	6.1	7.5	6.5	3,370	4,100	4,200
Group total...	10,570	11,900	10,670	5.99	6.05	6.53	64,100	72,000	69,700
Total above....	94,010	66,250	64,070	6.06	7.69	7.17	573,800	509,300	459,500
			Prospective						
Early Summer 3/..	12,680	12,600	12,320	6.73	7.45		85,000	93,900	June 10
Late Summer 3/...	19,180	16,950	16,470	8.26	8.84		157,600	147,200	July 10
Early Fall:									
Domestic 3/.....	30,280	28,600	29,500	9.44	10.87		286,600	310,800	Aug. 11
Danish 3/.......	31,490	25,050	26,500	9.88	10.32		310,700	258,400	Sept. 10
Total above...	187,640	149,450	148,860	7.51	8.85		1413,500	1319,600	
All States.......	193,570	156,250		7.49	8.76		1451,100	1366,800	

See footnotes on page 18.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
CANTALOUPS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	-Crts.	Jumbo	(70lb.)	- 1,000 crates -		
Spring:									
California......	16,330	16,700	13,100	120	100	125	1,924	1,670	1,638
Florida.........	780	1,300	1,500	54	60	75	43	78	112
Arizona, Yuma..	6/10,700	13,600	13,400	6/120	150	150	6/1,278	2,040	2,010
Group total..	21,390	31,600	28,000	118	120	134	2,479	3,788	3,760
Early Summer:									
Nevada.........	42	80	---	148	160		6	13	June 10
Georgia........	4,330	2,900	2,600	65	81		267	235	
South Carolina.	3,510	3,000	2,900	51	45		177	135	
Arizona, other.	12,130	10,800	10,000	119	140		1,432	1,512	
Group total..	20,010	16,780	15,500	95	113	---	1,883	1,895	----
Total above...	41,400	48,380	43,500	107	117	---	4,362	5,683	----
All States.......	109,310	110,350		101	117		11,051	12,864	----
CARROTS:					- Bushels -		- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/:.......	32,380	32,350	27,750	249	285	256	8,050	9,214	7,101
Spring:									
California......	6,470	3,200	4,300	451	675	600	2,870	2,160	2,580
Arizona.........	3,670	3,300	3,800	412	500	475	1,458	1,650	1,805
Group total...	10,140	6,500	8,100	434	586	541	4,328	3,810	4,385
Total above....	42,520	38,850	35,850	293	335	320	12,378	13,024	11,486
All States.......	75,060	66,820	----	341	392	---	25,689	26,179	----
CAULIFLOWER:				- Crates 1½ bu. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter 3/:.......	10,970	9,800	7,800	289	292	321	3,153	2,861	2,501
Early Spring:									
California......	9,140	7,700	6,800	339	420	400	3,127	3,234	2,720
Oregon..........	200	100	150	152	150	160	32	15	24
Group total...	9,340	7,800	6,950	335	417	395	3,158	3,249	2,744
Late Spring:									
Washington......	580	600	650	432	350	400	250	210	260
Total above......	20,890	18,200	15,400	314	347	357	6,561	6,320	5,505
All States.......	35,080	32,200	----	313	370	---	11,024	11,917	---
CELERY:				- Crates ½ size -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter 3/:......	9,130	9,520	10,650	574	820	723	5,254	7,806	7,700
Spring:									
Florida........	3,960	4,200	3,850	492	665	725	1,932	2,793	2,791
California.....	1,770	2,300	1,900	1122	1625	1500	2,078	3,738	2,850
Group total..	5,720	6,500	5,750	688	1005	981	4,009	6,531	5,641
Total above...	14,850	16,020	16,400	618	895	813	9,263	14,337	13,341
All States......	40,930	36,810	----	508	736	---	20,648	27,096	----

See footnotes on page 18.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
CUCUMBERS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/:......	6/1,167	500	1,400	6/134	100	90	6/ 187	50	126
Early Spring:									
Florida........	6,740	10,000	8,300	114	240	160	786	2,400	1,328
Texas..........	3,650	2,200	2,000	57	40	35	213	88	70
Group total..	10,400	12,200	10,300	94	204	136	999	2,488	1,398
Late Spring:									
Louisiana.......	730	600	650	92	95	95	67	57	62
Alabama.........	1,310	1,300	1,300	136	125	130	174	162	169
Georgia.........	1,120	800	700	83	70	75	93	56	52
South Carolina..	5,270	5,300	5,200	90	80	95	484	424	494
North Carolina..	5,450	5,900	5,900	74	77	80	406	454	472
Arkansas........	1,080	1,200	1,200	106	90	95	115	108	114
California......	2,020	2,400	2,500	272	330	330	552	792	825
Group total..	16,980	17,500	17,450	111	117	125	1,890	2,053	2,188
Total above....	28,080	30,200	29,150	108	152	127	3,001	4,591	3,712
All States.......	49,130	51,600		116	146		5,732	7,557	
EGGPLANT:									
Winter 3/:.......	680	350	900	357	390	425	248	136	382
Spring:									
Florida.........	1,340	1,200	1,000	310	390	350	416	468	350
Total above...	2,020	1,550	1,900	326	390	385	664	604	732
All States.......	5,600	4,550		238	273		1,338	1,242	
GARLIC:				- Sacks 100 lb. -			- 1,000 sacks -		
Spring:									
Louisiana......	900	700	650	13.1	13.0	13.0	12	9	8
Texas	560	500	300	15.5	14.0	15.0	8	7	4
Group total..	1,470	1,200	950	13.7	13.3	13.6	20	16	12
Summer 3/:.......	2,260	1,900	1,700	65.5	68.0		148	129	July 10
Total 3 States...	3,720	3,100	2,650	45.0	46.8		168	145	
HONEY BALL MELONS:				- Crts. (Jumbo) -			- 1,000 crates -		
Spring:									
California.....	1,420	300	---	112	90	---	155	27	---
All States.......	1,560	300		113	90		173	27	
HONEY DEW MELONS:				- Crts. (Std. H.D. 35 lb.)					
Spring:									
California.....	2,050	400	---	198	100	---	396	40	---
All States.......	12,590	10,000		258	302		3,158	3,022	

See footnotes on page 18.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	ACREAGE 1951	ACREAGE Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE 10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	YIELD PER ACRE 1951	YIELD PER ACRE Ind. 1952	PRODUCTION 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	PRODUCTION 1951	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952
LETTUCE:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crts	4-6 doz. -		- 1,000 crates -		
Winter 3/	49,480	69,300	55,000	164	147	177	8,072	10,201	9,760
Early Spring:									
Arizona	22,370	23,000	23,500	159	183	150	3,512	4,209	3,525
California	29,300	30,100	31,500	140	155	170	3,990	4,666	5,355
Florida	260	---	---	100	---	---	25	---	---
Georgia	480	700	650	91	110	115	45	77	75
South Carolina	960	900	1,100	104	120	110	101	108	121
North Carolina	1,320	1,400	1,600	97	125	130	127	175	208
Group total	54,690	56,100	58,350	144	165	159	7,800	9,235	9,284
Late Spring:									
Virginia	80	---	---	60	---	---	4	---	---
New Jersey	2,050	3,100	3,500	241	240	250	491	744	875
Pennsylvania	370	300	300	148	150	145	55	45	44
Idaho	700	100	100	146	100	150	103	10	15
Oregon	780	200	200	147	225	200	110	45	40
Washington	1,480	1,700	1,700	233	275	275	346	468	468
Group total	5,450	5,400	5,800	204	243	249	1,110	1,312	1,442
Total above	109,620	130,800	119,150	156	159	172	16,982	20,748	20,486
All States	181,370	202,070	- - -	166	175	- - -	30,210	35,285	- - -
ONIONS:				- Sacks	50 lb. -		- 1,000 sacks -		
Early Spring:									
Texas	43,300	9,200	38,800	95	220	98	3,929	2,024	3,802
Late Spring:									
California	3,720	5,000	3,600	456	450	600	1,811	2,250	2,160
Arizona	6/ 910	1,200	1,200	6/424	720	700	6/ 331	864	840
Louisiana	1,650	900	600	97	90	100	161	81	60
Texas	12,060	16,000	8,900	82	80	100	975	1,280	890
Georgia	1,180	800	1,200	142	160	160	173	128	192
Group total	19,340	23,900	15,500	181	193	267	3,385	4,603	4,142
Total above	62,630	33,100	54,300	118	200	146	7,313	6,627	7,944
Early Summer:									
California	860	---	---	543	---		475	---	
New Mexico	6/ 880	900	800	6/ 345	290		6/ 274	261	
Washington	600	650	700	519	575		312	374	
Iowa	390	200	290	343	350		132	70	June 10
Oklahoma	1,060	300	400	86	85		91	26	
Kentucky	70	---	---	216	---		15	---	
Virginia	530	350	300	147	165		72	58	
New Jersey	2,620	3,000	3,000	259	295		684	885	
Group total	6,840	5,400	5,490	294	310	- - -	2,000	1,674	- - -
			Prospective						
Late Summer 3/	63,300	63,250	61,450	471	486		29,949	30,732	Aug.10
All States	132,770	101,750	121,240	297	384	- - -	39,263	39,033	- - -

See footnotes on page 18.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
GREEN PEAS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/:......	10,070	2,350	800	60	59	65	658	138	52
Early Spring:									
California.....	15,220	7,200	7,200	104	115	125	1,506	828	900
Mississippi....	600	100	100	54	45	75	37	4	8
Georgia........	880	---	---	48	---	---	42	---	---
South Carolina.	1,720	600	600	54	100	90	90	60	54
North Carolina.	570	170	170	52	70	60	26	12	10
Virginia.......	260	---	---	54	---	---	14	---	---
Group total..	19,240	8,070	8,070	94	112	120	1,714	904	972
Late Spring:									
Maryland.......	60	---	---	60	---	---	4	---	---
New Jersey.....	980	200	200	62	60	60	65	12	12
Idaho..........	1,660	1,100	700	132	135	150	214	148	105
Washington.....	1,520	1,280	450	209	160	200	320	205	90
Nevada.........	10	---	---	183	---	---	2	---	---
New Mexico.....	6/ 180	150	130	6/ 98	115	120	6/ 15	17	16
Oregon.........	6/ 610	100	---	6/ 137	150	---	6/ 83	15	---
Group total..	4,710	2,830	1,480	143	140	151	665	397	223
Total above...	34,020	13,250	10,350	91	109	120	3,037	1,439	1,247
All States.......	56,190	20,650		94	103		5,194	2,128	
GREEN PEPPERS:									
Winter 3/:......	3,290	2,300	3,900	339	470	425	1,128	1,081	1,658
Spring:									
Florida........	5,100	8,600	7,000	230	290	250	1,155	2,494	1,750
Total above..	8,390	10,900	10,900	273	328	313	2,283	3,575	3,408
Early Summer:									
Louisiana......	1,490	1,700	2,100	179	170		264	289	
Mississippi....	650	1,200	950	133	75		78	90	June 10
North Carolina.	3,020	4,400	3,900	141	140		420	616	
South Carolina.	40	---	---	108	---		4	---	
Group total..	5,190	7,300	6,950	150	136		766	995	
Total above...	13,580	18,200	17,850	226	251		3,049	4,570	
All States.......	29,270	34,700		221	243		6,517	8,445	

See footnotes on page 18.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/:	11,230	8,900	11,000	166	245	222	1,847	2,184	2,445
Early Spring:									
Florida	16,180	15,000	19,000	154	271	225	2,419	4,062	4,280
Hastings	11,500	12,500	15,500	163	285	240	1,849	3,562	3,720
Other	4,680	2,500	3,500	128	200	160	570	500	560
Texas, L. Vy.	10,370	2,600	1,700	89	50	70	917	130	119
Group total	26,550	17,600	20,700	128	238	213	3,337	4,192	4,399
Late Spring:									
California	62,700	49,000	60,000	368	445	400	23,610	21,805	24,000
Louisiana	17,930	5,000	3,500	68	70	85	1,227	350	298
Mississippi	2,950	600	550	89	80	95	264	48	52
Alabama	22,320	21,200	21,200	123	170	160	2,670	3,604	3,392
Georgia	2,140	700	600	110	145	145	215	102	87
South Carolina	12,000	7,500	8,000	135	200	180	1,590	1,500	1,440
Arizona	6/ 4,160	3,200	3,500	6/346	420	400	6/1,440	1,344	1,400
Texas	6,460	3,500	3,400	70	70	75	449	245	255
Oklahoma	2,520	800	1,200	105	145	170	239	116	204
Arkansas	4,940	1,900	1,300	90	85	85	436	162	110
Tennessee	4,720	2,700	1,500	116	95	125	544	256	188
North Carolina	32,100	18,500	18,500	171	210	175	5,394	3,885	3,238
Group total	173,690	114,600	123,250	220	292	281	37,646	33,417	34,664
Total above	211,470	141,100	154,950	206	282	268	42,830	39,793	41,508
Summer:									
Virginia	35,380	25,000	24,600	169	224		5,866	5,600	June 10
Norfolk	7,440	4,300	4,000	170	220		1,235	946	
Eastern Shore	26,830	20,000	20,000	170	225		4,474	4,500	
Other	1,110	700	600	152	220		157	154	
Maryland	5,650	4,000	3,200	146	200		823	800	
Kentucky	3,520	2,000	1,600	134	170		467	340	
Missouri	3,380	400	600	176	180		587	72	
Kansas	4,770	200	500	164	190		758	38	
Nebraska	4,920	2,000	1,900	249	300		1,190	600	
Texas	7,940	4,600	4,400	220	285		1,719	1,311	
Georgia	1,600	1,000	900	94	75		154	75	
New Jersey	50,500	26,500	25,000	217	275		10,671	7,288	
Group total	117,660	65,700	62,700	194	245		22,235	16,124	
All States	329,130	206,800	217,650	202	270		65,064	55,917	

See footnotes on page 18.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
SPINACH:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/:........	40,260	23,140	29,300	155	169	178	6,272	3,912	5,211
Spring:									
Washington......	660	600	600	495	575	600	334	345	360
Virginia........	1,780	1,200	1,400	329	375	360	566	450	504
Maryland........	620	350	350	230	325	300	138	114	105
Missouri........	830	700	600	238	250	240	194	175	144
Arkansas........	570	600	1,400	177	200	200	99	120	280
Oklahoma........	740	1,300	1,400	166	200	190	127	260	266
New Jersey......	1,720	1,600	1,500	361	370	380	621	592	570
Pennsylvania....	2,220	2,700	2,300	302	320	330	675	864	759
Illinois........	710	600	600	212	200	225	151	120	135
Group total...	9,860	9,650	10,150	296	315	308	2,905	3,040	3,123
Total above....	50,120	32,790	39,450	183	212	211	9,177	6,952	8,334
All States........	64,310	45,090		207	234		13,282	10,542	
STRAWBERRIES: 7/				- Crates 24 qt. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter 3/:........	3,770	6,000	4,800	66	60	65	251	360	312
Early Spring:									
Louisiana........	18,250	24,000	10,000	49	25	40	896	600	400
Alabama.........	2,270	2,200	1,600	72	80	70	164	176	112
Texas...........	960	600	500	52	60	60	50	36	30
Calif., S.Dist.	1,230	1,650	1,900	173	260	250	228	429	475
Group total..	22,710	28,450	14,000	58.0	43.6	72.6	1,338	1,241	1,017
Mid-Spring:									
Mississippi.....	70	---	---	66	---	---	5	---	---
South Carolina..	300	450	480	86	85	80	25	38	38
North Carolina..	3,270	2,200	2,200	79	95	85	279	209	187
Tennessee.......	8,060	11,000	9,500	71	68	70	582	748	665
Arkansas......	12,640	19,000	17,100	58	61	47	773	1,159	804
Oklahoma........	1,120	2,700	2,700	76	65	70	90	176	189
Kansas..........	1,520	2,200	1,900	48	40	45	76	88	86
Missouri........	4,430	6,000	6,000	57	45	60	255	270	360
Illinois........	3,150	3,000	3,000	53	59	55	170	177	165
Kentucky........	4,770	6,000	4,700	61	48	55	296	288	258
Virginia........	4,910	5,300	5,000	61	60	90	279	318	450
Maryland........	3,430	3,200	2,900	54	90	85	185	288	246
Delaware........	1,200	1,000	900	50	85	80	59	85	72
Calif., other...	2,080	3,500	4,950	236	445	450	507	1,558	2,228
Group total...	50,950	65,550	61,330	69.2	82.4	93.7	3,585	5,402	5,748

STRAWBERRIES continued on next page.

See footnotes on page 18.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
STRAWBERRIES Con't	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates 24 qt -			- 1,000 crates -		
Late Spring:									
New Jersey....	3,080	3,600	3,200	59	95	80	183	342	256
Pennsylvania...	2,280	1,800	1,700	66	75	70	154	135	119
Ohio..........	2,510	2,000	1,800	77	80	90	201	160	162
Indiana........	1,940	3,800	3,400	77	80	75	151	304	255
New York.......	3,720	4,300	4,300	82	85	85	305	366	366
Michigan.......	7,830	14,000	14,700	92	100	100	733	1,400	1,470
Wisconsin......	2,080	3,000	2,800	82	80	80	171	240	224
Iowa...........	1,030	900	800	53	60	65	54	54	52
Utah...........	830	750	750	64	80	80	51	60	60
Washington.....	5,580	9,200	10,000	111	84	110	630	773	1,100
Oregon.........	10,570	15,700	17,000	88	60	75	955	942	1,275
Group total..	41,460	59,050	60,450	85.0	80.9	88.3	3,588	4,776	5,339
All States......	118,880	159,050	140,580	72.4	74.1	88.3	8,762	11,779	12,416
TOMATOES:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/:......	12,000	11,200	16,000	142	190	165	1,745	2,128	2,640
Early Spring:									
Florida........	13,160	23,200	23,000	124	185	175	1,712	4,292	4,025
Texas, L. Vy..	37,930	28,000	25,200	73	50	65	2,786	1,400	1,638
California....	4,580	4,700	3,800	182	290	300	815	1,363	1,140
Group total.	55,660	55,900	52,000	98	126	131	5,314	7,055	6,803
Late Spring:									
Texas, other..	31,320	29,000	25,000	71	70	65	2,227	2,030	1,625
Louisiana......	2,320	1,200	1,100	66	70	65	153	84	72
Mississippi....	4,220	270	350	71	50	70	328	14	24
South Carolina.	4,010	5,000	4,800	62	60	60	245	300	288
Georgia........	5,520	6,800	6,500	78	72	80	434	490	520
Alabama........	3,480	4,000	3,700	82	80	80	280	320	296
Group total..	50,870	46,270	41,450	72	70	68	3,668	3,238	2,825
Total above...	118,530	113,370	109,450	91	110	112	10,727	12,421	12,268
All States.......	241,620	228,970		124	146		29,836	33,499	

See footnotes on page 18.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
WATERMELONS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Melons -			- 1,000 melons -		
Late Spring:									
California... ..	5,860	9,400	8,000	592	685	700	3,552	6,439	5,600
Florida........	39,050	57,000	69,000	283	315	275	10,780	17,955	18,975
Group total...	44,910	66,400	77,000	325	367	319	14,332	24,394	24,575
Early Summer:									
California......	9,100	9,600	9,000	710	700		6,434	6,720	
Arizona.........	3,470	4,900	5,000	591	790		2,058	3,871	
Texas..........	56,370	61,000	64,000	160	165		9,202	10,065	
Louisiana.......	3,100	1,800	1,800	271	260		834	468	
Mississippi.....	4,450	4,900	5,600	244	280		1,081	1,372	
Alabama.........	6,340	6,800	7,000	307	330		1,910	2,244	June 10
Georgia.........	46,100	40,000	39,000	287	300		12,989	12,000	
South Carolina..	25,050	26,000	27,000	218	250		5,388	6,500	
North Carolina..	9,800	10,000	11,000	228	230		2,214	2,300	
Arkansas........	3,600	5,300	6,300	284	295		1,024	1,564	
Oklahoma........	12,030	12,000	13,000	212	210		2,557	2,520	
Missouri........	5,700	2,800	2,500	288	200		1,678	560	
Group total...	185,110	185,100	191,200	260	271		47,368	50,184	
			Prospective						
Late Summer 3/...	21,960	18,570	17,800	426	470		9,282	8,719	July 10
ll States........	251,980	270,070	286,000	286	308		70,982	83,297	

1/ For "group totals" and for "all States", averages of the annual totals, not the sum of the State or group averages.

2/ Includes asparagus for processing.

3/ Data are from previous releases.

4/ "Other States" for late spring are Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, Wisconsin.

5/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.

6/ Cantaloups, spring, Arizona, Yuma, 4-year 1947-50 (Included in early summer crop prior to 1947). Cucumbers, winter, 6-year 1945-50; onions, late spring, Arizona, 8-year, 1943-50; early summer, New Mexico, 8-year, 1943-50; green peas, late spring, New Mexico, and Oregon, 6-year, 1945-50.

7/ Includes strawberries used for processing.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

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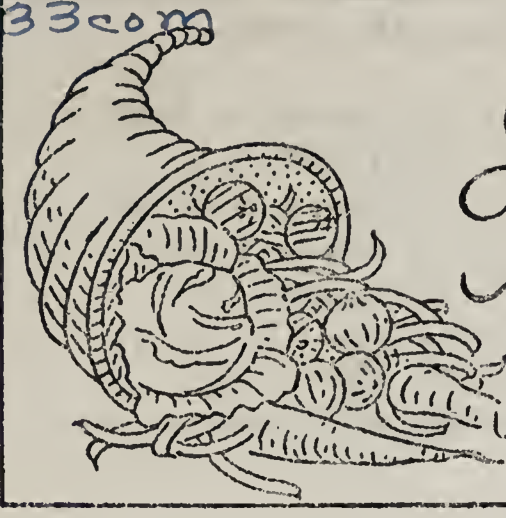
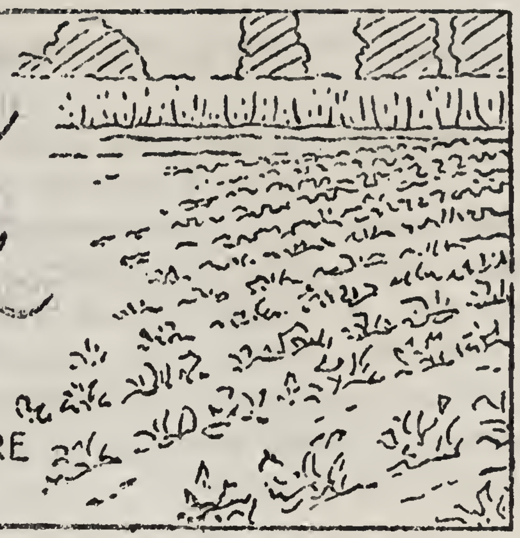


Commercial Truck Crops

JUN 19 1952



BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BAE

Washington, D. C. June 10, 1952

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION JUNE 1, 1952

Total production of all spring commercial truck crops for fresh market harvest is estimated at 2,169,300 tons, one percent less than last year, but 16 percent more than the 1941-50 average, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. This aggregate spring tonnage is slightly larger than indicated by May 1 conditions, the result largely of an improvement in the Florida watermelon crop during May. Prospects did not change appreciably for most other spring crops.

Harvest of the late spring lettuce crop in Washington State is well under way. While the South Jersey lettuce crop suffered a set back from too much rain and cool weather, marketing is now fairly heavy. Prospects are more favorable in the Central and North Jersey areas. Volume movement of late spring tomatoes from the east Texas area is not expected until the week of June 9. Heavy marketings of Georgia tomatoes are expected to continue until mid-June. Harvest of late spring onions was in progress in Northern Texas areas in latter May, but rains temporarily halted operations with some damage to the crop, particularly in the Ferris area.

The acreage of summer truck crops for fresh market harvest is expected to be up slightly from last year. The total acreage reported to date, covering crops that constituted 71 percent of last year's summer acreage, is one percent higher than last year but 5 percent less than the 1941-50 average. June 1 prospects for crops that accounted for nearly half of the total summer production last year, indicate a total production 2 percent less than last year but 5 percent more than the 10-year average.

The condition of the early summer watermelon crop on June 1 was favorable in all areas of Texas. In the Orange County area of New York, considerable acreage of summer lettuce was damaged by flooding on June 1. The California mid-summer cantaloup crop is about two weeks later than usual.

Total acreage reported to date for 1952 is 1 percent above 1951 but is 6 percent under the 10-year average. Aggregate production reported to date is 3 percent less than for comparable crops last year. Acreage reported to date covers crops that accounted for 78 percent of last year's total acreage while production reports cover crops that accounted for 60 percent of last year's total production.

ASPARAGUS: Production of the commercial crop in all spring areas, including both fresh market and processing supplies, is now placed at 11,029,000 crates, a slight decrease from the 11,042,000 crates cut in 1951. June 1 reports from the late-spring areas indicate that yields per acre in most of these States are not turning out as well as expected on May 1 and the present prospects of 4,454,000 crates are about 6 percent below the forecast of a month ago. However, this late-spring production is still expected to be about 1 percent above last spring's late crop of 4,419,000 crates and 13 percent above the 1941-50 average of 3,954,000 crates.

Rainfall was heavy and temperatures below normal during May in the late spring areas. Growth was slow and cutting lagged behind the usual schedule. With the exception of Pennsylvania and Iowa yields are now expected to run from 5 to 15 crates lower than indicated by May 1 conditions.

LIMA BEANS: The spring crop is now expected to total 212,000 bushels, 20 percent more than was indicated on May 1, but 20 percent below the 1951 crop and less than one half the 10-year average. All of the increase from the May 1 indicated production is in Florida where weather conditions during May were very favorable, especially in the North Florida area. Harvesting in the important Hawthorne section reached its peak the last week of May and should be completed by mid-June. In Georgia some light picking is expected around June 15 in the southern part of the State. Light harvest is under way in South Carolina with peak movement expected around mid-month.

SNAP BEANS: Production indicated for all spring areas, including that which has been harvested, is below both last year and average--4,556,000 bushels for 1952 compared with 5,644,000 bushels in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 4,834,000 bushels. Practically all of the early spring crop and part of the mid-spring crop have been harvested while the late-spring areas are just coming into production.

The mid-spring production is not holding up to May 1 indications as a result of dry weather in May reducing yields in Louisiana and Alabama. The Mississippi crop also suffered from dry weather but rains were frequent during the last ten days of May and shipments should continue through June. In California, harvest of the early acreage in Cochella Valley is about completed but in the South Coastal areas picking is just reaching volume stage. Supplies are plentiful and production should increase steadily during June and reach a peak in July. The Georgia crop is about over. Shipments continue from South Carolina but the peak has been passed. The June 1 estimate of 2,109,000 bushels for the six States is 5 percent above the 2,016,000 bushels harvested in 1951 but 1 percent below the 1941-50 average of 2,132,000 bushels.

In the three late spring States prospects have improved during the past month and production is now placed at 717,000 bushels--15 percent above last spring's late crop of 621,000 bushels and 1 percent above the 1941-50 average of 709,000 bushels. In North Carolina, harvest began the week of May 19 and should reach volume proportions during the first week in June. In some areas the crop was hurt by dry weather but losses to June 1 were not heavy. In southwest Arkansas rains were favorable for growth which had been retarded by dry cool weather earlier. Harvest is expected to begin June 1 in the southwest and the last part of June in northwest Arkansas. In Virginia, harvest began about June 1. In the six early summer areas production is expected to be 8 percent below 1951 and 15 percent below average--1,707,000 bushels for 1952 compared with 1,851,000 bushels in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 2,003,000 bushels. The 15,350 acres reported for harvest are only slightly below the 15,450

SNAP BEANS (Continued) acres harvested in 1951 but are 15 percent below the 1941-50 average of 18,040 acres. Yields are expected to fall below those of a year ago in all areas except Long Island. Cold wet weather, which prevailed in all six States, retarded germination and growth of plants. In Maryland and Delaware blooming of earliest plantings on the Eastern Shore began about May 23 and became general at the end of the month. In New Jersey growers have been constantly replanting since early May because of poor stands, and some acreage is being replanted to other crops. On Long Island stands are uneven and development has been slow to date. Picking should start about July 1. Early marketings in Pennsylvania will be comparatively light. The Illinois crop is making slow progress.

BEETS: Prospective production of the summer crop of beets grown in New Jersey and Pennsylvania at 643,000 bushels is 6 percent below last year's crop and 17 percent below average. The decrease from last year's production is the result mainly of lower prospective yields since the acreage at 2,050 acres is only 2 percent below a year ago. This year's crop is from one to two weeks later than usual and harvesting is not expected to begin until mid-June or later.

CABBAGE: The prospect for cabbage production in the late spring areas is 7 percent below that indicated on May 1, mainly the result of lower prospective yields in Maryland and Tennessee. In Maryland, rain, winds and cloudy weather reduced yield prospects while in Tennessee, dry weather was responsible for the lower yields. Harvest is nearing completion in North Carolina and shipments are heavy from Virginia where a fair acreage in the Norfolk section will not be cut until late June or early July. In the midwest, cutting was starting in Ohio and Kentucky the last of May, but dry May weather in Missouri has held the crop back. In the early summer sections production is forecast at 85,500. tons, 9 percent below last year's above average crop, but slightly above average. Acreage for harvest is indicated to be 11,760 acres, 7 percent below both last year and the 1941-50 average. In New Jersey, the crop is spotted and wet weather has held down yield prospects there, especially on the lower ground. In Georgia, growing conditions have been excellent since cabbage was set to fields, but the crop will be about two weeks later than normal because of the delay in getting plants set. Moisture at setting time was excessive. Cabbage which may be utilized for kraut is included in the above estimates.

CANTALOUPS: Prospective total production of the spring and early and mid-summer crops of cantaloups is indicated to be 11,751,000 crates (jumbo), about 2 percent less than last year but 19 percent over the 10-year (1941-50) average production of 9,871,000 crates.

The spring crop is now estimated at 3,825,000 crates, 2 percent higher than forecast on May 1. Harvesting became active in Arizona and California the last week in May. Harvesting in Florida is in progress in the Ocala-Newberry area and is expected to peak in the first half of June.

The early summer crop areas are expected to produce 5 percent less cantaloups than a year ago. Production, indicated at 1,793,000 crates, compares with 1,895,000 a year ago and 1,883,000 the ten-year average. Acreage is down about 10 percent from a year ago with all the decrease occurring in Arizona. Light harvesting is expected to begin about June 15 in Georgia and South Carolina.

Mid-summer areas have planted 6 percent more acres than a year ago, but with prospective yields running below last year, the indicated production of 6,133,000 crates is [illegible] percent below last year, although 11 percent above the 10-year average production of 5,509,000 crates. The California crop, the most important and usually the first to be harvested, is about two weeks later than usual. In Texas some production

CANTALOUPS: (Continued) was coming from "capped" acreage in the Lower Valley in early May and supplies from the Laredo section started in light volume the latter half of May. Supplies from the earliest of the non-irrigated sections a[illegible] expected to be later than usual.

CARROTS: Acreage grown for summer harvest is estimated at 5,800 acres, 5 percent more than in 1951 but 9 percent less than the 10-year average. In New Jersey, where it was cold and wet throughout May, the crop still looked good on June 1, although it had made slow progress. In New York some acreage was lost in the Orange County area by flooding on June 1. However, there is a possibility of an increase in late plantings of carrots to replace onions in that area. Cool wet weather has retarded growth of the Ohio crop and some damage occurred from a late freeze in the northeastern part of that State. A small increase is reported in the Colorado acreage, principally in the northern part of the State.

CAULIFLOWER: No change in production of the early spring crop--2,744,000 crates--is indicated at this time. The bulk of the crop has been moved in California and only limited supplies remain in the San Francisco Bay, Santa Maria, and Los Angeles areas. In Washington the late spring crop is also estimated the same as a month ago at 260,000 crates. Harvesting began on a small scale the week of May 19, but is not expected to get under way generally until June 10-15.

CELERY: Production of spring celery is now estimated at 5,680,000 crates, a slight increase over the May 1 forecast. This increase is the result of slightly better yield prospects in Florida where growing conditions were generally favorable throughout May. Shipments from that State will decline until about mid-June when the deal will be over. In California, the harvest pattern has been rather erratic, the result of interruption of planting schedules during January, February and March. Production will probably be heavier in July this year than in past seasons because of delayed plantings in southern Los Angeles County.

The first forecast of production in the summer celery areas is 2,879,000 crates, about 8 percent below 1951 production of 3,122,000 crates, but about 16 percent above the average production for 1941-50 of 2,491,000 crates.

CUCUMBERS: Production in the late spring States is estimated from June 1 conditions at 2,153,000 bushels, 2 percent less than was indicated on May 1 but 5 percent more than last year and 14 percent above average. Improved prospects in Alabama and Georgia were more than offset by a decline in North Carolina where dry weather on June 1 caught the crop in the blooming and setting stage. Harvesting of the Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia crops was active during late May. Shipments from South Carolina are expected to continue through June with a few late plantings in production into early July. In Arkansas harvest is expected to start about mid-June in southern counties and the first week of July in northern counties. Harvesting of the California crop has become active in San Diego County and has started in Tulare County. Production will increase in that State during June as other areas come into production.

The early summer crop is expected to total 1,025,000 bushels, 15 percent less than last year and 19 percent below average. The acreage is reported down from last year in all States except Virginia. Planting on the Eastern shore of Maryland was completed by May 15. In New Jersey considerable replanting was necessary, some stands are spotted, and growth has been slow. The Illinois crop has been retarded by lack of warm weather and sunshine.

EGGPLANT: Production of spring eggplant in Florida is now expected to total 425,000 bushels, slightly above average but about 9 percent below 1951. Harvesting is about over in South Florida. The Plant City area is now in active harvest,, and the small North Florida acreage is expected to be harvested beginning about June 10.

GARLIC: Prospective production for the two spring States--Louisiana and Texas--shows no change from a month ago. There are 12,000 sacks (100 lb.) indicated for 1952 compared with 16,000 sacks harvested in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 20,000 sacks.

HONEY BALL MELONS: Another light crop of 24,000 crates (jumbo-70 lbs.) is expected in the Imperial Valley of California this spring compared with 27,000 crates harvested in 1951. This crop has been decreasing in recent years and this year's indicated production is only about one-sixth of the 1941-50 average of 155,000 crates. Harvest is not expected to begin before the second week in June. Very few straight cars will be shipped. Most of these melons will be used in mixed-car loadings.

LETTUCE: Production of lettuce from the late spring areas is now estimated at 1,322,000 crates, a decrease of 120,000 crates from the forecast made May 1. At this level production this year will be only about 1 percent greater than in 1951 but 19 percent greater than the 1941-50 average of 1,110,000 crates. The decline during the past month was the result of lower prospective yields in New Jersey where the south Jersey crop suffered from excessive rain. The Central and Northern Jersey sections were not quite as hard hit. In Washington harvesting is actively under way and production is expected to continue in good volume for the next two weeks.

The first forecast of production for the 1952 summer lettuce crop indicates a crop of 8,548,000 crates, 6 percent above the 1951 production of 8,054,000 crates and 24 percent above the 1941-50 average of 6,867,000 crates. Acreage planted is well above both last year and average with an increase of 5,000 acres over last year indicated for California. Yields are not expected to average as good as last year but promise to be better than average. In New York considerable acreage was lost in Orange County and some in the Albany area was damaged by flooding on June 1. Heavy losses are expected in quality on the acreage damaged but left for harvest during late June and early July.

MINT FOR OIL: The acreage of peppermint is estimated at 42,000 acres which is 3 percent less than the revised estimate of 43,300 acres for 1951 but only 1 percent below the 10-year average of 42,540 acres. Reductions in Indiana and Michigan more than offset increases in Oregon and Washington.

The spearmint acreage is estimated at 16,000 acres, 30 percent above the 12,300 acres for 1951 and 34 percent more than the 10-year average of 11,900 acres. Both Indiana and Michigan report sharp increases over last year in the acreage of this crop.

Early season prospects on both crops are reported generally favorable in all States.

ONIONS: The late spring crop is not holding up to the May 1 indications as prospects in Louisiana and Texas were lowered by heavy rains in May. Production is now placed at 4,059,000 sacks (50 lb.)--12 percent below the 1951 production of 4,603,000 sacks but 20 percent above the 1941-50 average of 3,385,000 sacks. In California, the Kern County crop is lighter than was expected but the Stockton crop has made good progress. The Arizona deal is expected to be completed about the end of the first week in June while in 1951 it continued until mid-June. Heavy rains in mid-May reduced Louisiana's crop and caused some damage in Texas. All north Texas areas were harvesting the latter part of May but field work was stopped by the heavy rains. The delay caused some damage in the Ferris section, (earliest area) but most of the other areas are expected to resume harvest without any loss of onions. Many fields are showing some seed stems but these onions are being left in the fields. Most marketings have been of good quality. The small irrigated acreage in the Panhandle is in very good condition with production expected about mid-July. In Georgia the crop was harvested prior to June 1.

Production in the six early summer areas is expected to be 5 percent smaller than in 1951 and 20 percent below average--1,593,000 sacks compared with 1,674,000 sacks in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 2,000,000 sacks. Conditions in Washington have been favorable. In Iowa conditions have been about average. Harvest is expected to begin in Oklahoma during the second week in June and in Virginia about June 15. In New Jersey there has been too much rain and cold weather for proper growth and development of the crop. In South Jersey some fields show tip-burn and stands are spotted. The North Jersey crop which is planted later has not been as badly affected. The crop is late in all areas and harvesting in South Jersey will not begin before the latter part of June or first of July.

GREEN PEAS: The late spring crop is estimated from June 1 conditions at 196,000 bushels, 12 percent less than on May 1. The prospective 1952 production is approximately one-half that for 1951 and less than one-third of the 10-year average. The reduction from May 1 occurred in New Jersey, where excessive rains and insects damaged the crop and in Idaho where some hail damage is reported. Harvest of the Idaho crop was expected to get under way the week of June 9. In Washington deliveries to the Seattle market are expected around June 16.

The summer acreage is estimated at 4,100 acres, 18 percent less than last year. Prospective acreage is down in all three of the remaining summer States--New York, Colorado and Idaho. Marketing should start about June 15 from Long Island and June 20 from central New York. Light supplies will be available in the Denver area and in the Arkansas Valley early this month, but the main shipping deal in Colorado will not be on before mid-July.

GREEN PEPPERS: The spring crop in Florida is holding up to earlier expectations--1,750,000 bushels compared with 2,494,000 bushels produced in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 1,155,000 bushels. The South Florida sections have been harvested and central Florida is well over the peak of harvesting. Active harvesting is in progress on approximately 1,350 acres in North Florida, and will continue throughout most of June.

In the three early summer areas production is expected to be 4 percent larger than in 1951 and 35 percent above average--1,033,000 bushels compared with last summer's early crop of 995,000 bushels and the 1941-50 average of 766,000 bushels. Shipments from Louisiana will become heavy during the second week in June. The crop was damaged by heavy rains and hail in mid-May but a fair recovery is expected. Mississippi usually begins shipping during the third week in June. The North Carolina crop is in good condition and is blooming. Although dry weather delayed setting to some extent, prospects are quite favorable.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Harvest of a record-high early spring crop, now estimated at 5,329,000 bushels, neared completion on June 1. This production is 27 percent larger than the 1951 crop and 60 percent above average. In Florida, acreage was increased about one-fourth this year and the yield per acre was the highest ever dug, despite the acceleration of digging in April. Yields from May diggings in this State were exceptionally good. Production in Texas was the smallest of record.

Conditions during May were very favorable for development and harvest of the late spring crop and production is now estimated at 36,451,000 bushels. This quantity is 9 percent above the 1951 production but 3 percent below average. A record-high yield is expected from the late-spring acreage. Weather during the past month was very favorable for the California crop and yield prospects improved considerably. Despite this improvement, yields are expected to be below those of a year earlier as frosts, unfavorable weather and excessive rainfall retarded earlier development of the crop. Harvest is now active in Kern, Tulare and Fresno Counties and will get under way in Madera, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties about mid-June. Movement of California potatoes during June is expected to be very heavy.

Harvest of the Louisiana and Mississippi crops has been completed. Yields in each of these States were good. Harvest of the south Alabama crop continued as May ended. However, digging was nearing completion in Baldwin County and over half the Escambia acreage had been dug by June 1. Yields in important Baldwin County were very good. Dry weather threatened the crop around Atmore, in Escambia County, but timely rains were received during May. Harvest of the small acreage in south Georgia is active. Weather has been favorable for harvest and good yields are being realized. Condition of the South Carolina crop is good. Digging was delayed as growers allowed tubers to mature fully. However, volume movement got under way in late May and should continue until the last week of June. Arizona growers delayed digging but harvest was expected to get under way early in June. Movement from Arizona should be heavy this month. Only in Texas and Oklahoma did yield prospects decline during May. Around San Antonio, harvest was started the last week in May. In the central and northeastern areas of Texas, wet weather delayed harvest in late May but conditions were favorable on June 1 for harvest to get under way. Freezes in April thinned stands and delayed maturity of the Oklahoma crop. Early May was too dry for best development of Tennessee potatoes but timely rains later in the month were beneficial. The crop in this State is about a week later than usual. Harvest in the Franklin-Coffee County area should begin about June 20. Condition of the North Carolina crop improved during May but thin stands are a limiting yield factor. The "set" of tubers is generally lighter than the heavy set of each of the past two years. Digging is under way in most commercial areas and movement from the State should become heavy during the week of June 9.

Production from the acreage for summer harvest in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas Panhandle, north Georgia and New Jersey is estimated at 12,513,000 bushels. Production in these States was 16,124,000 bushels last year and the 1941-50 average was 22,235,000 bushels. Growers reduced plantings in each of these States except Texas. Prospective yields are generally above average but below those of 1951.

In the Norfolk area of Virginia, stands are irregular in some fields despite considerable replanting. Conditions in this area are irregular as rainfall has been spotted. An increased proportion of Sebagos and Pontiacs will extend harvest in this area. Conditions have been more favorable on the Eastern Shore of Virginia than in the Norfolk area. Stands are about normal in AccomackCounty but in Northhampton County there are more missing hills than usual. Planting was delayed by a

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES (Continued) wet March and the crop in these two Counties is 5-10 days later than usual. On the Eastern Shore of Maryland the crop was in bloom as May ended. Heavy rains of late May caused some drowning out in low-lying fields in this State. Condition of the Kentucky crop was excellent on June 1. Digging is expected to start in early July but current prices might be an incentive to hasten this operation. In Missouri, losses from recent floods were less than estimated a month ago. Condition of the acreage remaining for harvest is very good. Condition of the Kansas crop is also very good as stands are even and the "set" is heavy. In Nebraska stands are normal, but the crop is slightly later than usual in some counties. Rainfall has been adequate in all producing areas. Growing conditions were very favorable for the Texas Panhandle crop during the second half of May as most areas received good rains. Progress of the crop is normal with digging expected to begin in late June or early July. Movement from this area should become active the second week of July.

There was too much rainfall during May for the New Jersey crop. Conditions were quite variable as the month ended. Some acreage has been lost and stands are irregular in many of the poorly drained fields. On the lighter soils there has been some "leaching" of fertilizer. Growers have not been able to cultivate the crop properly and in many fields color of plants is not good. Growes are doing more side-dressing than usual. The effects of the application of this additional nitrogen will greatly influence final yields.

SPINACH: The spring spinach crop is now estimated at 2,779,000 bushels, which is 11 percent less than the May 1 indicated production. Rains lowered crop prospects in Maryland and New Jersey causing spottiness and weedy fields. Growers report lower yield prospects in Pennsylvania. A reduction in acreage harvested for fresh market reduced Virginia production considerably. The indicated spring crop is 9 percent below the 1951 crop but only 4 percent below the 10-year average. The total production of winter and spring spinach is now estimated at 7,990,000 bushels compared with 6,952,000 for 1951 and 9,177,000 for the 10-year average.

STRAWBERRIES: Mid-spring strawberry production is now estimated at 5,335,000 crates, about 7 percent less than indicated a month ago. Dry weather in late April and early May reduced prospects considerably in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri. Kansas was the only mid-spring State where production prospects improved during May. Indicated production for the late spring States increased 3 percent during May. Production prospects for all States is now expected to total 12,092,000 crates, about 2 percent less than indicated last month but 3 percent more than in 1951. Total indicated production for all States is 38 percent higher than the 10-year average.

Harvest in the southwestern Washington area will begin about June 5 and about June 12-15 in most northern Washington areas. Rainy and cool weather hurt the New Jersey crop, particularly early varieties. Peak production is expected about June 10. Commercial picking in southern Indiana, which started about May 18-21, is expected to end about June 12.

TOMATOES: Prospects for the late spring crop improved during May but indicated production is still below that of last year and the 10-year average. As of June 1, production is 3 percent above that estimated a month ago, but is still 10 percent below last year and 20 percent below the 10-year average. The reduced production is the result of less acreage planted rather than a decrease in prospecti[illegible] yield. Harvest in the east Texas area is not expected to start until after June 1, and volume movement is not expected until the week of June 9. The Avery section of northeast Texas is expected to be in production about June 15. Volume movement of

TOMATOES (Continued) tomatoes is expected in Georgia during the first two weeks of June.

Indicated acreage for the early summer States is 8 percent lower than last year and 23 percent lower than the 10-year average. Sizeable acreage reductions occurred in Arkansas, Tennessee, and Missouri. Yield prospects for the early summer groups are a little better than last year and about 14 percent higher than the 10-year average. Indicated production is 5 percent less than last year and 11 percent lower than the 10-year average. In California picking began during the last week of May in the Tulare County area. However, volume harvestings are not expected until mid-June. Picking will not start in southern California until about July 1. Harvest is expected to begin in the Bradley County area of Arkansas June 15 but in northern Arkansas areas not until about mid-July. Setting of plants was about 85 percent completed in the Eastern Shore area of Maryland by mid-May, and was virtually completed by the following week.

WATERMELONS: Late spring production is now indicated at 26,300,000 melons, an increase of 7 percent above a month ago. This increase is the result of improved yield prospects in Florida, which has about nine-tenths of the late spring acreage this year. The early summer crop is estimated at 48,889,000 melons, compared with 50,184,000 produced last year. Indicated production for 1952 is considerably lower than the 1951 production in Arizona and Georgia where growers have reported lower acreages as well as lower prospective yields.

Development of the crop has been slow in South Carolina where growers have indicated sharply reduced yields compared with last year.

Total acreage in the late summer producing States at 19,900 is about 5 percent higher than a year ago. Comments have indicated some shift toward more watermelon acreage from crops with higher labor requirements. The total watermelon acreage for all States at 287,100 acres is 6 percent higher than in 1951.

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Footnotes for summary table, pages 10 and 11.

1/ Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit in which reported.
2/ For seasonal group and annual totals, averages of the yearly totals, not the sum of the averages for individual crops.
3/ From releases of March 10 (TC-52: 302) and April 10 (TC-52: 402). Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.
4/ Includes asparagus used for processing.
5/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.
6/ Includes crops for which seasonal sub-group estimates (early, mid, and late) are not made.
7/ Early summer only.
8/ Early and mid-summer only.
9/ Includes asparagus used for processing and cabbage used for sauerkraut.

Indicated Acreage and Production Reported to Date for 1952 with Comparisons

Seasonal Group and Crop	ACREAGE: 10-year Av. 2/ 1941-50	ACREAGE: 1951	ACREAGE: Indicated 1952 Acres	ACREAGE: Indicated 1952 % of Av.	ACREAGE: Indicated 1952 % of '50	PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 1/: 10-year Av. 2/ 1941-50	PRODUCTION: 1951	PRODUCTION: Indicated 1952 Tons	PRODUCTION: Indicated 1952 % of Av.	PRODUCTION: Indicated 1952 % of '52
	Acres	Acres		%	%	Tons	Tons		%	%
Winter 3/	285,370	259,060	252,400	88	97	1361,400	1501,300	1399,100	103	93
Early Spring:										
Asparagus 4/	82,390	82,500	81,160	99	98	96,500	99,300	98,600	102	99
Snap Beans	23,530	25,500	18,200	77	71	29,900	45,100	26,000	87	58
Cabbage 5/	21,020	11,100	10,700	51	96	103,600	52,700	62,900	61	119
Cauliflower	9,340	7,800	6,950	74	89	58,400	60,100	50,800	87	85
Cucumbers	10,400	12,200	10,300	99	84	24,000	59,700	33,600	140	56
Lettuce	54,690	56,100	58,350	107	104	273,000	323,300	324,900	119	100
Onions	43,300	9,200	38,800	90	422	98,200	50,600	95,000	97	188
Green Peas	19,240	8,070	8,070	42	100	25,700	13,500	14,600	57	108
Tomatoes	55,660	55,900	52,000	93	93	140,800	186,900	180,300	128	96
Mid-Spring:										
Snap Beans	24,800	20,200	20,100	81	100	32,000	30,300	31,600	99	104
Late Spring:										
Asparagus 4/	44,900	51,940	53,220	118	102	59,300	66,300	66,800	113	101
Snap Beans	10,200	9,000	8,400	82	93	10,600	9,300	10,800	102	116
Cabbage 5/	10,570	11,900	10,670	101	90	64,100	72,000	64,900	101	90
Cauliflower	580	600	650	112	108	4,600	3,900	4,800	104	123
Cucumbers	16,980	17,500	17,450	103	100	45,400	49,300	51,700	114	105
Lettuce	5,450	5,400	5,800	106	107	38,800	45,900	46,300	119	101
Onions	19,340	23,900	15,500	80	65	84,600	115,100	101,500	120	88
Green Peas	4,710	2,830	1,480	31	52	10,000	6,000	2,900	29	48
Tomatoes	50,870	46,270	41,450	81	90	97,200	85,800	77,300	80	90
Watermelons	44,910	66,400	77,000	171	116	179,200	304,900	328,800	183	108
Total Spring 6/										
Asparagus 4/	127,380	134,440	134,380	105	100	155,800	165,600	165,400	106	100
Lima Beans	6,640	4,000	2,600	39	65	7,000	4,100	3,400	49	83
Snap Beans	58,540	54,700	46,700	80	85	72,500	84,700	68,400	94	81
Beets	1,330	990	1,010	76	102	6,400	6,100	6,200	97	102
Cabbage 5/	31,590	23,000	21,370	68	93	167,700	124,700	127,800	76	102
Cantaloups	21,390	31,600	28,000	131	89	86,800	132,600	133,900	154	101
Carrots	10,140	6,500	8,100	80	125	108,200	95,200	109,600	101	115
Cauliflower	9,910	8,400	7,600	77	90	63,000	64,000	55,600	88	87
Celery	5,720	6,500	5,750	101	88	130,300	212,200	184,600	142	87
Cucumbers	27,370	29,700	27,750	101	93	69,400	109,000	85,300	123	78
Eggplant	1,340	1,200	1,150	86	96	6,900	7,700	7,000	101	91
Honey Balls	1,420	300	200	14	67	5,400	900	800	15	89
Honey Dews	2,050	400	---	---	---	6,900	700	---	---	---
Lettuce	60,140	61,500	64,150	107	104	311,800	369,200	371,200	119	101
Onions	62,630	33,100	54,300	87	164	182,800	165,700	196,500	107	119
Green Peas	23,950	10,900	9,550	40	88	35,700	19,500	17,500	49	90
Green Peppers	5,100	8,600	7,000	137	81	14,400	31,200	21,900	152	70
Shallots	2,050	2,000	2,000	98	100	2,600	3,100	2,800	108	90
Spinach	9,860	9 650	9,750	99	101	26,100	27,400	25,000	96	91
Tomatoes	106,530	102,170	93,450	88	91	238,000	272,700	257,600	108	94
Watermelons	44,910	66,400	77,000	171	116	179,200	304,900	328,800	183	108
Total	620,010	596,050	601,810	97	101	1876,900	2201,200	2169,300	116	9

See footnotes on page 9.

Seasonal Group and Crop	ACREAGE					PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 1/				
	10-year Av. 2/ 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952 Acres	Indicated 1952 % of Av.	Indicated 1952 % of '51	10-year Av. 2/ 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952 Tons	Indicated 1952 % of Av.	Indicated 1952 % of '51
	Acres	Acres		%	%	Tons	Tons		%	%
Early Summer:										
Snap Beans	18,040	15,450	15,350	85	99	30,000	27,800	25,600	85	92
Cabbage 5/	12,680	12,600	11,760	93	93	85,000	93,900	85,500	101	91
Cantaloups	20,010	16,780	15,100	75	90	65,900	66,300	62,800	95	95
Cucumbers	9,450	8,150	7,650	81	94	30,500	29,000	24,600	81	85
Onions	6,840	5,400	5,490	80	102	50,000	41,800	39,800	80	95
Green Peppers	5,190	7,300	7,050	136	97	9,600	12,500	12,900	134	103
Tomatoes	36,200	30,450	27,990	77	92	140,300	131,400	124,900	89	95
Watermelons	185,110	185,100	190,200	103	103	592,100	627,300	611,100	103	97
Mid-Summer:										
Cantaloups	53,940	51,530	54,830	102	106	192,800	220,300	214,700	111	97
			Prospective							
Late Summer:										
Cabbage 5/	19,180	16,650	16,470	86	99					
Onions	63,300	63,250	61,450	97	97					
			Prelim.							
Watermelons	21,960	*18,970	19,900	91	105					
Total Summer 6/										
Snap Beans 7/	18,040	15,450	15,350	85	99	30,000	27,800	25,600	85	92
Beets	2,580	2,100	2,050	79	98	20,200	*17,800	16,700	83	94
Cabbage 5/	31,860	29,250	28,230	89	97	7/85,000	7/93,900	7/ 85,500	101	91
Cantaloups 8/	73,950	68,310	69,930	95	102	258,700	286,600	277,500	107	97
Carrots	6,400	5,500	5,800	91	105					
Celery	5,250	*5,000	4,900	93	98	81,000	*101,500	93,600	116	92
Cucumbers 7/	9,450	8,150	7,650	81	94	30,500	29,000	24,600	81	85
Honey Balls	140	---	---	---	---	600	---	---	---	---
Lettuce	31,630	33,300	38,500	122	116	240,300	281,900	299,200	125	106
Onions	70,140	68,650	66,940	95	98	7/50.000	7/41,800	7/ 39,800	80	95
Green Peas	15,480	5,000	4,100	26	82					
Green Peppers 7/	5,190	7,300	7,050	136	97	9,600	12,500	12,900	134	103
Tomatoes 7/	36,200	30,450	27,990	77	92	140,300	131,400	124,900	89	95
Watermelons	207,070	*204,070	210,100	101	103	7/592,100	7/627,300	7/ 611,100	103	97
Total to date:										
Acre.&Prod.	387060	373160	380870	98	102	1538,300	1651,500	1,611,400	105	98
Acreage	513380	482530	488590	95	101					
Total Summer	723410	*680770				3258,800	*3374,600			
			Prospective							
Early Fall:										
Cabbage 5/										
Domestic	30,280	28.600	29500	97	103					
Danish	31,490	25,050	26500	84	106					
Total Fall	263,100	238,180								
REPORTED TO DATE FOR 1952 WITH COMPARISONS 9/										
Acre.&Prod.	1292440	1228270	1235080	96	101	4776,600	*5354,000	5179,800	108	97
Acreage	1480530	1391290	1398800	94	101					
TOTALS FOR PAST SEASONS 9/										
Annual Total	1891890	*1774060				8212,300	*8861,000			

See footnotes on page 9.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
ASPARAGUS 2/:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates 30 lb. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Early Spring 3/	82,390	82,500	81,160	78	80	81	6,434	6,623	6,575
Late Spring:									
Maryland	1,850	1,360	1,500	86	81	80	159	110	120
Delaware	1,580	1,400	1,500	74	62	75	115	87	112
New Jersey	23,010	27,000	29,000	97	95	90	2,218	2,562	2,610
Pennsylvania ..	2,190	1,500	1,400	81	80	80	178	120	112
Massachusetts .	1,720	1,550	1,600	65	72	65	112	112	104
Michigan	4,520	6,650	7,200	88	76	80	391	508	576
Illinois	8,400	8,400	8,900	79	74	75	667	620	668
Iowa	740	860	720	70	71	75	52	61	54
Other States 4/	980	3,220	1,400	64	74	70	61	239	98
Group total	44,990	51,940	53,220	88	85	84	3,954	4,419	4,454
All States	127,380	134,440	134,380	82	82	82	10,388	11,042	11,029
LIMA BEANS:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/:......	1,900	900	700	74	70	80	122	63	56
Spring:									
Florida	2,880	2,000	1,000	82	70	120	233	140	120
Georgia	1,660	1,000	800	58	65	60	93	65	48
South Carolina.	2,100	1,000	800	56	55	55	110	55	44
Group total	6,640	4,000	2,600	68	65	82	436	260	212
Total above	8,540	4,900	3,300	69	66	81	558	323	268
All States	17,530	11,200		81	91		1,382	1,020	
SNAP BEANS:									
Winter 3/	29,940	32,800	34,000	87	95	85	2,617	3,116	2,890
Early Spring 3/.	23,530	25,500	18,200	86	118	95	1,993	3,007	1,730
Mid-Spring:									
California	4,600	3,700	3,200	166	250	250	736	925	800
Louisiana	6,040	4,300	5,000	67	70	75	401	301	375
Mississippi ...	3,200	3,200	3,200	78	55	80	246	176	256
Alabama	1,710	1,700	1,500	68	70	75	117	119	112
Georgia	3,380	2,600	2,300	60	55	65	202	143	150
South Carolina.	5,880	4,700	4,900	74	75	85	431	352	416
Group total	24,800	20,200	20,100	87	100	105	2,132	2,016	2,109
Late Spring:									
North Carolina.	5,530	5,900	5,900	72	65	85	393	384	502
Arkansas	2,080	1,200	1,000	66	55	65	133	66	65
Tennessee	230	---	---	53	---	---	12	---	---
Virginia	2,360	1,900	1,500	72	90	100	171	171	15[illegible]
Group total	10,200	9,000	8,400	70	69	85	709	621	7[illegible]

SNAP BEANS, continued on next page.

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
SNAP BEANS, Cont'd	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- -1,000 bushels -		
Early Summer:									
Mississippi....	5/ 120	---	---	5/ 35	---	---	5/ 9	---	---
Maryland	4,260	3,700	3,700	84	95	80	362	352	296
Delaware	150	150	150	78	85	75	11	13	11
New Jersey	5,380	4,500	4,200	104	120	110	554	540	462
New York, L. I.	2,220	2,200	2,000	154	145	150	340	319	300
Pennsylvania...	3,530	3,100	3,400	152	150	140	532	465	476
Illinois.......	2,480	1,800	1,900	82	90	85	201	162	162
Group total	18,040	15,450	15,350	112	120	111	2,003	1,851	1,707
Total above....	106,510	102,950	96,050	89	103	95	9,454	10,611	9,153
All States......	176,620	164,800		97	105	---	17,102	17,292	---
BEETS:									
Winter 3/.......	7,590	4,000	3,000	142	105	150	1,084	420	450
Spring 3/.......	1,330	990	1,010	187	238	236	245	236	238
Summer:									
New Jersey.....	1,490	1,300	1,300	247	280	275	363	364	358
Pennsylvania...	1,090	800	750	379	* 400	380	413	* 320	285
Group total	2,580	2,100	2,050	302	* 326	314	775	* 684	643
All States......	11,500	7,090	6,060	183	* 189	220	2,105	*1,340	1,331
CABBAGE: 2/				- Tons -			- - Tons -		
Winter 3/......	62,420	43,250	42,700	6.45	8.89	7.66	406,100	384,600	326,900
Early Spring 3/	21,020	11,100	10,700	4.92	4.75	5.88	103,600	52,700	62,900
Late Spring:									
North Carolina	1,720	2,400	2,150	5.2	6.5	6.5	9,140	15,600	14,000
Virginia.......	1,540	2,400	2,200	5.4	6.0	6.5	8,360	14,400	14,300
Maryland.......	1,480	1,300	1,200	4.7	5.5	4.0	7,040	7,200	4,800
Tennessee......	3,360	3,500	3,000	6.9	5.7	6.0	23,990	19,900	18,000
Kentucky.......	280	200	160	6.5	6.0	7.0	1,850	1,200	1,100
Ohio, S.E......	500	450	350	9.4	9.0	9.5	4,710	4,000	3,300
Missouri.......	1,110	1,100	960	5.1	5.1	5.0	5,620	5,600	4,800
Washington.....	550	550	650	6.1	7.5	7.0	3,370	4,100	4,600
Group total	10,570	11,900	10,670	5.99	6.05	6.08	64,100	72,000	64,900
Early Summer:									
New Jersey.....	4,460	4,600	4,200	6.4	8.0	7.0	28,460	36,800	29,400
New York, L.I.	1,100	800	800	9.3	10.0	10.5	10,280	8,000	8,400
Georgia, North	820	900	900	4.5	4.7	4.8	3,680	4,200	4,300
Indiana........	1,710	2,300	2,100	6.7	5.7	6.0	10,890	13,000	12,600
Illinois.......	3,430	3,100	3,000	6.7	8.1	8.1	22,680	25,000	24,300
Iowa...........	1,160	900	760	7.8	7.7	8.5	8,990	6,900	6,500
Group total.	12,680	12,600	11,760	6.73	7.45	7.27	85,000	93,900	85,500
Total above...	106,690	78,850	75,830	6.14	7.65	7.12	658,700	603,200	540,200

CABBAGE, continued on next page

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
CABBAGE 2/ (Cont'd)	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.		- Tons -			- Tons -	
Late Summer 3/	19,180	16,650	16,470	8.26	8.84		157,600	147,200	
Early Fall:			Prospective						
Domestic 3/.....	30,280	28,600	29,500	9.44	10,87		286,600	310,800	Aug. 11
Danish 3/.......	31,490	25,050	26,500	9.88	10.32		310,700	258,400	Sept.10
Total above	187,640	149,150	148,300	7.51	8.85		1413,500	1319,600	
All States.......	193,570	155,950		7.49	8.76		1451,100	1366,800	
CANTALOUPS:				- Jumbo	Crts. 70 lb. -		- 1,000 crates -		
Spring:									
California......	16,330	16,700	13,100	120	100	130	1,924	1,670	1,703
Florida.........	780	1,300	1,500	54	60	75	43	78	112
Arizona, Yuma...	5/10,700	13,600	13,400	5/120	150	150	5/1,278	2,040	2,010
Group total	21,390	31,600	28,000	118	120	137	2,479	3,788	3,825
Early Summer:									
Nevada.........	42	80	---	148	160	---	6	13	---
Georgia.........	4,330	2,900	2,600	65	81	80	267	235	208
South Carolina..	3,510	3,000	2,900	51	45	50	177	135	145
Arizona, other..	12,130	10,800	9,600	119	140	150	1,432	1,512	1,440
Group total	20,010	16,780	15,100	95	113	119	1,883	1,895	1,723
Mid-Summer:									
California......	22,240	26,600	28,500	149	170	150	3,201	4,512	4,275
Cantaloups.....	6/	24,400	26,000	67	175	150	67	4,270	3,900
Persians.......	6/	2,200	2,500	6/	110	150	6/	242	375
Washington......	1,660	1,800	1,700	166	165	175	277	297	298
New Mexico......	930	300	200	90	80	90	81	24	18
Texas...........	5,300	4,500	8,400	58	60	60	298	270	504
Oklahoma........	1,760	1,200	1,000	57	60	65	101	72	65
Arkansas........	1,790	1,400	1,200	56	50	50	101	70	60
North Carolina..	5,160	4,900	4,500	50	40	50	260	196	225
Maryland........	5,350	3,900	3,500	82	80	75	437	312	262
Delaware........	2,650	1,900	1,500	80	85	75	212	162	112
Indiana.........	5,080	3,300	2,700	81	80	80	409	264	216
Illinois........	1,480	1,300	1,200	60	65	60	89	84	72
Iowa............	550	430	430	77	75	60	42	32	26
Group total	53,940	51,530	54,830	102	122	112	5,509	6,295	6,133
Total above	95,340	99,910	97,930	104	120	120	9,871	11,978	11,751
All States.......	109,310	110,350		101	117		11,051	12,864	

See footnotes on page 23.

ROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
CARROTS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/	32,380	32,350	27,750	249	285	256	8,050	9,214	7,101
Spring 3/	10,140	6,500	8,100	434	586	541	4,328	3,810	4,385
Summer:									
North Carolina.	40	---	---	160	---		6	---	
Virginia.......	20	---	---	138	---		2	---	
New Jersey.....	1,510	1,400	1,400	254	290		383	406	
New York.......	1,300	900	1,000	423	500		546	450	July 10
Ohio...........	1,700	1,300	1,400	502	475		854	618	
Colorado.......	1,830	1,900	2,000	257	250		473	475	
Group total..	6,400	5,500	5,800	355	354	---	2,263	1,949	---
Total above...	48,920	44,350	41,650	301	338	---	14,641	14,973	---
All States......	75,060			341		---	25,689		---
CAULIFLOWER:				- Crates (1½ bu.) -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter 3/.......	10,970	9,800	7,800	289	292	321	3,153	2,861	2,501
Early Spring:									
California.....	9,140	7,700	6,800	339	420	400	3,127	3,234	2,720
Oregon.........	200	100	150	152	150	160	32	15	24
Group total	9,340	7,800	6,950	335	417	395	3,158	3,249	2,744
Late Spring:									
Washington.....	580	600	650	432	350	400	250	210	260
Total above...	20,890	18,200	15,400	314	347	357	6,561	6,320	5,505
All States.......	35,080	32,200		313	370		11,024	11,917	
CELERY:				-Crates (½ size) -					
Winter 3/	9,130	9,520	10,650	574	820	723	5,254	7,806	7,700
Spring:									
Florida........	3,960	4,200	3,850	492	665	735	1,932	2,793	2,830
California.....	1,770	2,300	1,900	1122	1625	1500	2,078	3,738	2,850
Group total	5,720	6,500	5,750	688	1005	988	4,009	6,531	5,680
Summer:									
New York.......	610	650	650	395	400	325	238	260	211
New Jersey.....	1,060	800	700	291	350	325	305	280	228
Ohio...........	980	800	700	450	450	400	445	360	280
Michigan.......	1,900	1,600	1,800	506	590	550	964	944	990
Oregon.........	400	* 150	150	513	*520	600	203	*78	90
California.....	5/1,000	1,000	900	5/1100	1200	1200	5/1,120	1,200	1,080
Group total	5,250	* 5,000	4,900	474	*624	588	2,491	* 3,122	2,879
Total above	20,100	* 21,020	21,300	580	*831	763	11,754	*17,459	16,259
All States.......	40,930	*36,810		508	*736		20,648	*27,096	

ee footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
CUCUMBERS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/	5/1,167	500	1,400	5/134	100	90	5/ 187	50	126
Early Spring 3/	10,400	12,200	10,300	94	204	136	999	2,488	1,398
Late Spring:									
Louisiana......	730	600	650	92	95	95	67	57	62
Alabama........	1,310	1,300	1,300	136	125	140	174	162	182
Georgia........	1,120	800	700	83	70	90	93	56	63
South Carolina.	5,270	5,300	5,200	90	80	95	484	424	494
North Carolina.	5,450	5,900	5,900	74	77	70	406	454	413
Arkansas.......	1,080	1,200	1,200	106	90	95	115	108	114
California.....	2,020	2,400	2,500	272	330	330	552	792	825
Group total	16,980	17,500	17,450	111	117	123	1,890	2,053	2,153
Early Summer:									
Virginia.......	180	200	200	96	90	90	18	18	18
Maryland.......	3,230	2,500	2,300	135	125	125	436	312	288
Delaware.......	900	550	450	129	140	125	116	77	56
New Jersey.....	3,060	3,200	3,100	167	200	170	512	640	527
Illinois.......	2,080	1,700	1,600	90	95	85	190	162	136
Group total	9,450	8,150	7,650	135	148	134	1,271	1,209	1,025
Total above	37,530	38,350	36,800	114	151	128	4,272	5,800	4,702
All States.......	49,130	51,600		116	146		5,732	7,557	
EGGPLANT:									
Winter 3/	680	350	900	357	390	425	248	136	382
Spring:									
Florida........	1,340	1,200	1,150	310	390	370	416	468	425
Total above.	2,020	1,550	2,050	326	390	394	664	604	807
All States.......	5 600	4,550		238	273		1,338	1,242	
GARLIC:				-Sacks (100 lb.)-			- 1,000 sacks -		
Spring:									
Louisiana......	900	700	650	13.1	13.0	13.0	12	9	8
Texas..........	560	500	300	15.5	14.0	15.0	8	7	4
Group total	1,470	1,200	950	13.7	13.3	13.6	20	16	12
Summer 3/.......	2,260	1,900	1,700	65.5	68.0		148	129	July 10
Total 3 States	3,720	3,100	2,650	45.0	46.8		168	145	

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
HONEY BALL MELONS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	Jumbo Crts. (70 lb.)			- 1,000 crates -		
Spring:									
California.....	1,420	300	200	112	90	120	155	27	24
Summer:									
Calif., other	125	---	---	132	---	---	16	---	---
Arizona........	15	---	---	112	---	---	2	---	---
Group total	140	---	---	130	---	---	18	---	---
All States.......	1,560	300	200	113	90	---	173	27	---
HONEY DEW MELONS				Std. H.D.Crts.(35lb.)					
Spring:									
California.....	2,050	400	---	198	100	---	396	40	---
All States.......	12,590	10,000	---	258	302	---	3,158	3,022	---
LETTUCE:				Crts. (4-6 doz.)					
Winter 3/.......	49,480	69,300	55,000	164	147	177	8,072	10,201	9,760
Early Spring 3/	54,690	56,100	58,350	144	165	159	7,800	9,235	9,284
Late Spring:									
Virginia.......	80	---	---	60	---	---	4	---	---
New Jersey......	2,050	3,100	3,500	241	240	210	491	744	735
Pennsylvania...	370	300	300	148	150	160	55	45	48
Idaho..........	700	100	100	146	100	150	103	10	15
Oregon.........	780	200	200	147	225	200	110	45	40
Washington.....	1,480	1,700	1,700	233	275	285	346	468	484
Group total	5,450	5,400	5,800	204	243	228	1,110	1,312	1,322
Summer:									
California.....	22,220	22,500	27,500	238	280	250	5,284	6,300	6,875
Colorado.......	4,900	6,700	6,700	112	115	115	556	770	770
New York.......	4,510	4,100	4,300	230	240	210	1,027	984	903
Group total	31,630	33,300	38,500	216	242	222	6 867	8,054	8,548
Total above	141,250	164,100	157,650	169	176	183	23,849	28,802	28,914
All States.......	181,370	202,070		166	175		30,210	35,285	---
MINT FOR OIL:				- Pounds of Oil -			- 1,000 pounds -		
Peppermint and Spearmint									
Indiana........	24,680	20,100	20,900	29.7	32.7		738	658	
Michigan.......	16,620	14,700	14,900	24.8	*23.2		415	* 341	
Ohio...........	80	7/	7/	34.2	---		3	---	
California.....	490	7/	7/	32.2	---		16	---	
Oregon.........	8 620	*14,000	15,000	44.0	38.0		384	* 532	
Washington.....	3,950	6,800	7,200	48.3	65.0		194	442	
Total	54 440	*55,600	58,000	31.8	*35.5	---	1,749	*1,973	---

MINT FOR OIL continued on next page

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
MINT FOR OIL, Cont'd	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Pounds of Oil -			- 1,000 pounds -		
Peppermint:									
Indiana	16,340	12,500	10,800	28.4	32.0		464	400	
Michigan	13,090	10,000	9,000	22.0	20.0		292	200	
Ohio	80	7/	7/	34.2	----		3	---	
California	460	7/	7/	32.2	----		14	---	Aug.11
Oregon	8,620	*14,000	15,000	44.0	38.0		384	*532	
Washington	3,950	6,800	7,200	48.3	65.0		194	442	
Total	42,540	*43,300	42,000	31.5	36.4		1,351	*1,574	
Spearmint:									
Indiana	8,340	7,600	10,100	33.2	34.0		274	258	
Michigan	3,530	4,700	5,900	34.5	*30.0		123	*141	Aug.11
California	30	7/	7/	41.4	----		1	---	
Total	11,900	12,300	16,000	33.5	*32.4		398	*399	
ONIONS:				- Sacks (50 lb.)-			- 1,000 sacks -		
Early Spring 3/	43,300	9,200	38,800	95	220	98	3,929	2,024	3,802
Late Spring:									
California	3,720	5,000	3,600	456	450	600	1,811	2,250	2,160
Arizona	5/ 910	1,200	1,200	5/424	720	700	5/ 331	864	840
Louisiana	1,650	900	600	97	90	90	161	81	54
Texas	12,060	16,000	8,900	82	80	90	975	1,280	801
Georgia	1,180	800	1,200	142	160	170	173	128	204
Group total	19,340	23,900	15,500	181	193	262	3,385	4,603	4,059
Early Summer:									
California	860	---	---	543	---	---	475	---	---
New Mexico	5/ 880	900	800	5/345	290	300	5/ 274	261	240
Washington	600	650	700	519	575	600	312	374	420
Iowa	390	200	290	343	350	300	132	70	87
Oklahoma	1,060	300	400	86	85	100	91	26	40
Kentucky	70	---	---	216	---	---	15	---	---
Virginia	530	350	300	147	165	185	72	58	56
New Jersey	2,620	3,000	3,000	259	295	250	684	885	750
Group total	6,840	5,400	5,490	294	310	290	2,000	1,674	1,593
Total above	69,480	38,500	59,790	139	216	158	9,314	8,301	9,454
			Prospective						
Late Summer 3/	63,300	63,250	61,450	471	486		29,949	30,732	Aug.11
All States	132,770	101,750	121,240	297	384		39,263	39,033	

See footnotes on page 23.

ROP AND STATE	ACREAGE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	ACREAGE 1951	ACREAGE Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE 10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	YIELD PER ACRE 1951	YIELD PER ACRE Ind. 1952	PRODUCTION 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	PRODUCTION 1951	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952
GREEN PEAS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/	10,070	2,350	800	60	59	65	658	138	52
Early Spring 3/	19,240	8,070	8,070	94	112	120	1,714	904	972
Late Spring:									
Maryland	60	---	---	60	---	---	4	---	---
New Jersey	980	200	200	62	60	50	65	12	10
Idaho	1,660	1,100	700	132	135	115	214	148	80
Washington	1,520	1,280	450	209	160	200	320	205	90
Nevada	10	---	------	183	---	---	2	---	---
New Mexico	5/ 180	150	130	5/ 98	115	120	5/ 15	17	16
Oregon	5/ 610	100	---	5/137	150	---	5/ 83	15	---
Group total	4,710	2,830	1,480	143	140	132	665	397	196
Total above	34,020	13,250	10,350	91	109	118	3,037	1,439	1,220
Summer:									
New York	3,420	1,800	1,600	108	135		368	243	
Colorado	10,660	2,500	2,000	96	55		1,034	138	
Utah	90	---	---	73	---		6	---	July 10
Idaho	960	700	500	75	80		73	56	
Oregon	340	---	---	122	---		42	---	
Group total	15,480	5,000	4,100	98	87		1,523	437	
Total above	49,500	18,250	14,450	93	103		4,560	1,876	
All States	56,190	20,650		94	103		5,194	2,128	
GREEN PEPPERS:									
Winter 3/	3,290	2,300	3,900	339	470	425	1,128	1,081	1,658
Spring:									
Florida	5,100	8,600	7,000	230	290	250	1,155	2,494	1,750
Early Summer:									
Louisiana	1,490	1,700	2,100	179	170	180	264	289	378
Mississippi	650	1,200	950	133	75	100	78	90	95
North Carolina	3,020	4,400	4,000	141	140	140	420	616	560
South Carolina	40	---	---	108	---	---	4	---	---
Group total	5,190	7,300	7,050	150	136	147	766	995	1,033
Total above	13,580	18,200	17,950	226	251	247	3,049	4,570	4,441
All States	29,270	34,700		221	243		6,517	8,445	
COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES:									
Winter 3/	11,230	8,900	11,000	166	245	222	1,847	2,184	2,445
Early Spring:									
Florida	16,180	15,000	19,000	154	271	274	2,419	4,062	5,210
Hastings	11,500	12,500	15,500	163	285	300	1,849	3,562	4,650
Other	4,680	2,500	3,500	128	200	160	570	500	560
Texas, L. V. 7/	10,370	2,600	1,700	89	50	70	917	130	119
Group total	26,550	17,600	20,700	128	238	257	3,337	4,192	5,329

POTATOES, continued on next page.

See footnotes on page 23

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
POTATOES, (Cont'd)	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Late Spring:									
California.....	62,700	49,000	60,000	368	445	420	23,610	21,805	25,200
Louisiana......	17,930	5,000	3,500	68	70	85	1,227	350	298
Mississippi....	2,950	600	550	89	80	95	264	48	52
Alabama........	22,320	21,200	21,200	123	170	170	2,670	3,604	3,604
Georgia........	2,140	700	600	110	145	145	215	102	87
South Carolina	12 000	7,500	8,000	135	200	185	1,590	1,500	1,480
Arizona........	5/4,160	3,200	3,500	5/346	420	400	5/1,440	1,344	1,400
Texas.........	6,460	3,500	3,400	70	70	70	449	245	238
Oklahoma.......	2,520	800	1,200	105	145	155	239	116	186
Arkansas.......	4,940	1,900	1,300	90	85	85	436	162	110
Tennessee......	4,720	2,700	1,500	116	95	125	544	256	188
North Carolina	32,100	18,500	18,500	171	210	195	5,394	3,885	3,608
Group total	173,690	114,600	123,250	220	292	296	37,646	33,417	36,451
Summer:									
Virginia.......	35,380	25,000	24,000	169	224	193	5,866	5,600	4,627
Norfolk.......	7,440	4,300	3,800	170	220	160	1,265	946	608
Eastern Shore	26,830	20,000	19,600	170	225	200	4,474	4,500	3,920
Other.........	1,110	700	600	152	220	165	157	154	99
Maryland.......	5,650	4,000	3,400	146	200	160	823	800	544
Kentucky.......	3,520	2,000	1,600	134	170	180	467	340	288
Missouri.......	3,380	400	1,100	176	180	200	587	72	220
Kansas.........	4,770	200	500	164	190	175	758	38	88
Nebraska.......	4,920	2,000	1,900	249	300	275	1,190	600	522
Texas..........	7,940	4,600	4,600	220	285	235	1,719	1,311	1,081
Georgia........	1,600	1,000	900	94	75	90	154	75	81
New Jersey.....	50,500	26,500	22,500	217	275	225	10,671	7,288	5,062
Group total	117,660	65,700	60,500	194	245	207	22,235	16,124	12,513
All States......	329,130	206,800	215,450	202	270	263	65,064	55,917	56,738
SPINACH:									
Winter 3/.......	40,260	23,140	29,300	155	169	178	6,272	3,912	5,211
Spring:									
Washington.....	660	600	600	495	575	600	334	345	360
Virginia.......	1,780	1,200	1,000	329	375	350	566	450	350
Maryland.......	620	350	350	230	325	150	138	114	52
Missouri.......	830	700	600	238	250	240	194	175	144
Arkansas.......	570	600	1,400	177	200	200	99	120	280
Oklahoma.......	740	1,300	1,400	166	200	190	127	260	266
New Jersey.....	1,720	1,600	1,500	361	370	350	621	592	525
Pennsylvania...	2,220	2,700	2,300	302	320	290	675	864	667
Illinois.......	710	600	600	212	200	225	151	120	135
Group total	9,860	9,650	9,750	296	315	285	2,905	3,040	2,779
Total above	50,120	32,790	39,050	183	212	205	9,177	6,952	7,990
All States......	64,310	45,090		207	234		13,282	10,542	

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	ACREAGE 1951	ACREAGE Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE 10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	YIELD PER ACRE 1951	YIELD PER ACRE Ind. 1952	PRODUCTION 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	PRODUCTION 1951	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952
STRAWBERRIES 2/:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crts. 24 qts. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter 3/	3,770	6,000	4,800	66	60	65	251	360	312
Early Spring 3/	22,710	28,450	14,000	58.0	43.6	72.6	1,338	1,241	1,017
Mid-Spring:									
Mississippi	70	---	---	66	----	---	5	---	---
South Carolina	300	450	480	86	85	80	25	38	38
North Carolina	3,270	2,200	2,200	79	95	70	279	209	154
Tennessee	8,060	11,000	9,500	71	68	57	582	748	542
Arkansas	12,640	19,000	17,100	58	61	42	773	1,159	718
Oklahoma	1,120	2,700	2,700	76	65	65	90	176	176
Kansas	1,520	2,200	1,900	48	40	55	76	88	104
Missouri	4,430	6,000	6,000	57	45	40	255	270	240
Illinois	3,150	3,000	3,000	53	59	50	170	177	150
Kentucky	4,770	6,000	4,700	61	48	50	296	288	235
Virginia	4,910	5,300	5,000	61	60	90	279	318	450
Maryland	3,430	3,200	2,900	54	90	80	185	288	232
Delaware	1,200	1,000	900	50	85	75	59	85	68
Calif., other	2,080	3,500	4,950	236	445	450	507	1,558	2,228
Group total	50,950	65,550	61,330	69.2	82.4	87.0	3,585	5,402	5,335
Late Spring:									
New Jersey	3,080	3,600	3,200	59	95	75	183	342	240
Pennsylvania	2,280	1,800	1,700	66	75	70	154	135	119
Ohio	2,510	2,000	1,800	77	80	85	201	160	153
Indiana	1,940	3,800	3,400	77	80	75	151	304	255
New York	3,720	4,300	4,300	82	85	90	305	366	387
Michigan	7,830	14,000	14,700	92	100	110	733	1,400	1,617
Wisconsin	2,080	3,000	2,800	82	80	80	171	240	224
Iowa	1,030	900	800	53	60	65	54	54	52
Utah	830	750	700	64	80	80	51	60	56
Washington	5,580	9,200	10,000	113	84	105	630	773	1,050
Oregon	10,570	15,700	17,000	88	60	75	955	942	1,275
Group total	41,460	59,050	60,400	86.5	80.9	89.9	3,588	4,776	5,428
All States	118,890	159,050	140,530	72.4	74.1	86.0	8,762	11,779	12,092
TOMATOES:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/	12,000	11,200	16,000	148	190	165	1,745	2,128	2,640
Early Spring 3/	55,660	55,900	52,000	98	126	131	5,314	7,055	6,803
Late Spring:									
Texas, other	31,320	29,000	25,000	71	70	70	2,227	2,030	1,750
Louisiana	2,320	1,200	1,100	66	70	65	153	84	72
Mississippi	4,220	270	350	71	50	70	328	14	24
South Carolina	4,010	5,000	4,800	62	60	60	245	300	288
Georgia	5,520	6,800	6,500	78	72	75	434	490	488
Alabama	3,480	4,000	3,700	82	80	80	280	320	296
Group total	50,870	46,270	41,450	72	70	70	3,668	3,238	2,918

TOMATOES, continued on next page.

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	ACREAGE 1951	ACREAGE Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE 10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	YIELD PER ACRE 1951	YIELD PER ACRE Ind. 1952	PRODUCTION 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	PRODUCTION 1951	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952
TOMATOES, Cont'd	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels		
Early Summer:									
California	9,480	7,800	7,500	192	220	240	1,805	1,716	1,800
Arkansas	4,950	5,400	4,800	89	114	100	434	616	480
Tennessee	4,110	2,900	2,400	140	130	135	578	377	324
North Carolina	630	600	540	67	80	80	42	48	43
Virginia	2,190	2,200	2,000	158	185	225	346	407	450
Kentucky	960	350	450	131	160	160	136	56	72
Illinois	940	900	900	108	125	110	99	112	99
Missouri	5,710	4,400	3,800	104	100	90	593	440	342
Ohio	670	700	700	210	215	220	139	150	154
Maryland	6,320	5,000	4,700	173	200	195	1,083	1,000	916
Delaware	260	200	200	154	180	170	40	36	34
Group total	36,200	30,450	27,990	147	163	168	5,295	4,958	4,714
Total above	154,730	143,820	137,440	104	121	124	16,022	17,379	17,075
All States	241,620	228,970		124	146		29,836	33,499	
WATERMELONS:				- Melons -			- 1,000 melons -		
Late Spring:									
California	5,860	9,400	8,000	592	685	700	3,552	6,439	5,600
Florida	39,050	57,000	69,000	283	315	300	10,780	17,955	20,700
Group total	44,910	66,400	77,000	325	367	342	14,332	24,394	26,300
Early Summer:									
California	9,100	9,600	9,000	710	700	750	6,434	6,720	6,750
Arizona	3,470	4,900	4,000	591	790	750	2,058	3,871	3,000
Texas	56,370	61,000	64,000	160	165	170	9,202	10,065	10,880
Louisiana	3,100	1,800	1,800	271	260	300	834	468	540
Mississippi	4,450	4,900	5,600	244	280	280	1,081	1,372	1,568
Alabama	6,340	6,800	7,000	307	330	325	1,910	2,244	2,275
Georgia	46,100	40,000	39,000	287	300	290	12,989	12,000	11,310
South Carolina	25,050	26,000	27,000	218	250	185	5,388	6,500	4,995
North Carolina	9,800	10,000	11,000	228	230	220	2,214	2,300	2,420
Arkansas	3,600	5,300	6,300	284	295	285	1,024	1,564	1,796
Oklahoma	12,030	12,000	13,000	212	210	210	2,557	2,520	2,730
Missouri	5,700	2,800	2,500	288	200	250	1,678	560	625
Group total	185,110	185,100	190,200	260	271	257	47,368	50,184	48,889
Total above	230,020	251,500	267,200	273	296	281	61,700	74,578	75,189

WATERMELONS, continued on next page

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
WATERMELONS, Cont'd	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	-	Melons	-	-	1,000 melons	-
Late Summer:									
Virginia.......	1,490	1,000	900	338	370		483	370	
Maryland.......	5,110	4,400	5,000	438	500		2,221	2,200	
Delaware.......	2,950	2,400	2,300	410	450		1,202	1,080	
New Jersey.....	1,030	600	400	384	450		395	270	
Indiana........	5,940	5,900	6,500	485	525		2,886	3,098	
Illinois.......	3,260	2,700	2,500	342	350		1,109	945	July 10
Iowa...........	616	470	500	305	300		188	141	
Oregon.........	500	* 700	800	512	*580		261	* 406	
Washington.....	690	800	1,000	576	600		409	480	
Colorado.......	380	---	---	336	---		127	---	
Group total	21,960	*18,970	19,900	426	*474	---	9,282	* 8,990	---
All States.......	251,980	*270, 70	287,100	286	*309	---	70,982	*83.568	---

* Revised

1/ For "group totals" and for "all States," averages of the annual totals, not the sum of the State or group averages.

2/ Total crop for fresh market and for processing.

3/ From previous releases.

4/ Indiana, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Utah, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Missouri, and Idaho.

5/ Short-time average: Snap beans, early summer, Mississippi, 1949-50; Cantaloups, spring, Arizona, 1947-50, (included in early summer crop prior to 1947). Celery summer, California, 1948-50; Cucumbers, winter group, 1945-50; onions, late spring, Arizona, 1943-50; early summer, New Mexico, 1943-50; green peas, late spring, New Mexico, 1945-50, Oregon, 1945-50, commercial early Irish potatoes late spring, Arizona, 1944-50.

6/ Estimates not available prior to 1948.

7/ Estimates discontinued.

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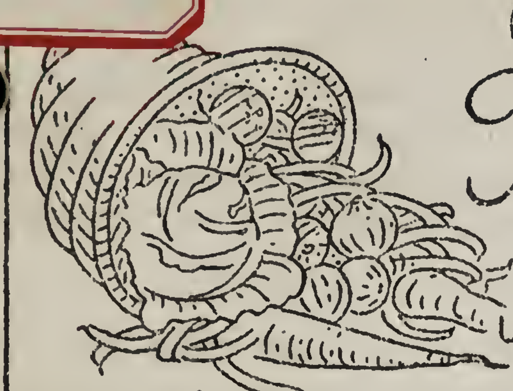

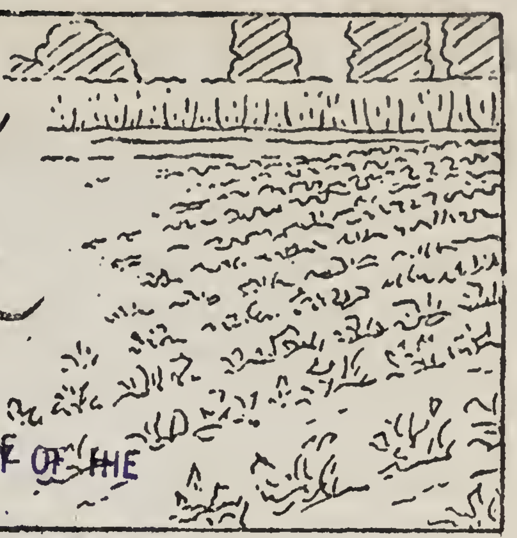

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ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION
JULY 1, 1952

Prospects for Commercial Truck Crops for fresh market on July 1 indicate a total summer production about 3 percent less than last summer and 1 percent more than the 10-year average, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. Total summer tonnage of tomatoes, watermelons, snap beans, cabbage, beets, cucumbers, green peppers and cauliflower is expected to be lower than last year. Although changes for lima beans, eggplant, and spinach are not large in terms of total tonnage, less production is also indicated for these crops. The tonnage of cantaloups, carrots, celery, lettuce, onions, and honey dew melons is indicated to be higher than a year ago. Production of sweet corn and green peas is expected to be about the same as last summer. The crops for which summer production has been reported so far this year accounted for approximately three-fourths of the total summer production a year ago.

Total fresh market vegetable production during the winter season was 7 percent less than last year and total spring production was 2 percent less. As the indicated summer production is lower than last year, the total production reported to date is 4 percent below last year. All crops reported to date accounted for over two-thirds of the total production during the 1951 season.

Acreage for harvest for those crops for which acreage has been reported to date is about the same as for 1951 but is 5 percent below the 10-year average. Last year, acreage of these crops accounted for 91 percent of last year's total acreage devoted to truck crops for fresh market.

June weather has generally been hot and dry from Texas eastward and northward to New York and unfavorable for most truck crops. However, month-end showers over much of the area have tended to alleviate this condition, at least temporarily. In the Pacific Coast States June has been unusually cool checking maximum growth of summer crops. Heavy rains occurred in Washington and Oregon the last week of June.

Strawberry yields were lowered and the season shortened over much of the eastern portions of the country because of the hot dry weather. Washington and Oregon crops progressed well with showery weather prevailing over much of June together with heavy month-end rains.

Unfavorable weather also reduced prospects for both late spring and early summer tomatoes. Most of the Alabama crop has been harvested as hot dry weather reduced yields. The crops in South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi, as in most southern States, have been shortened and yields reduced. Continued cool weather in all

(Continued on Page 24)

LIMA BEANS: The summer crop in North Carolina, Maryland, New Jersey and New York is expected to be smaller than in any year since 1935. The 531,000 bushels indicated by reports on July 1 are 17 percent below last summer's crop of 637,000 bushels and 32 percent below the 1941-50 average of 781,000 bushels. Acreage is 8 percent below that of 1951 and 36 percent below the 1941-50 average. The indicated per-acre yield at this time is 10 percent below last summer's harvested yield but is somewhat above average.

In New Jersey, the crop was making satisfactory growth on July 1. Too much rain and cool weather at planting time caused replantings and as a result stands are irregular. Conditions in New York have not been favorable with cold wet weather during the planting season and hot, dry weather during June.

SNAP BEANS: Prospects for all summer producing States indicate smaller supplies than in any year since 1941. The 4,441,000 bushels indicated for 1952 are 11 percent below the 5,008,000 bushels produced last summer and 20 percent below the 1941-50 average of 5,536,000 bushels. In the early summer areas (Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Long Island, Pennsylvania, Illinois) the yield per acre is not holding up to the June 1 indications and production is now placed at 1,641,000 bushels--11 percents below 1951 and 18 percent below average (1941-50). In the late summer areas (Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, New York, Michigan, Colorado, Tennessee) July 1 conditions indicate that per acre yields will average somewhat below both those of 1951 and average (1941-50). With reported decreases of 7 percent below 1951 and 19 percent below average in the acreage for 1952, production is expected to be 2,800,000 bushels--11 percent below 1951 and 21 percent below average (1941-50).

In the early summer areas, hot dry weather following cold wet weather at planting time has not been conducive to satisfactory development of the crops in Maryland and Delaware. The same conditions have prevailed in South Jersey and early plantings have been harvested with only one picking. Beans in Central and North Jersey look good. Harvest, however, is not expected to get underway until the second week in July. On Long Island, hot dry weather brought on a fairly good volume during the week of June 23. Early pickings show considerable range in quality. Late plantings and dry weather have retarded the crop in Pennsylvania but harvest is underway in most areas. Supplies in the Bucks-Philadelphia area are of good quality but volume is light and peak of marketings will come after mid-July--about two weeks later than usual. The Illinois crop has been reduced by hot weather.

In the late summer areas, hot dry weather has affected the crop in many areas. In Alabama, it caused poor stands at planting time and is now reducing yields; it seriously hurt the crop in some areas of North Carolina and caused a poor condition in southwest Virginia. However, in some areas of North Carolina growing conditions have been almost ideal and in upstate New York the recent warm weather has overcome some of the delay caused by late plantings. There has been some harvesting from early plantings of the late summer crop in Alabama and a few early beans are going to market in North Georgia. There have been light pickings from early plantings in western North Carolina and movement is expected to become heavy within the next two weeks. Marketings in upstate New York will be relatively light until early August. Harvest of good quality beans has begun in Colorado. A few beans were marketed in Tennessee on June 23 and volume shipments are expected during the second week in July.

CABBAGE: The 1952 acreage of cabbage to be harvested for commercial fresh market and for kraut is expected to total 155,110 acres, only slightly less than the 155,500 acres harvested in 1951 but 20 percent less than the average of 193,570

CABBAGE: (Cont'd) acres harvested during the ten years 1941-50. Although the acreage for harvest in the early fall and late fall areas is expected to be moderately larger than last year, the decrease in acreage harvested in the winter, spring and summer areas has held this year's total acreage below that of last year. Processors of cabbage for kraut report that they have 10,650 acres under contract or on their own land this year, about 3 percent more than the 10,300 acres planted last year but 9 percent above the 9,760 acres owned or contracted during the ten years 1941-50. In 1951 packers bought supplies from an additional 5,510 acres while their ten-year average purchases on the open market have accounted for production from 9,920 acres.

Prospects for cabbage production in the early summer areas declined during June and production is now indicated at 78,900 tons, down about 8 percent from June 1 indications. A crop this size will be 16 percent less than last year and 7 percent below average. Declines in prospective per acre yields were reported for all States except New Jersey and Georgia where indicated yields are the same as last month. In New York and New Jersey head sizes have been small because of weather conditions. In other States strong demand and good prices have tended to stimulate early harvesting and consequent smaller sizes. The July 1 forecast of the late summer crop totals 133,400 tons, 9 percent below 1951 and 15 percent below average. Yields per acre are generally expected to be lower than last year except in Colorado where an increase is indicated and New Mexico and North Carolina where the yield is indicated to be the same as last year. Normally, relatively large quantities of the summer crop of cabbage are taken by packers. Last year kraut producers took 10 percent of the early summer crop and 21 percent of the late summer production.

Preliminary reports indicate 29,100 acres planted to early fall domestic cabbage which is slightly below growers' intentions as reported in April. The 29,100 acres is 2 percent above last year's 28,450 acres but 4 percent below average. Acreage indicated for the late fall areas totals 7,300 acres, 12 and 23 percent respectively above last year and average. Acreage increases are indicated for all States in the late fall group.

CANTALOUPS: Production in the early summer areas is now estimated at 1,573,000 jumbo crates, 12 percent less than estimated a month earlier. Yields are not turning out as well as expected earlier either in Arizona or the East. Hot, dry weather in Georgia and South Carolina shortened the season and cut yields as many cantaloups had to be left in the field because of sun blister. Salt River Valley cantaloups in Arizona are now moving in good volume. Production of mid-summer cantaloups, now estimated at 6,737,000 crates, is 10 percent above the June 1 estimate. This increase is mainly due to larger than anticipated plantings in California where the acreage indicated for harvest is now 30,400 acres compared with 28,500 indicated a month ago. Harvest is expected to begin in the Huron district about July 10. Dry hot weather over much of the South and Southeast has hurt yield prospects, but in the mid-west and in Washington yield prospects are better than on June 1. Production from the early summer and mid-summer areas combined is estimated at 8,310,000 crates, slightly over 1 percent larger than the 1951 crop of 8,190,000 crates and 12 percent above the 1941-50 average of 7,392,000 crates.

Acreage for harvest in the late summer States, based on July 1 reports, is estimated to be 11,200 acres, 7 percent greater than the acreage harvested last year, but 20 percent less than the 1941-1950 average of 13,970 acres. Most of the decrease compared to average has occurred in Colorado where only 1,700 acres are indicated for harvest this year in contrast to the 3,560 acre average. With the inclusion of the acreage estimate for the late summer crop acreage estimates are complete for the commercial crop and total 111,030 acres for 1952 compared with 110,350 for 1951 and 109,310 acres for the 10-year average.

CARROTS: Production of summer carrots is estimated at 2,052,000 bushels, based on July 1 indications. If realized, this production will be 5 percent larger than the 1951 crop of 1,949,000 bushels, and 9 percent below the ten-year average production of 2,263,000 bushels. The average yield for the summer group is expected to be the lowest since 1947. Growing conditions have been favorable for carrots in Colorado and production from early plantings are now in local markets. In New Jersey, harvesting of crop is well underway in the Vineland area and is getting underway in Central and Northern area of the State. The general rainfall on June 23 followed by cooler weather helped the New Jersey crop to overcome the effects of the hot dry weather the first three weeks in June. The acreage in Orange County, New York flooded in early June was mostly replanted with little loss of acreage.

CAULIFLOWER: Prospective production for the three summer States of New Jersey, New York and Colorado is smaller than the summer production in any year since 1937. The 1,540,000 crates expected in 1952 are 11 percent below last summer's crop of 1,738,000 crates and 28 percent below the 1941-50 average of 2,149,000 crates. While acreage is only 8 percent below that of a year ago, it is 31 percent below average (1941-50) and is the smallest summer crop acreage since 1928. The average yield per acre is expected to be somewhat below that of a year ago because of New Jersey's low yield caused by flood damage. However, this summer's yield is expected to be above the 1941-50 average.

In New Jersey, frame cauliflower produced a good yield and good quality but the open field crop was relatively poor. Flooding of many fields in May caused early budding and small heads. Stands in New York are better than last year with very little loss from maggots. Marketing will start about July 10 and run relatively light until August.

In Colorado, stands are regular and plants are making good growth. The carlot deal will start in mid-July.

CELERY: Prospective production for the summer areas (New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Oregon, and California) is now placed at 3,170,000 crates--10 percent above the June 1 forecast. The present indicated production is about 2 percent above last summer's crop of 3,122,000 crates and 27 percent above the 1941-50 average of 2,491,000 crates. The increase over the June prospects is mainly the result of an increase of 400 acres in acreage. An additional 600 acres has been reported for summer harvest in New York, Ohio and California while in Michigan there has been a shift of 200 acres from the summer to the fall acreage.

Supplies moving to market are generally of good quality but of small sizes. Good markets have stimulated early harvest and the small sizes now being cut may lower yields somewhat. In New York, most of the acreage lost by floods in Orange and Rockland Counties has been replanted and plants were available for new plantings to replace other crops. In New Jersey, cutting has started in Bergen County. Marketing began in Ohio about June 15 and in Kalamazoo area of Michigan about June 18. Other early areas of Michigan began packing June 25. An unusually heavy volume of summer celery is moving from California. Because of good markets cutting began from a week to 10 days in advance of maturity.

SWEET CORN: Prospective summer production of sweet corn in the three States for which estimates for fresh market production are made (New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania) is placed at 357.6 million ears, a slight decrease from last year's crop of 358.1 million ears but 15 percent above the 10-year average of 311.8 million ears. In New Jersey the crop is about ten days later than usual but was getting underway generally around the 4th of July.

CUCUMBERS: Production of cucumbers for fresh market in the early summer areas is expected to total 1,064,000 bushels, up slightly from the forecast of a month ago. At this level, however, the 1952 crop is below both last year's crop of 1,209,000 bushels and the ten year 1941-50 average production of 1,271,000 bushels. Dry weather in June lowered yield prospects in Virginia and Illinois. Prospects in other States remained the same as last month except for New Jersey where the crop, with plenty of moisture available from May rains, made good use of the hot weather early in June. Harvesting from scattered acreage began in the Landisville area the last of June. Production in the late summer areas of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan is expcted to total 1,025,000 bushels from 6,800 acres with prospective yields slightly higher than a year ago. The 1951 crop for these areas totaled 1,053,000 bushels and the average production for the ten years 1941-50 amounted to 908,000 bushels.

EGGPLANT: The summer crop of eggplant is expected to be about 14 percent smaller than the 1951 production and 7 percent below the 1941-50 average. The 423,000 bushels expected for harvest this year compares with 493,000 bushels last summer and the average of 456,000 bushels. The indicated decrease in production from last year is the result of a decline in both acreage for harvest and prospective yield per acre in New Jersey. Both acreage and yield in Louisiana are indicated the same as a year ago.

Planting of eggplant in New Jersey continued up to the last week in June. Favorable growing weather occurred during most of June. If normal weather prevails during July, first picking should occur about July 20 to 25.

GARLIC: The summer garlic crop in California at 119,000 sacks is expected to be slightly less than the 1951 production of 129,000 sacks, with acreage down 200 acres from last year and yields about the same. Harvest is in progress on the early crop and yields are good. Small sizes are anticipated for the later harvested crop since wet weather delayed planting on this portion of the crop.

HONEY BALL MELONS: Estimated production of honey ball melons from the California Imperial Valley spring crop is unchanged from a month ago and the 200 acres for harvest this year are expected to produce 24,000 crates. Acreage for this crop has decreased from the 1,420 acres average for 1941-1950 to the present 200 acres. No acreage was planted for summer production this year, as was the case last year.

HONEY DEW MELONS: Production of honey dew melons in the summer areas of California and Arizona is expected to total 3,105,000 crates compared with 2,982,000 crates last year and 2,762,000 the ten-year average. Yield prospects are good in both States. Harvesting is just getting underway in Arizona and should continue through July. The Blythe area of California is also harvesting and the San Joaquin deal should start at Tipton about July 20. Production from the northern areas will be available about August 1.

LETTUCE: Production of lettuce grown in the summer areas of the three States of California, Colorado and New York is now estimated at 8,669,000 crates, an increase of a little over 1 percent from the June estimate. This year's crop is indicated to be about 8 percent greater than for 1951 and 26 percent above the average production of 6,867,000. This increase in production is largely due to an increase of 5,000 acres in California. Harvesting in California increased sharply the first few days in July as the late March and early April plantings reached maturity. Shipments are expected to continue heavy throughout July. In Colorado, the lettuce crop is in good condition, despite the hot weather, and shipping from the

LETTUCE: (Cont'd) San Luis Valley should begin about July 14. Most of the New York acreage lost by flooding in early June was replanted. Yields in this area will be dependent to a large extent on weather. Some acreage may not produce marketable heads. Movement from Orange County was about at the pea the first of July and the Oswego County section is expected to become active the week of July 7.

ONIONS: In the early summer areas yields are turning out better than expected a month ago and production is now placed at 1,708,000 sacks (50 lb.). This is a 7 percent larger crop than was indicated by June 1 conditions and is 2 percent above the 1951 crop of 1,674,000 sacks. However, it is still 15 percent below the 1941-50 average of 2,000,000 sacks.

The preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest in the late summer States is placed at 59,970 acres for 1952--6 percent below last summer's late acreage of 64,050 acres and 5 percent below the 1941-50 average of 63,300 acres. All areas show a reduction from 1951. The two eastern States, Massachusetts and New York, have reduced plantings with an average decrease of 8 percent. Five of the central States, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, report decreases while Ohio and Iowa report no change. The average decrease for that group is 5 percent. The eight western States have an average decrease of 7 percent. Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Oregon report decreases while Nevada and Washington have increased their acreage. No change is reported in California and Arizona.

In the early summer areas harvest is about completed in Oklahoma, is half over in New Mexico and is in full swing in Walla Walla County, Washington, and Virginia. There has been some scattered harvesting in New Jersey but general harvest is not expected before the second week in July. There have been some reports of considerable damage from thrips and mites in Washington.

In the late summer areas, the Illinois crop is in good condition with no insect or disease damage reported to date. In Michigan, onions have good color and most fields were planted at the usual time. Replanted fields still have very thin stands as a result of wind and maggot damage. Arenac County has the greatest damage (mostly from wind) and many fields have been planted the third time. The Gun Swamp comes next with most of the damage from maggots. Maggots have also caused considerable damage in other Michigan areas. Considerable insect damage has been reported in Wisconsin. All Minnesota onion areas have excessive moisture at present and maggot damage has been serious. The Colorado crop is making favorable progress although stands are below average in many areas. The long hot spell has brought thrips on earlier than usual. A few cars of transplanted onions will move about mid-July but the principal shipping deal will start in mid-August. Maggot damage has been very bad in Idaho. Stands are spotted but on July 1 both thrip and maggots were under control.

GREEN PEAS: There are 432,000 bushels indicated for the three summer States (New York, Colorado, Idaho) compared with 437,000 bushels produced in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 1,523,000 bushels. Good yields are in prospect but acreage is 14 percent below that of a year ago and 72 percent below average (1941-50).

In New York, harvest has been finished on Long Island but declining supplies will continue through July from the small acreage in central New York. The shipping deal in Colorado will get underway soon after July 10. In spite of high hot winds in June, prospects are fairly good. In Idaho, no damage is reported from the frost in June.

GREEN PEPPERS: Supplies of green peppers from the summer harvest are expected to total 3,754,000 bushels, 10 percent below last year, but 13 percent above the average of 3,312,000 bushels for the ten years 1941-50. In the early summer areas yield prospects declined during the month and this together with estimated 500 acres abandoned in Lousiana has reduced prospective production to 836,000 bushels from the forecast of 1,033,000 bushels made as of June 1. A crop of 836,000 bushels would be below last year but above average. Shipments in Louisiana have passed their peak. Production of green peppers in the late summer areas of California and New Jersey is indicated to be 2,918,000 bushels, 8 percent below last year's 3,161,000 bushel production, but 15 percent above the average of 2,546,000 bushels. Acreages this year are down only slightly from last year, with both States reporting 100 acres less than in 1951. Yields are expected to be better than average. Harvest from irrigated fields in New Jersey is expected about July 10-15 with production from unirrigated fields beginning about August 1. Harvest of the Coachella Valley California crop is completed and light harvest is in progress in San Diego County and San Joaquin Valley.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Production of the winter crop in Florida and Texas amounted to 2,445,000 bushels, compared with last year's production of 2,184,000 bushels and the 1941-50 average of 1,847,000 bushels. The 11,000 acres harvested in these States are almost one-fourth larger than 1951 but about average. Yields in Florida were considerably above average but below those of 1951. An early February storm and dry weather during the growing season reduced yields in Florida. Average yields were dug in Texas.

A record-high early spring crop of 5,338,000 bushels was produced in Florida and Texas. This production is 27 percent larger than the 1951 crop and 60 percent above average. In Florida, acreage was increased about one-fourth this year and the yield per acre was the highest ever dug despite the acceleration of digging in April. Yields from May diggings in this State were exceptionally good. Production in Texas was the smallest of record.

Harvest of the late spring crop, now estimated at 36,229,000 bushels, neared completion as June ended. This year's crop is 8 percent above the 1951 production but 4 percent below average. Movement from California was exceptionally heavy during the past month and digging will be completed during July. During the second week of this month, harvest in the San Joaquin Valley will be in the clean-up stage and digging of the Southern California crop will be at its peak. Harvest of the south Alabama and South Carolina crops was completed during the past month and yields were generally satisfactory. The bulk of the Arizona crop moved in June and harvest of this crop will be completed in July. Practically all of the Oklahoma and Arkansas crops were harvested in June. Potatoes were about made in these States when the dry, hot weather became severe. Most acreage in the Coffee-Franklin County area of Tennessee was dug during the second half of June. A few potatoes have been dug on Tennessee's Cumberland Plateau but the bulk of digging in this area will come after mid-July. Harvest of North Carolina's crop neared completion as June ended with only limited acreage remaining to be dug, mostly in the Pamlico and Elizabeth City areas. Due to late planting and dry weather in June, tubers failed to size normally and yields were lower than estimated a month ago.

Production from the acreage for summer harvest in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas Panhandle, north Georgia and New Jersey is now estimated at 10,984,000 bushels. This indicated production is about a third smaller than the 1951 crop and only about half the 1941-50 average production. In each of these States except Nebraska, Texas and Georgia, yield prospects were reduced by hot dry weather during June. Digging of the Virginia crop was accelerated during the

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: (Cont'd) past month and this factor caused additional loss of tonnage. There was some digging of the Kentucky crop the last week in June with volume movement expected during the second and third weeks of July. Movement got underway from Kansas and Missouri in late June and will be completed in July. Earliest diggings from Nebraska will be about July 10. Harvest of the Texas Panhandle crop was active on July 1. In this area, satisfactory yields are being dug but development of some of the younger plants was retarded by strong winds that started at mid-June and continued for about 10 days. The season has been one of extremes in New Jersey. A dry June following extremely wet weather earlier in the season has caused further reduction in New Jersey's prospective yield. Growers did an unusually large amount of side dressing; but where irrigation facilities were lacking, there was inadequate water during June for plants to get the full benefits from this additional fertilizer.

SPINACH: Production in the summer States of New York, Colorado and Washington is expected to be 16 percent below 1951 and 27 percent below average, or 1,355,000 bushels for 1952 compared with 1,604,000 bushels in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 1,866,000 bushels. This year's prospective production is the smallest summer crop since 1934. The reduction from last summer's crop is the result of a decrease in acreage. The 3,700 acres reported for harvest in 1952 is 20 percent below 1951 and 33 percent below average. Good yields are indicated by July 1 conditions.

STRAWBERRIES: Hot dry weather during June over much of the late spring strawberry area reduced yield prospects from those indicated on June 1. Washington and Oregon were the exceptions to generally lower yields as showery weather prevailed much of June followed by heavy rains at month's end. As a result, yield prospects in both of these States are better than both last year and average. The expected production for the late spring crop now totals 5,308,000 crates, a decrease of 120,000 crates during the month. This is still 11 percent above last year and 48 percent larger than average. There has been a large expansion of acreage in Michigan, Washington and Oregon compared with the 1941-50 average which accounts for much of this increase. For all commercial areas in the United States, including berries used for processing, production is indicated to be 11,972,000 crates, 2 percent above last year and 37 percent larger than the 1941-50 average production of 8,762,000 crates.

TOMATOES: Late spring crop prospects declined during June. Production on July 1 is estimated at 8 percent less than a month ago. This indicated production is 17 percent below last year and 27 percent below the 10-year average. The reduction in indicated production is the result of decreases in prospective yields as only Georgia maintained its estimated production of a month ago. The season is well advanced in Georgia with the hot sun and dry weather killing the vines and blistering some of the top crop. Most of the tomatoes have been harvested in Alabama as hot and dry weather has reduced yields considerably. In South Carolina the weather has also shortened the season and harvest should be completed by mid-July. The crops in Louisiana and Mississippi, like other southern States, are reported reduced and the harvest season shortened because of unfavorable weather. All areas in Texas are expected to be through by July 15. The early summer acreage of tomatoes is now estimated higher than last month. The acreage for fresh consumption in Virginia is more than was anticipated earlier. The expected yields per acre for all States except Delaware and Maryland are below those indicated on June 1. Production on July 1 is now estimated at 10 percent below a month ago. The indicated production of 4,259,000 bushels is 14 percent less than last year and 20 percent below the 1941-50 average. Continued cool weather in all producing sections of Califor[illegible] during June was unfavorable for this crop. Drought and record high temperatures have seriously damaged the Tennessee crop. Dry weather and high temperatures in

TOMATOES: (Cont'd) June have reduced the prospective yields in Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois and Ohio. Dry weather and early picking is expected to lower the yield in Virginia.

The first forecast for the late summer production points to a decrease of 9 percent from 1951 and 3 percent under average--8,672,000 bushels in 1952 compared with 9,497,000 bushels in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 8,938,000 bushels. Acreage for harvest is 1 percent less than last year and 5 percent less than the 10-year average. As of July 1, prospects were promising in New Jersey, the crop generally had a good color and a sturdy looking vine growth. There has been some harvesting of the very earliest plantings and volume offerings are expected the week of July 6-12 with increased offerings thereafter. Stands are excellent and crop growth and color are good in Indiana and the Cook County area of Illinois. Hot dry weather has occurred in many of the growing areas of Ohio, Colorado, Utah, and Alabama. The 19,500 acres reported for fall harvest in California are 3 percent more than the 19,000 acres grown in 1951 and 7 percent more than the 1941-50 average of 18,250 acres.

WATERMELONS: Unfavorable June weather in many of the early summer areas resulted in decreased yield prospects and the total production is now expected to be 48,309,000 melons, a decrease of 580,000 melons since June 1. This indicated production is 4 percent less than 1951 but 2 percent above average. In the late summer areas acreage is up 5 percent from last year but with yield prospects below a year ago the indicated crop of 8,893,000 melons is slightly less than the 1951 crop. Expected yields however are above average in all States except Indiana and Oregon. In Oregon, unusually cool and showery weather during June checked growth of the crop.

Acreage and Production Reported to Date for 1952 with Comparisons

Seasonal Group and Crop	ACREAGE					PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 1/				
	10-year av. 2/ 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952 Acres	Indicated 1952 % of Av.	Indicated 1952 % of '51	10-year av. 2/ 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952 Tons	Indicated 1952 % of Av.	Indicated 1952 % of '51
	Acres	Acres	Acres	%	%	Tons	Tons	Tons	%	%
WINTER 3/	285,370	259,060	252,400	88	97	1361,400	1501,300	1399,100	103	93
SPRING 4/	620,010	596,050	601,810	97	101	1876,900	2201,200	2163,200	115	98
Early Summer:										
Snap Beans	18,040	15,450	15,350	85	99	30,000	27,800	24,600	82	88
Cabbage 5/	12,680	12,600	11,760	93	93	85,000	93,900	78,900	93	84
Cantaloups	20,010	16,780	15,100	75	90	65,900	66,300	55,100	84	83
Cucumbers	9,450	8,150	7,850	83	96	30,500	29,000	25,500	84	88
Onions	6,840	5,400	5,340	78	99	50,000	41,800	42,700	85	102
Green Peppers	5,190	7,300	6,550	126	90	9,600	12,500	10,400	108	83
Tomatoes	36,200	30,450	28,990	80	95	140,300	131,400	112,900	80	86
Watermelons	185,110	185,100	190,200	103	103	592,100	627,300	603,900	102	96
Mid-Summer:										
Cantaloups	53,940	51,530	56,730	105	110	192,800	220,300	235,800	122	107
Late Summer:										
Snap Beans	29,610	25,700	23,950	81	93	53,000	47,300	42,000	79	89
Cabbage 5/	19,180	16,650	16,380	85	98	157,600	147,200	133,400	85	91
Cantaloups	13,970	10,440	11,200	80	107					
Cucumbers	6,670	7,050	6,800	102	96	21,800	25,300	24,600	113	97
Onions	63,300	*64,050	59,970	95	94					
Green Peppers	10,980	11,300	11,100	101	98	31,800	39,500	36,500	115	92
Tomatoes	53,310	51,350	50,670	95	99	236,900	*251,700	229,800	97	91
Watermelons	21,960	18,970	19,950	91	105	116,000	112,400	111,200	96	99
TOTAL SUMMER 6/:										
Lima Beans	8,340	5,800	5,350	64	92	12,500	10,200	8,500	68	83
Snap Beans	47,650	41,150	39,300	82	96	83,000	75,100	66,600	80	89
Beets	2,580	2,100	2,050	79	98	20,200	17,800	16,700	83	94
Cabbage 5/	31,860	29,250	28,140	88	96	242,600	241,100	212,300	88	88
Cantaloups	87,920	78,750	83,030	94	105	7/258,700	7/286,600	7/290,900	112	102
Carrots	6,400	5,500	5,900	92	107	56,600	48,700	51,300	91	105
Cauliflower	7,150	* 5,300	4,900	69	92	39,800	* 32,200	28,500	72	89
Celery	5,250	5,000	5,300	101	106	81,000	101,500	103,000	127	101
Sweet Corn	61,950	65,000	67,000	108	103	109,100	125,300	125,200	115	100
Cucumbers	16,120	15,200	14,650	91	96	52,300	54,300	50,100	96	92
Eggplant	2,030	1,900	1,700	84	89	7,500	8,100	7,000	93	86
Honey Balls	140	---	---	---	---	600	---	---	---	---
Honey Dews	10,530	9,600	9,900	94	103	48,300	52,200	54,300	112	104
Lettuce	31,630	33,300	38,700	122	116	240,300	281,900	303,400	126	108
Onions	70,140	*69,450	65,310	93	94	8/50,000	8/41,800	8/42,700	85	102
Green Peas	15,480	5,000	4,300	28	86	22,800	6,500	6,500	29	100
Green Peppers	16,160	18,600	17,650	109	95	41,400	52,000	46,900	113	90
Spinach	5,490	4,600	3,700	67	80	16,800	*14,400	12,200	73	85
Tomatoes	89,520	81,800	79,660	89	97	377,200	*383,100	342,700	91	89
Watermelons	207,070	204,070	210,150	101	103	708,100	732,700	715,100	101	97
Total to date:										
Acre. & Prod.	646,140	606,880	615,520	95	101	2468,800	2572,500	2483,900	101	97
Total Summer	723,410	*681,370	686,690	95	101	3258,800	*3373,500			

See footnotes on page 11.

Seasonal Group and Crop	ACREAGE 10-year av. 2/ 1941-50 Acres	 1951 Acres	Indicated 1952 Acres	 % of av. %	 % of '51 %	PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 1/ 10-year av. 2/ 1941-50 Tons	 1951 Tons	Indicated 1952 Tons	 % of av. %	 % of '51 %
Early Fall:										
Cabbage 5/										
Domestic	30,280	* 28,450	29,100	96	102					
			Prospective							
Danish	31,490	25,050	26,500	84	106					
			Ind.							
Tomatoes	18,250	19,000	19,500	107	103					
			Prospective							
Late Fall:										
Cabbage 5/	5,920	* 6,500	7,300	123	112					
Total to date: Acreage	85,940	79,000	82,400	96	104					
Total Fall:	263,100	*237,730								
	REPORTED TO DATE FOR 1952 WITH COMPARISONS 9/									
Acre. & Prod.	1551,520	1461,990	1469,730	95	101	5707,100	6275,000	6046,200	106	96
Acreage	1714,300	1615,480	1623,300	95	100					
	TOTALS FOR PAST SEASONS 9/									
Annual Total	1891,890	*1774,210				8212,300	*8852,500			

* Revision

1/ Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit in which reported.

2/ For seasonal group and annual totals, averages of the yearly totals, not the sum of the averages for individual crops.

3/ From releases of March 10 (TC-52: 302) and April 10 (TC-52: 402). Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.

4/ From release of June 10 (TC-52: 602) except for cauliflower, Honey Ball melons and tomatoes for which more recent data is published on pages 15, 17 and 22 of this report. Includes asparagus used for processing and cabbage for sauerkraut.

5/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.

6/ Includes crops for which seasonal sub-group estimates (early, mid-, and late) are not made.

7/ Early and mid-summer only.

8/ Early summer only.

9/ Includes acreage and production of asparagus for processing and cabbage for sauerkraut.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
LIMA BEANS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 2/	1,900	900	700	74	70	80	122	63	56
Spring 2/	6,640	4,000	2,600	68	65	82	436	260	212
Summer:									
North Carolina.	580	300	300	54	70	65	29	21	20
Virginia	60	---	---	41	---	---	2	---	---
Maryland	1,320	900	850	76	75	75	99	68	64
New Jersey	2,860	2,100	2,200	82	100	85	233	210	187
New York	3,520	2,500	2,000	119	135	130	418	338	260
Group total	8,340	5,800	5,350	95	110	99	781	637	531
Total above	16,880	10,700	8,650	82	90	92	1,339	960	799
All States.......	17,530	11,200		81	91		1,382	1,020	
SNAP BEANS:									
Winter 2/	29,940	32,800	34,000	87	95	85	2,617	3,116	2,890
Spring 2/	58,540	54,700	46,700	83	103	98	4,834	5,644	4,556
Early Summer:									
Mississippi ...	5/ 120	---	---	5/ 35	---	---	5/ 9	---	---
Maryland	4,260	3,700	3,700	84	95	80	362	352	296
Delaware	150	150	150	78	85	70	11	13	10
New Jersey	5,380	4,500	4,200	104	120	105	554	540	441
New York, L.I.	2,220	2,200	2,000	154	145	150	340	319	300
Pennsylvania ..	3,530	3,100	3,400	152	150	130	532	465	442
Illinois	2,480	1,800	1,900	82	90	80	201	162	152
Group total	18,040	15,450	15,350	112	120	107	2,003	1,851	1,641
Late Summer:									
Alabama	2,240	1,500	1,300	77	75	70	169	112	91
Georgia, north	2,170	2,000	2,000	95	100	110	206	200	220
North Carolina	6,030	5,000	4,500	103	105	95	619	525	428
Virginia	710	200	150	89	100	75	61	20	11
New York, other	12,860	12,500	11,500	147	145	135	1,885	1,812	1,552
Michigan.......	3,100	3,200	3,100	86	100	100	268	320	310
Colorado.......	1,100	550	600	141	150	140	156	82	84
Tennessee......	1,400	750	800	126	115	130	170	86	104
Group total	29,610	25,700	23,950	120	123	117	3,533	3,157	2,800
Total above	136,120	128,650	120,000	96	107	99	12,987	13,768	11,887
All States	176,620	164,800		97	105		17,102	17,292	

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
CABBAGE:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	-	Tons -			- Tons -	
Winter 2/........	62,420	43,250	42,700	6.45	8.89	7.66	406,100	384,600	326,900
Early Spring 2/	21,020	11,100	10,700	4.92	4.75	5.88	103,600	52,700	62,900
Late Spring 2/	10,570	11,900	10,670	5.99	6.05	6.08	64,100	72,000	64,900
Early Summer:									
New Jersey......	4,460	4,600	4,200	6.4	8.0	7.0	28,460	36,800	29,400
New York, L.I.	1,100	800	800	9.3	10.0	9.5	10,280	8,000	7,600
Georgia, North..	820	900	900	4.5	4.7	4.8	3,680	4,200	4,300
Indiana.........	1,710	2,300	2,100	6.7	5.7	5.0	10,890	13,000	10,500
Illinois........	3,430	3,100	3,000	6.7	8.1	7.0	22,680	25,000	21,000
Iowa............	1,160	900	760	7.8	7.7	8.0	8,990	6,900	6,100
Group total...	12,680	12,600	11,760	6.73	7.45	6.71	85,000	93,900	78,900
Late Summer:									
Colorado........	1,840	1,800	1,800	10.9	11.2	12.0	20,140	20,100	21,600
Utah............	590	600	600	14.7	17.3	14.5	8,680	10,400	8,700
New Mexico......	590	300	200	6.4	5.0	5.0	3,910	1,500	1,000
Minnesota	720	480	430	8.3	9.6	9.5	5,920	4,600	4,100
Ohio............	3,220	2,600	2,500	8.9	10.7	7.0	28,510	27,900	17,500
Pennsylvania....	5,790	5,200	5,200	8.3	8.6	8.5	47,990	44,600	44,200
Virginia, S.W...	2,280	1,170	950	6.8	7.5	6.0	14,660	8,800	5,700
North Carolina..	4,150	4,500	4,700	6.7	6.5	6.5	27,760	29,300	30,600
Group total	19,180	16,650	16,380	8.26	8.84	8.14	157,600	147,200	133,400
Total above....	125,870	95,500	92,210	6.46	7.86	7.23	816,300	750,400	667,000
Early Fall (Dom)									
New York, L.I.	1,040	* 900	1,100	10.5	*10.5		10,910	* 9,400	
New York, other	10,630	9,500	9,000	11.0	13.2		117,760	125,400	
New Jersey......	2,470	2,200	2,600	5.6	6.5		13,780	14,400	Aug. 11
Michigan........	4,430	* 4,850	5,000	8.3	9.6		36,870	*46,500	
Wisconsin.......	10,020	9,500	10,000	9.4	10.5		95,150	99,900	
Washington......	1,690	1,500	1,400	7.2	8.7		12,150	13,100	
Group total	30,280	*28,450	29,100	9.44	*10.85		286,600	*308,700	
			Prospective						
Early Fall (Dan)2/	31,490	25,050	26,500	9.88	10.32		310,700	258,400	Sept.10
Late Fall:									
Oregon..........	1,960	2,000	2,300	7.8	8.6		15,470	17,300	
Virginia Norfolk	200	400	500	5.4	6.0		1,070	2,400	
North Carolina..	2,470	3,300	3,600	5.1	* 5.0		13,030	*16,500	Nov.12
South Carolina..	1,300	* 800	900	6.2	7.0		7,920	* 5,600	
Group total	5,920	* 6,500	7,300	6.26	* 6.43		37,500	*41,800	
All States.......	193,570	*155,500	155,110	7.49	* 8.74		1451,100	*1359300	

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	ACREAGE 1951	ACREAGE Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE 10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	YIELD PER ACRE 1951	YIELD PER ACRE Ind. 1952	PRODUCTION 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	PRODUCTION 1951	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952
CANTALOUPS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	-Jumbo	crts.(70	lbs)	- 1,000	crates	-
Spring 2/	21,390	31,600	28,000	118	120	137	2,479	3,788	3,825
Early Summer:									
Nevada.........	42	80	---	148	160	---	6	13	---
Georgia........	4,330	2,900	2,600	65	81	75	267	235	195
South Carolina	3,510	3,000	2,900	51	45	45	177	135	130
Arizona, 4/....	12,130	10,800	9,600	119	140	130	1,432	1,512	1,248
Group total	20,010	16,780	15,100	95	113	104	1,883	1,895	1,573
Mid-Summer:									
California.....	22,240	26,600	30,400	149	170	160	3,201	4,512	4,864
Cantaloups ..	6/	24,400	27,700	6/	175	160	6/	4,270	4,432
Persians.....	6/	2,200	2,700	6/	110	160	6/	242	432
Washington.....	1,660	1,800	1,700	166	165	190	277	297	323
New Mexico.....	930	300	200	90	80	90	81	24	18
Texas..........	5,300	4,500	8,400	58	60	60	298	270	504
Oklahoma.......	1,760	1,200	1,000	57	60	55	101	72	55
Arkansas.......	1,790	1,400	1,200	56	50	45	101	70	54
North Carolina	5,160	4,900	4,500	50	40	40	260	196	180
Maryland.......	5,350	3,900	3,500	82	80	80	437	312	280
Delaware.......	2,650	1,900	1,500	80	85	75	212	162	112
Indiana........	5,080	3,300	2,700	81	80	90	409	264	243
Illinois.......	1,480	1,300	1,200	60	65	60	89	84	72
Iowa...........	550	430	430	77	75	75	42	32	32
Group total	53,940	51,530	56,730	102	122	119	5,509	6,295	6,737
Total above...	95,340	99,910	99,830	104	120	122	9,871	11,978	12,135
Late Summer:									
Oregon.........	610	500	600	144	130		91	65	
Utah...........	430	240	250	136	180		52	43	
Colorado.......	3,560	1,500	1,700	96	100		336	150	
Kansas.........	390	150	150	98	100		40	15	
Michigan.......	3,310	3,700	3,900	84	85		285	314	Aug. 11
Ohio...........	1,840	1,050	1,000	60	50		113	52	
New Jersey.....	2,200	1,900	2,100	68	75		148	142	
New York.......	1,620	1,400	1,500	73	75		118	105	
Group total	13,970	10,440	11,200	85	85		1,181	886	
All States.......	109,310	110,350	111,030	101	117		11,051	12,864	
CARROTS:				- Bushels	-			1,000 bushels-	
Winter 2/.......	32,380	32,350	27,750	249	285	256	8,050	9,214	7,101
Spring 2/.......	10,140	6,500	8,100	434	586	541	4,328	3,810	4,385

CARROTS, Continued on page 23.

See footnotes on page

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	ACREAGE 1951	ACREAGE Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE 10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	YIELD PER ACRE 1951	YIELD PER ACRE Ind. 1952	PRODUCTION 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	PRODUCTION 1951	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952
CARROTS, Cont'd.	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Summer:									
North Carolina	40	---	---	160	---	---	6	---	---
Virginia........	20	---	---	138	---	---	2	---	---
New Jersey......	1,510	1,400	1,500	254	290	295	383	406	442
New York........	1,300	900	1,000	423	500	425	546	450	425
Ohio............	1,700	1,300	1,400	502	475	475	854	618	665
Colorado........	1,830	1,900	2,000	257	250	260	473	475	520
Group total	6,400	5,500	5,900	355	354	348	2,263	1,949	2,052
Total above.....	48,920	44,350	41,750	301	338	324	14,641	14,973	13,538
All States........	75,060	66,820		341	392		25,689	26,179	
CAULIFLOWER:				- Crates $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu-			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter 2/........	10,970	9,800	7,800	289	292	321	3,153	2,861	2,501
Early Spring 2/..	9,340	7,800	6,950	335	417	395	3,158	3,249	2,744
Late Spring:									
Washington......	580	600	650	432	350	400	250	210	260
Summer:									
New Jersey......	1,110	800	800	228	400	200	247	320	160
New York........	2,770	* 2,400	2,500	361	*350	360	1,002	* 840	900
Colorado........	3,270	2,100	1,600	276	275	300	899	578	480
Group total	7,150	* 5,300	4,900	301	*328	314	2,149	*1,738	1,540
Total above.....	28,040	*23,500	20,300	310	343	347	8,710	*8,058	7,045
All States........	35,080	*32,000		313	370		11,024	11,847	
CELERY				- Crates $\frac{1}{2}$ size -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter 2/........	9,130	9,520	10,650	574	820	723	5,254	7,806	7,700
Spring 2/........	5,720	6,500	5,750	688	1005	988	4,009	6,531	5,680
Summer:									
New York........	610	650	750	395	400	375	238	260	281
New Jersey......	1,060	800	700	291	350	350	305	280	245
Ohio............	980	800	750	450	450	400	445	360	300
Michigan........	1,900	1,600	1,600	506	590	565	964	944	904
Oregon..........	400	150	150	513	520	600	203	78	90
California......	5/ 1,000	1,000	1,350	5/1100	1200	1,000	5/1,120	1,200	1,350
Group total	5,250	5,000	5,300	474	624	598	2,491	3,122	3,170
Total above....	20,100	21,020	21,700	580	831	763	11,754	17,459	16,550
All States........	40,930	36,760		508	736		20,648	27,074	

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
SWEET CORN:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Ears -			- 1,000 ears -		
Summer:									
New Jersey.....	21,800	22,000	23,000	4,840	5,800	5,500	105,390	127,600	126,500
New York........	29,430	31,000	31,000	5,210	5,500	5,400	152,790	170,500	167,400
Pennsylvania...	10,720	12,000	13,000	5,000	5,000	4,900	53,599	60,000	63,700
Total 3 States..	61,950	65,000	67,000	5,042	5,509	5,337	311,779	358,100	357,600
CUCUMBERS:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 2/.......	5/1,167	500	1,400	5/134	100	90	5/ 187	50	126
Spring 2/.......	27,370	29,700	27,750	104	153	128	2,890	4,541	3,551
Early Summer:									
Virginia........	180	200	200	96	90	70	18	18	14
Maryland........	3,230	2,500	2,300	135	125	125	436	312	288
Delaware........	900	550	450	129	140	125	116	77	56
New Jersey......	3,060	3,200	3,300	167	200	175	512	640	578
Illinois........	2,080	1,700	1,600	90	95	80	190	162	128
Group total	9,450	8,150	7,850	135	148	136	1,271	1,209	1,064
Late Summer:									
New York........	4,940	5,400	5,000	134	145	145	660	783	725
Pennsylvania....	640	550	600	208	250	270	131	138	162
Michigan........	1,090	1,100	1,200	106	120	115	116	132	138
Group total	6,670	7,050	6,800	136	149	151	908	1,053	1,025
Total above....	44,200	45,400	43,800	118	151	132	5,180	6,853	5,766
All States......	49,130	51,600		116	146		5,732	7,557	
EGGPLANT:									
Winter 2/........	680	350	900	357	390	425	248	136	382
Spring 2/........	1,340	1,200	1,150	310	390	370	416	468	425
Summer:									
Louisiana......	410	300	300	149	150	150	61	45	45
New Jersey.....	1,620	1,600	1,400	244	280	270	395	448	378
Group total	2,030	1,900	1,700	225	259	249	456	493	423
Total above.....	4,050	3,450	3,750	275	318	328	1,120	1,097	1,230
All States......	5,600	4,550		238	273		1,338	1,242	

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	ACREAGE 1951	ACREAGE Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE 10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	YIELD PER ACRE 1951	YIELD PER ACRE Ind. 1952	PRODUCTION 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	PRODUCTION 1951	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952
GARLIC:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Sacks 100 lb. -			- 1,000 sacks -		
Spring 2/........	1,470	1,200	950	13.7	13.3	13.6	20	16	12
Summer:									
California......	2,260	1,900	1,700	65.5	68.0	70.0	148	129	119
Total 3 States	3,720	3,100	2,650	45.0	46.8	49.4	158	145	131
HONEY BALL MELONS:				Jumbo crts. 70 lbs			- 1,000 crates -		
Spring:									
California, Imp.	1,420	300	200	112	90	120	155	27	24
Summer:									
California, other	125	---	---	132	---	---	16	---	---
Arizona.........	15	---	---	112	---	---	2	---	---
Group total	140	---	---	130	---	---	18	---	---
All States........	1,560	300	200	113	90	120	173	27	24
HONEY DEW MELONS:				St. H.D. Crates (35 lbs.)					
Spring:									
California, Imp.	2,050	400	---	198	100	---	396	40	---
Summer:									
Arizona.........	2,800	2,800	2,700	301	300	350	824	840	945
California.......	7,140	6,800	7,200	264	315	300	1,843	2,142	2,160
Colorado.........	310	---	---	119	---	---	36	---	---
Kansas...........	5/ 403	---	---	5/ 176	---	---	5/ 84	---	---
Group total	10,530	9,600	9,900	268	311	314	2,762	2,982	3,105
All States........	12,590	10,000	9,900	258	302	314	3,158	3,022	3,105
LETTUCE:				Crts. (4-6 doz.)					
Winter 2/........	49,480	69,300	55,000	164	147	177	8,072	10,201	9,760
Spring 2/........	60,140	61,500	64,150	151	171	165	8,910	10,547	10,606
Summer:									
California, other	22,220	22,500	27,500	238	280	250	5,284	6,300	6,875
Colorado.........	4,900	6,700	6,700	112	115	120	556	770	804
New York.........	4,510	4,100	4,500	230	240	220	1,027	984	990
Group total	31,630	33,300	38,700	216	242	224	6,867	8,054	8,669
Total above....	141,250	164,100	157,850	169	176	184	23,849	28,802	29,035
All States........	181,370	202,070		166	175		30,210	35,285	

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
ONIONS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Sacks 50 lb.) -			- 1,000 sacks -		
Spring 2/........	62,630	33,100	54,300	118	200	145	7,313	6,627	7,861
Early Summer:									
California......	860	---	---	543	---	---	475	---	---
New Mexico......	5/ 880	900	800	5/345	290	300	5/ 274	261	240
Washington......	600	650	700	519	575	600	312	374	420
Iowa............	390	200	290	343	350	325	132	70	94
Oklahoma........	1,060	300	450	86	85	130	91	26	58
Kentucky........	70	---	---	216	---	---	15	---	---
Virginia........	530	350	300	147	165	185	72	58	56
New Jersey......	2,620	3,000	2,800	259	295	300	684	885	840
Group total	6,840	5,400	5,340	294	310	320	2,000	1,674	1,708
Total above.....	69,480	38,500	59,640	139	216	160	9,314	8,301	9,569
Late Summer:									
Massachusetts...	1,110	850	770	477	450		531	382	
New York........	14,130	*15,700	14,500	460	* 440		6,569	*6,908	
Pennsylvania....	270	---	---	321	---		87	---	
Eastern.......	15,510	*16,550	15,270	459	* 440		7,188	*7,290	
Ohio............	880	700	700	408	* 570		359	* 399	
Indiana.........	1,920	1,900	1,800	434	450		831	855	
Illinois........	2,520	3,000	2,800	292	340		737	1,020	
Michigan........	8,130	* 9,200	8,900	436	* 430		3,598	*3,956	
Wisconsin.......	1,940	2,000	1,900	404	400		788	800	Aug. 11
Minnesota.......	3,940	4,700	4,300	398	370		1,592	1,739	
Iowa............	420	400	400	478	465		202	186	
Kansas..........	5/ 210	---	7/---	5/419	---		5/ 78	---	
Central.......	19,890	*21,900	20,800	407	* 409		8,162	*8,955	
Colorado........	10,980	8,800	7,700	500	350		5,375	3,080	
Utah............	1,310	900	650	510	* 525		659	* 472	
Nevada..........	440	450	500	533	600		235	270	
California......	5,990	6,400	6,400	468	625		2,768	4,000	
Idaho...........	3,430	2,900	2,600	642	700		2,137	2,030	
Oregon..........	4,510	* 5,200	4,900	612	* 777		2,803	*4,040	
Malheur Co. ..	2,340	3,000	2,700	705	* 870		1,676	*2,610	
Other........	2,170	* 2,200	2,200	520	* 650		1,127	*1,430	
Washington......	1,060	750	950	546	725		576	544	
Arizona.........	5/ 209	200	200	5/202	600		5/ 60	120	
Western.......	27,890	*25,600	23,900	528	* 569		14,600	*14,556	
Total Late Summer	63,300	*64,050	59,970	471	* 481		29,949	*30,801	
All States......	132,770	*102,550	119,610	297	* 381		39,263	*39,102	

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	ACREAGE 1951	ACREAGE Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE 10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	YIELD PER ACRE 1951	YIELD PER ACRE 1952	PRODUCTION 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	PRODUCTION 1951	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952
GREEN PEAS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 2/	10,070	2,350	800	60	59	65	658	138	52
Spring 2/	23,950	10,900	9,550	104	119	122	2,380	1,301	1,168
Summer:									
New York	3,420	1,800	1,600	108	135	125	368	243	200
Colorado	10,660	2,500	2,000	96	55	90	1,034	138	180
Utah	90	---	---	73	---	---	6	---	---
Idaho	960	700	700	75	80	75	73	56	52
Oregon	340	---	---	122	---	---	42	---	---
Group total	15,480	5,000	4,300	98	87	100	1,523	437	432
Total above	49,500	18,250	14,650	93	103	113	4,560	1,876	1,652
All States	56,190	20,650		94	103		5,194	2,128	
GREEN PEPPERS:									
Winter 2/	3,290	2,300	3,900	339	470	425	1,128	1,081	1,658
Spring 2/	5,100	8,600	7,000	230	290	250	1,155	2,494	1,750
Early Summer:									
Louisiana	1,490	1,700	1,600	179	170	150	264	289	240
Mississippi	650	1,200	950	133	75	80	78	90	76
North Carolina	3,020	4,400	4,000	141	140	130	420	616	520
South Carolina	40	---	---	108	---	---	4	---	---
Group total	5,190	7,300	6,550	150	136	128	766	995	836
Late Summer:									
New Jersey	8,630	8,800	8,700	203	220	225	1,755	1,936	1,958
California	2,350	2,500	2,400	336	490	400	791	1,225	960
Group total	10,980	11,300	11,100	231	280	263	2,546	3,161	2,918
Total above	24,560	29,500	28,550	228	262	251	5,595	7,731	7,162
All States	29,270	34,700		221	243		6,517	8,445	
COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES:									
Winter:									
Texas	1,270	400	500	57	40	60	70	16	30
Florida	9,960	8,500	10,500	180	255	230	1,777	2,168	2,415
Group total	11,230	8,900	11,000	166	245	222	1,847	2,184	2,445
Early Spring:									
Florida	16,180	15,000	19,000	154	271	274	2,419	4,062	5,210
Hastings	11,500	12,500	15,500	163	285	300	1,849	3,562	4,650
Other	4,680	2,500	3,500	128	200	160	570	500	560
Texas, L.Vy.	10,370	2,600	1,700	89	50	75	917	130	128
Group total	26,550	17,600	20,700	128	238	258	3,337	4,192	5,338

POTATOES, Continued on next page
See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES (Cont'd)	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Late Spring:									
California.....	62,700	49,000	60,000	368	445	420	23,610	21,805	25,200
Louisiana......	17,930	5,000	3,500	68	70	85	1,227	350	298
Mississippi....	2,950	600	550	89	80	85	264	48	47
Alabama........	22,320	21,200	21,200	123	170	170	2,670	3,604	3,604
Georgia........	2,140	700	600	110	145	145	215	102	87
South Carolina.	12,000	7,500	8,000	135	200	190	1,590	1,500	1,520
Arizona........	5/4,160	3,200	3,500	5/346	420	410	5/1,440	1,344	1,435
Texas..........	6,460	3,500	3,400	70	70	70	449	245	238
Oklahoma.......	2,520	800	1,200	105	145	155	239	116	186
Arkansas.......	4,940	1,900	1,300	90	85	80	436	162	104
Tennessee......	4,720	2,700	1,500	116	95	120	544	256	180
North Carolina	32,100	18,500	18,500	171	210	180	5,394	3,885	3,330
Group total	173,690	114,600	123,250	220	292	294	37,646	33,417	36,229
Summer:									
Virginia.......	35,380	25,000	24,000	169	224	164	5,866	5,600	3,935
Norfolk......	7,440	4,300	3,800	170	220	135	1,235	946	513
Eastern Shore	26,830	20,000	19,600	170	225	170	4,474	4,500	3,332
Other........	1,110	700	600	152	220	150	157	154	90
Maryland.......	5,650	4,000	3,400	146	200	140	823	800	476
Kentucky.......	3,520	2,000	1,600	134	170	160	467	340	256
Missouri.......	3,380	400	1,100	176	180	175	587	72	192
Kansas.........	4,770	200	500	164	190	140	758	38	70
Nebraska.......	4,920	2,000	1,900	249	300	280	1,190	600	532
Texas..........	7,940	4,600	4,600	220	285	235	1,719	1,311	1,081
Georgia........	1,600	1,000	900	94	75	105	154	75	94
New Jersey.....	50,500	26,500	23,500	217	275	185	10,671	7,288	4,348
Group total	117,660	65,700	61,500	194	245	179	22,235	16,124	10,984
All States.......	329,130	206,800	216,450	202	270	254	65,064	55,917	54,996
SPINACH:									
Winter 2/.......	40,260	23,140	29,300	155	169	178	6,272	3,912	5,211
Spring 2/.......	9,860	9,650	9,750	296	315	285	2,905	3,040	2,779
Summer:									
New York.......	2,470	2,300	2,000	414	*380	400	1,025	* 874	800
Colorado.......	2,160	1,600	1,000	172	220	170	378	352	170
Washington.....	860	700	700	536	540	550	462	378	385
Group total	5,490	4,600	3,700	339	*349	366	1,866	* 1,604	1,355
Total above....	55,610	37,390	42,750	198	*229	219	11,043	* 8,556	9,345
All States.......	64,310	45,090		207	* 233		13,282	*10,496	

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE: 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	ACREAGE: 1951	ACREAGE: Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE: 10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	YIELD PER ACRE: 1951	YIELD PER ACRE: Ind. 1952	PRODUCTION: 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	PRODUCTION: 1951	PRODUCTION: Ind. 1952
STRAWBERRIES: 3/	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates 24 qt. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter:									
Florida........	3,770	6,000	4,800	66	60	65	251	360	312
Early Spring:									
Louisiana......	18,250	24,000	10,000	49	25	40	896	600	400
Alabama........	2,270	2,200	1,600	72	80	70	164	176	112
Texas..........	960	600	500	52	60	60	50	36	30
Calif. S. Dist.	1,230	1,650	1,900	173	260	250	228	429	475
Group total	22,710	28,450	14,000	58.0	43.6	72.6	1,338	1,241	1,017
Mid-Spring:									
Mississippi...	70	---	---	66	---	---	5	---	---
South Carolina	300	450	480	86	85	80	25	38	38
North Carolina	3,270	2,200	2,200	79	95	70	279	209	154
Tennessee......	8,060	11,000	9,500	71	68	57	582	748	542
Arkansas.......	12,640	19,000	17,100	58	61	42	773	1,159	718
Oklahoma.......	1,120	2,700	2,700	76	65	65	90	176	176
Kansas.........	1,520	2,200	1,900	48	40	55	76	88	104
Missouri.......	4,430	6,000	6,000	57	45	40	255	270	240
Illinois.......	3,150	3,000	3,000	53	59	50	170	177	150
Kentucky.......	4,770	6,000	4,700	61	48	50	296	288	235
Virginia.......	4,910	5,300	5,000	61	60	90	279	318	450
Maryland.......	3,430	3,200	2,900	54	90	80	185	288	232
Delaware.......	1,200	1,000	900	50	85	75	59	85	68
Calif., Other	2,080	3,500	4,950	236	445	450	507	1,558	2,228
Group total	50,950	65,550	61,330	69.2	82.4	87.0	3,585	5,402	5,335
Late Spring:									
New Jersey....	3,080	3,600	3,200	59	95	75	183	342	240
Pennsylvania..	2,280	1,800	1,700	66	75	50	154	135	85
Ohio..........	2,510	2,000	1,800	77	80	60	201	160	108
Indiana.......	1,940	3,800	3,400	77	80	65	151	304	221
New York......	3,720	4,300	4,300	82	85	80	305	366	344
Michigan......	7,830	14,000	14,700	92	100	90	733	1,400	1,323
Wisconsin.....	2,080	3,000	2,800	82	80	75	171	240	210
Iowa..........	1,030	900	800	53	60	60	54	54	48
Utah..........	830	750	700	64	80	70	51	60	49
Washington....	5,580	9,200	10,000	111	84	115	630	773	1,150
Oregon........	10,570	15,700	17,000	88	60	90	955	942	1,530
Group total	41,460	59,050	60,400	85.0	80.9	87.9	3,588	4,776	5,308
All States......	118,880	159,050	140,530	72.4	74.1	85.2	8,762	11,779	11,972

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
TOMATOES:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 2/.......	12,000	11,200	16,000	142	190	165	1,745	2,128	2,640
Early Spring 2/.	55,660	55,900	52,000	98	126	131	5,314	7,055	6,803
Late Spring:									
Texas, other...	31,320	29,000	25,000	71	70	65	2,227	2,030	1,625
Louisiana......	2,320	1,200	1,100	66	70	60	153	84	66
Mississippi....	4,220	270	350	71	50	60	328	14	21
South Carolina.	4,010	5,000	4,800	62	60	55	245	300	264
Georgia........	5,520	6,800	6,500	78	72	75	434	490	488
Alabama........	3,480	4,000	3,700	82	80	60	280	320	222
Group total	50,870	46,270	41,450	72	70	65	3,668	3,238	2,686
Early Summer:									
California.....	9,480	7,800	7,500	192	220	200	1,805	1,716	1,500
Arkansas.......	4,950	5,400	4,800	89	114	85	434	616	408
Tennessee......	4,110	2,900	2,400	140	130	85	578	377	204
North Carolina.	630	600	540	67	80	70	42	48	38
Virginia.......	2,190	2,200	3,000	158	185	200	346	407	600
Kentucky.......	960	350	450	131	160	140	136	56	63
Illinois.......	940	900	900	108	125	100	99	112	90
Missouri.......	5,710	4,400	3,800	104	100	70	593	440	266
Ohio, S. E. ...	670	700	700	210	215	200	139	150	140
Maryland.......	6,320	5,000	4,700	173	200	195	1,083	1,000	916
Delaware.......	260	200	200	154	180	170	40	36	34
Group total	36,200	30,450	28,990	147	163	147	5,295	4,958	4,259
Late Summer:									
New Jersey....	10,750	9,500	10,000	166	220	170	1,781	2,090	1,700
Washington....	1,690	2,300	2,400	261	310	290	442	713	696
Pennsylvania...	3,020	3,200	3,400	186	220	200	554	704	680
Ohio, Other....	3,400	2,600	2,400	176	180	175	597	468	420
Indiana........	8,100	9,000	9,000	108	120	110	877	1,080	990
Illinois, other	3,490	3,100	2,800	98	130	120	341	403	336
Iowa...........	540	550	470	131	100	130	71	55	61
New York.......	9,160	8,000	7,500	216	225	220	1,975	1,800	1,650
Michigan.......	7,080	8,700	8,400	168	*165	165	1,184	*1,436	1,386
Colorado.......	2,450	1,500	1,600	249	225	280	614	338	448
Utah...........	380	200	200	131	250	150	48	50	30
Oregon,........	1,110	1,000	1,000	271	250	200	299	250	200
Alabama........	2,150	1,700	1,500	72	65	50	155	110	75
Group total	53,310	51,350	50,670	168	*185	171	8,938	* 9,497	8,672
Total above....	208,040	195,170	189,110	121	138	133	24,960	*26,876	25,060
Early Fall:									
California.....	18,250	19,000	19,500	192	260		3,520	4,940	Aug. 11
Total above....	226,290	214,170	208,610	126	149		28,480	31,816	
All States......	241,620	228,970		124	146		29,836	*33,456	

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
WATERMELONS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Melons -			- 1,000 melons -		
Late Spring 2/	44,910	66,400	77,000	325	367	342	14,332	24,394	26,300
Early Summer:									
California, other	9,100	9,600	9,000	710	700	700	6,434	6,720	6,300
Arizona........	3,470	4,900	4,000	591	790	750	2,058	3,871	3,000
Texas..........	56,370	61,000	64,000	160	165	180	9,202	10,065	11,520
Louisiana......	3,100	1,800	1,800	271	260	255	834	468	459
Mississippi....	4,450	4,900	5,600	244	280	200	1,081	1,372	1,120
Alabama........	6,340	6,800	7,000	307	330	275	1,910	2,244	1,925
Georgia........	46,100	40,000	39,000	287	300	275	12,989	12,000	10,725
South Carolina	25,050	26,000	27,000	218	250	225	5,388	6,500	6,075
North Carolina	9,800	10,000	11,000	228	230	220	2,214	2,300	2,420
Arkansas.......	3,600	5,300	6,300	284	295	265	1,024	1,564	1,670
Oklahoma.......	12,030	12,000	13,000	212	210	190	2,557	2,520	2,470
Missouri.......	5,700	2,800	2,500	288	200	250	1,678	560	625
Group total	185,110	185,100	190,200	260	271	254	47,368	50,184	48,309
Late Summer:									
Virginia.......	1,490	1,000	1,000	338	370	400	483	370	400
Maryland.......	5,110	4,400	5,000	438	500	450	2,221	2,200	2,250
Delaware.......	2,950	2,400	2,300	410	450	425	1,202	1,080	978
New Jersey.....	1,030	600	400	384	450	450	395	270	180
Indiana........	5,940	5,900	6,500	485	525	475	2,886	3,098	3,088
Illinois.......	3,260	2,700	2,500	342	350	350	1,109	945	875
Iowa...........	616	470	500	305	300	340	188	141	170
Oregon.........	500	700	800	512	580	300	261	406	240
Washington.....	690	800	950	576	600	750	409	480	712
Colorado.......	380	---	---	336	---	---	127	---	---
Group total	21,960	18,970	19,950	426	474	446	9,282	8,990	8,893
All States.....	251,980	270,470	287,150	286	309	291	70,982	83,568	83,502

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* Revised

1/ For group totals and for all States, averages of the annual totals, not the sum of the State or group averages.

2/ From previous releases.

3/ Total crop for fresh market and processing.

4/ Includes Yuma area 1940-46. Yuma area included in spring estimate, 1947-51.

5/ Short-time average: Snap beans, early summer, Mississippi, 1949-50; Celery, summer, California, 1948-50; Cucumbers, winter group, 1945-50; Honey Dew Melons, summer, Kansas, 1944-50; Onions, early summer, New Mexico, 1943-50; Kansas, 1944-50; late summer, Arizona, 1943-50; Commercial Early Irish Potatoes, late spring, Arizona, 1944-50.

6/ Estimates not available prior to 1948.

7/ Less than 50 acres.

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tomato areas of California during June was unfavorable for this crop. Harvest is completed in all early sections of Texas and will be completed in the late sections of east Texas early in July. All Texas areas are expected to be through by July 15.

In areas growing early summer onions, yields are turning out better than was indicated a month ago and production is now expected to be a little above the 1951 crop. Harvest is well along in most areas. Thrip and maggot damage has occurred in many late summer areas. In Michigan late summer onions have a good color and most fields were planted at the usual time. However, replanted fields still have thin stands as a result of wind and maggot damage. Minnesota onion areas have excessive moisture at present and maggot damage has been serious. The Colorado crop is making favorable progress although stands are below average in many areas. The long dry hot spell brought thrips on earlier than usual. Stands are spotted in Idaho but at present both thrip and maggots are under control. The Illinois crop is still reported in good condition.

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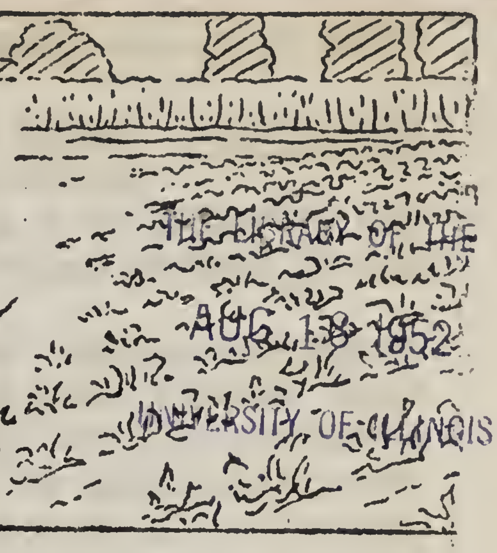
Commercial Truck Crops

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



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Washington, D. C. August 11, 1952

ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION
AUGUST 1, 1952

Summer production of commercial truck crops for fresh market is expected to be about 4 percent below last year but about the same as the 10-year average level, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. For summer crops estimated on both July 1 and August 1 the reduction in indicated total production during July amounted to only 1 percent. Much of the acreage of these crops is located in Northern, Midwestern, and Pacific Coast areas which were not affected by the drought.

Total summer tonnage of watermelons, onions, tomatoes, cabbage, celery, sweet corn, snap beans, cauliflower, cucumbers, beets, and green peppers is expected to be less than last year. Although changes for spinach, lima beans, and eggplant are not large in terms of total tonnage, less production is also indicated for these crops. Production of honey dew melons and green peas is expected to be about the same as last summer, while the tonnage of cantaloups, lettuce, and carrots is indicated to be higher than a year ago. Except for lettuce, onions, spinach, green peas, and cauliflower, yields for the summer vegetable crops are less than last year.

For the early fall vegetable crops, production forecasts are available for only Domestic cabbage, celery, and tomatoes. Production of Domestic cabbage and of celery is indicated to be down 7 percent and 3 percent respectively while tomato production is expected to be 9 percent more than last year. The combined production of these three crops is indicated to be 3 percent less than last year and about the same as the 10-year average.

Aggregate fresh market vegetable production for those 1952 crops reported to date totals 7.3 million tons, 4 percent less than the 7.6 million tons for these crops in 1951, but 5 percent more than the 1941-50 average of 7.0 million tons. Last year these same crops accounted for 86 percent of the total production of all commercial truck crops.

July continued hot and dry over most of the area from Texas eastward and northward to New York. Louisiana and Texas experienced slight relief after mid-month but only scattered showers occurred over most of the rest of this area with truck crop conditions excellent to poor depending on whether these scattered showers hit or missed any particular area. Rains have occurred throughout much of the area since the first of August and will halt further deterioration and materially help those crops still in the growing stage. While the Mid-west generally has been hot and dry, scattered light to excessive rainfall has resulted in reasonably favorable conditions for truck crops in many areas of that region. Excessive rainfall in some areas of the Mid-west caused more damage than drought. In

(Continued on page 24.)

LIMA BEANS: Summer supplies are now expected to be smaller than indicated by July 1 conditions. Present prospects of 502,000 bushels are 5 percent below the prospects of a month ago, 21 percent below last summer's crop of 637,000 bushels and 36 percent below the 1941-50 average of 781,000 bushels.

In North Carolina, the July drought hit the crop just prior to peak movement. Scattered showers were inadequate and the extremely high temperatures caused blooms to wither and fall off. The harvest season was shortened and yields were cut. General rains, July 29 to August 2, may revive plants to some extent but subsequent production is expected to be light. In Maryland, hot weather early in the season had caused a heavy blossom drop, which reduced yields. More recent dry weather ending with rains August 1 and 2, damaged the crop somewhat. However, movement started July 5 and became heavy the following week so that a large part of the crop was marketed before effects of the weather became most pronounced. In New Jersey, weather was dry in July but growers report that plants are healthy with lots of blossoms--some with a heavy set and others light. Picking has started and is now reaching considerable volume. Hot, dry weather during July in New York reduced yield prospects on Long Island where growers were unable to supply enough irrigation for all crops. Marketing started about August 1.

SNAP BEANS: Prospects for all summer producing States as of August 1 indicated a production of 4,183,000 bushels, 6 percent below last month's estimate of 4,441,000 bushels, 16 percent less than last summer's production of 5,008,000 bushels, and 24 percent under the 1941-50 average of 5,536,000 bushels. In the early summer areas (Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Long Island, Pennsylvania, and Illinois) the yield per acre has not held up to early expectations and production is now placed at 1,477,000 bushels--10 percent below last month's indication of 1,641,000 bushels, 20 percent below last year's production of 1,851,000 bushels, and 26 percent less than the 1941-50 average of 2,003,000 bushels. In the late summer areas (Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, New York, Michigan, Colorado, and Tennessee) the yield per acre has dropped 3 percent from last month and production is now placed at 2,706,000 bushels--3 percent less than last month's estimate of 2,800,000 bushels, 14 percent under last year's production of 3,157,000 bushels, and 23 percent below the 1941-50 average of 3,533,000 bushels.

In the early summer areas hot, dry weather during July decreased the crop in some States. In Delaware and Maryland most of the crop had been harvested prior to the dry conditions of late July. In New Jersey, the harvest of early snap beans is practically over, but light supplies continue to be available. In general there was only one picking. On Long Island, dry weather during July reduced both yield and quality of snap beans. In many areas of Pennsylvania, early beans were almost a failure due to extreme hot weather in July. Later plantings are reported to be in better condition. The hot and dry weather in Southern Illinois, where more than one-third of the Illinois snap bean crop is grown, has caused a decline in yield from last month.

In the late summer areas two sets of conditions prevail. In the Southern States of this group (Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee) the hot, dry weather has materially reduced the crop. In Michigan, where it was hot during July with frequent rains in most parts of the State, prospects have declined some. In New York and Colorado, snap bean prospects have improved. In Alabama, rainfall has been very light in the principal growing area for the last two months with continued dry and hot weather continuing to reduce yields. The dry weather in North Georgia has reduced both yields and quality of the early snap bean crop. Very little harvesting was taking place the first few days of August. Condition of North Carolina's late summer snap bean crop is variable but is generally somewhat below that of a month ago. Only scattered localities in mountain areas, where most of this crop is grown, re-

SNAP BEANS Cont'd. ceived an appreciable amount of the rains that covered the rest of the State during the last week of July. Rainfall is badly needed now to prevent further reduction in the crop. Progress of the crop is quite variable, ranging from completely harvested to plants not yet in bloom. With favorable weather conditions, harvest should continue well into September. In Virginia with less than one-half normal rainfall in June and July, the snap bean crop is the poorest in years. Rains the first week of August should benefit the late plantings, but much of the crop has been picked, and growth of the crop to be picked August 1-15 has been greatly retarded and probably yield reduced. New York State usually produces over one-half of the late summer snap beans. The central New York area, where most of the upstate market beans are grown, received 2 to 4 inches of rain on July 9. As a result, this crop has not suffered seriously from dry weather. Yields were generally poor on the early fields but late plantings are in good condition. Marketings have been lighter than usual during July, but volume is expected to pick up sharply early in August. In Colorado, the season thus far has been unusually favorable for snap beans. The Pueblo County early crop is excellent.

BEETS: The summer crop in New Jersey and Pennsylvania is expected to total 620,000 bushels--about 9 percent less than last year and 20 percent below average. Most of the southern and central New Jersey acreage has been harvested and good yields are in prospect for the northeast section. Prospects in Pennsylvania, however, declined during the month as the few hard rains ran off rapidly. Irrigated fields were also baked by the sun.

CABBAGE: (Includes cabbage for kraut) The early summer crop is now expected to total 80,700 tons, 14 percent less than the 93,900 tons for 1951 and 5 percent below the average crop of 85,000 tons. During the past month production prospects improved on Long Island and in Indiana, declined in North Georgia, and remained unchanged in the other three States.

Late summer production is indicated at 130,200 tons on the basis of August 1 conditions. This is about 2 percent less than the 133,400 tons indicated on July 1. In 1951, production amounted to 147,200 tons, whereas the 10-year average is 157,600 tons. Excessive rains during late June and early July drowned out spots in many fields in Minnesota. Hot, dry weather during July reduced yield prospects in southwest Virginia and North Carolina. The decline in indicated production in these three States more than offsets the increases indicated for Utah and Ohio. In 1951, about one-sixth of the summer production was used for kraut. Of the 39,800 tons of summer crop cabbage used by kraut processors in 1951, 36,500 tons were produced under contract (including processor's own acreage) and 3,300 tons were procured on the open market. This year's contract acreage in the summer crop States is now expected to produce 27,600 tons. The rest of this year's summer production or 183,300 tons is available for fresh market or for open-market purchases by kraut packers. This compares with 204,600 tons available for these uses last year.

August 1 reports indicate an early fall domestic cabbage crop of 286,200 tons, 7 percent less than the 308,700 tons produced in 1951, but about the same as the average crop of 286,600 tons. The average yield per acre indicated by August 1 conditions for this group of States is below last year but above average. The 1952 acreage is slightly above that for 1951, with reductions in upstate New York and Washington more than offset by increases in the other States. Last year 120,900 tons or 39 percent of the early fall domestic cabbage crop were used for kraut. Of this, 56,900 tons were produced under contract (including processor's own acreage) and 64,000 tons were purchased on the open market. This year, production under contract in the early fall domestic States is expected to total 62,100 tons. This leaves 224,100 tons of the 1952 crop, compared with 251,800 tons of the 1951 crop

CABBAGE Cont'd. available for for fresh market and for open-market purchases by kraut packers. (The August 1 indicated production of 97,800 tons of cabbage for kraut on contract acres, shown in a separate report on vegetables for processing, includes in addition to the above contract production in the summer and early fall areas, an estimated 8,100 tons in the late spring and late fall areas.)

This year's 25,650 acres of early fall Danish (storage type) cabbage is 4 percent more than the revised figure of 24,550 acres for 1951 but 19 percent less than the 10-year average of 31,490 acres. Compared with last year, increases are shown for New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin; reductions for Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Colorado; and no change for Ohio and Indiana. Hot, dry weather during late June and early July delayed transplanting and caused considerable replanting in New York. Consequently, the increase in acreage over last year in that State did not come up to earlier intentions.

CANTALOUPS: A total of 9,403,000 crates is indicated for all summer areas compared with 9,076,000 crates in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 8,572,000 crates. This means an increase of 4 percent over 1951 and 10 percent over average.

Production in the mid-summer areas is now placed at 6,638,000 crates--slightly below the July 1 forecast but still 5 percent above the 1951 production of 6,295,000 crates and 20 percent above the 1941-50 average of 5,509,000 crates. Yields are not holding up to earlier expectations in Washington, Arkansas, North Carolina, Maryland, and Delaware. On the other hand, Iowa's indicated yield has increased. Yields in other States remain at the July level. Above-normal temperatures in California during the last half of July advanced the crop, and harvest is only slightly behind schedule at the present time. Peak production of cantaloups was reached during the last week in July but shipments will continue heavy until August 10 or 15. Harvest began in the Yakima Valley of Washington during the last week in July. In Texas, shipment to distant markets is practically over except for a small irrigated acreage in the Pecos section. Local market supplies have been plentiful but harvest is expected to be about over by mid-August. There has been extensive drought in Arkansas, and cantaloups have suffered from that and from hot winds. Shipments reached a peak about August 1. In North Carolina, harvest was completed in the heaviest producing southeast area before the July drought became too severe. In the northeast area, where harvest was getting into full swing the last week in July, there were light to moderate rains during July which aided in saving the crop. First melons were picked in Maryland July 16 but volume did not pick up until the following week. Harvest was about at peak by the end of the month. The hot, dry weather pushed maturity and is expected to shorten the season. The crop in Delaware is slightly later than in Maryland. Both yield and quality of the Indiana crop are the best in years and sizes have been unusually large. Harvest started about July 20 and is expected to end by August 15. Growing conditions in Iowa have been excellent.

In the late summer States a good crop is in prospect--1,192,000 crates. This indicated production is 35 percent above last summer's crop of 886,000 crates and 1 percent above the 1941-50 average of 1,181,000 crates. Acreage is about the same as in 1951 but 20 percent below average. Yields per acre, however, are expected to average about 26 percent higher than both those of last year and average. In Oregon growing conditions during July were ideal for cantaloups. The Colorado crop is maturing two weeks earlier than usual and prospects are for a very good yield of excellent quality melons. Very little rain has fallen in the principal cantaloup areas and the sugar content is high. A few melons have been picked in the Arkansas Valley and supplies will increase materially during the first half of August. Bulk of the crop is expected to move by truck and mixed cars. In Michigan, cantaloups in the Bay City section have a heavy set and are looking good. In the Benton Harbor area the set is

CANTALOUPS Cont'd. somewhat lighter but melons are of large size and are looking good. Quality is expected to be good in all sections of that tate. Cantaloups in Ohio made fair growth during July. Scattered showers were received but more rain is needed. Marketing has started in the southern half of the State and will begin in the northern counties about mid-August. In New Jersey, peak harvest is expected about August 15. Growers report a heavy set and good yields. In New York, cantaloups have responded well to warm weather and yield prospects are above average.

CARROTS: Production of summer carrots is estimated at 2,072,000 bushels, based on the August 1 indications. The present indicated production is 6 percent above last summer's crop of 1,949,000 bushels but 8 percent less than the 1941-50 average of 2,263,000 bushels. In New Jersey, the harvest has been completed in the South Jersey area, volume harvesting is underway in the Great Meadows, and harvest elsewhere in that State should begin soon. Marketings from Orange County, New York have been relatively light to date as a result of delayed development following flood damage early in June. Also, growers have been busy harvesting set onions during July and have left carrots to take on more size. In Ohio, dry weather has retarded growth, especially of the later crop in the Hartville area. In the Celeryville area, where much of the acreage is under irrigation, the prospects continue fairly good. In Colorado, the first straight car was loaded earlier than in any year since 1946, almost a month ahead of last year. Quality is excellent and a light carlot movement should develop in August.

CAULIFLOWER: Prospective production for the three summer States of New Jersey, New York, and Colorado is smaller than the summer production in any year since 1937. The 1,465,000 crates indicated for 1952 are 16 percent less than last year's production of 1,738,000 crates and 32 percent less than the 1941-50 average of 2,149,000 crates. This reduction is due largely to the decreased acreages, especially in Colorado, and the below-average yields indicated for New York and New Jersey. In New Jersey, harvest of the early cauliflower in North Jersey has been completed and the late crop in South Jersey has not yet been planted. On the early acreage in the Catskill section of New York the unusually hot, dry weather during July lowered the quality on much of the cauliflower and resulted in light yields. In Colorado, cauliflower in the San Luis Valley has been rather slow reaching maturity. Yield prospects are somewhat below average in Costilla County but above average in the higher-yielding counties to the west. Carlot movement from that State will get underway the first week of August and should increase steadily.

CELERY: The prospective crop of summer celery is now indicated to be 3,082,000 crates, down about 3 percent from the forecast of a month ago. All of the decrease occurred in Michigan, where indicated yields are down 55 crates from a month ago. Wet weather and high temperature the past month there caused blight and "yellows" in many fields. Prospects in other summer States are unchanged from a month ago. In California, growers in all sections are well along on their harvest as a result of the favorable market prevailing until late July. Supplies are still available in volume from the Central Coast areas. Moderate supplies are moving from the Paramus and Great Meadows muckland areas of New Jersey but blight is reported to be delaying marketing from these areas. Production as now reported for the summer States is only slightly below 1951 but 24 percent above the 1941-50 average.

The first forecast of production for the early fall areas indicates a crop of better an average yields but below both last year and average in production. Acreage is up only slightly from last year but sharply below average. The indicated production of 3,232,000 crates if realized will be about 3 percent less than 1951 and 30 percent below average. Harvest in New York should start early in August but volume will build up slower than usual because of the late season resulting from earlier planting delays. In Michigan and Colorado, yield prospects are good and in Colorado quality is reported to be excellent.

SWEET CORN: Prospective production in the three States, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, for which estimates are made, is now placed at 335.4 million ears--6 percent below last summer's crop of 358.1 million but 8 percent above the 1941-50 average of 311.8 million ears. The present indicated production shows a decline of 6 percent from the July 1 indications. In Pennsylvania there has been an abandonment of about 1,000 acres where some of the early crop failed to mature properly. Yields per acre in both Pennsylvania and New Jersey are not holding up to earlier expectations as a result of the hot, dry weather. In South Jersey, harvest of the important Burlington County crop is practically finished but light supplies have begun to move from the later North Jersey crop. Throughout the State there has been considerable insect damage and the crop has suffered from hot weather but later varieties are in better condition than the early. In New York, the high temperatures during July made up for the delay in planting, and marketing began earlier than usual with volume building up rapidly. However, quality has been only fair with many ears not filled out.

CUCUMBERS: Prospects for all summer-producing areas show a slight increase over the July 1 indications as a result of additional acreage planted in the late summer areas. The present prospective production of 2,120,000 bushels is still 6 percent below last summer's crop of 2,262,000 bushels and 3 percent below the 1941-50 average of 2,179,000 bushels. Indications for the early summer areas show no change from a month ago. In Maryland and Delaware, most of the crop had moved before the full effects of dry weather were felt. Last pickings were damaged, primarily in quality. In New Jersey, although the crop had suffered from hot, dry weather during the past two months, the August 1 indications are the same as a month ago. In southern Illinois, the crop declined from a month ago but with excellent conditions in northern Illinois, prospects for the State are the same as on July 1.

In the late summer areas, production is now placed at 1,056,000 bushels--about the same as in 1951 but 16 percent above the 1941-50 average of 908,000 bushels. The 3 percent increase over the July 1 forecast is due to an additional 400 acres reported in New York. The average indicated yield per acre is somewhat below that of July 1. Hot weather brought a good volume from Long Island during the last half of July. In Pennsylvania, hot, dry weather has cut yields badly in eastern areas, mainly Bucks County. In western areas, harvest is just beginning. Cucumbers look good in most areas of Michigan.

EGGPLANT: Indicated production of summer eggplant is the same as a month ago with prospects unchanged in both Louisiana and New Jersey. Harvest is now underway in New Jersey and the crop has stood up well under the dry conditions. The indicated crop is 423,000 bushels, compared with 493,000 in 1951 and 456,000 average.

GARLIC: Indications for the California crop show no change from a month ago--119,000 sacks (100 lb.) compared with 129,000 sacks in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 148,000 sacks.

HONEY DEW MELONS: Prospective production of the summer crop is not holding up to the July 1 indications. The present indication of 2,970,000 crates (std. H.D.-35 lb.) is slightly below last summer's crop of 2,982,000 crates, but 8 percent above the 1941-50 average of 2,762,000 crates. In Arizona, melons have been of superior quality but yields are not as high as expected a month ago. The crop was retarded by cool weather early in the season and did not develop volume movement until after July 1. In California, above-normal temperatures during the last half of July advanced the crop so that it is only slightly behind a normal harvest schedule. Production during the first half of August will be considerably heavier than appeared possible a month ago. Harvest is underway in all districts except Blythe where it has been completed. Production in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys is expected to increase steadily during August.

LETTUCE: Summer lettuce yields in California are turning out much better than expected earlier and a record crop of 8,250,000 crates is indicated for California. Prospects in Colorado and New York are the same as a month ago. The production of 10,044,000 crates now indicated for the three summer lettuce States is 25 percent greater than last year and 46 percent above the 1941-1950 average. Quality of lettuce being harvested in California is good to excellent but the crop is not being fully utilized because of market conditions. Volume production of lettuce will be available for about the next two weeks. Colorado lettuce of excellent quality is now being harvested in the San Luis Valley, and under favorable market conditions, should move in steady volume well into September.

MINT FOR OIL: The August 1 indicated production of peppermint for oil is 1,716,000 pounds, 8 percent more than the revised estimate of 1,587,000 pounds for 1951 and 27 percent above the 10-year average of 1,351,000 pounds. Acreage is slightly under both last year and average with reductions in Indiana and Michigan more than offsetting increases in Oregon and Washington. Despite some reports of rust infestation in both the eastern and western areas, the indicated yields per acre are above average, and close to or above the 1951 yields, for all four States.

The August 1 indicated production of spearmint for oil is 560,000 pounds compared with 399,000 pounds for 1951 and an average of 398,000 pounds. The larger prospective production is the result of increased acreage and better than average yield prospects in both Indiana and Michigan.

ONIONS: Conditions as of August 1 indicate above-average yields for this year's late summer onion crop. The indicated production of 29,927,000 sacks is 3 percent below last year but almost the same as the 1941-50 average.

In the Eastern States, production of late summer onions is indicated to be about 7 percent less than last year as a result of a reduced acreage. Yield prospects in Orange County, New York are below 1951 on both set and seed onions with considerable variation in quality. Tops in the Elba area went down prematurely owing to the hot, dry weather.

In the Central States, acreage is about 5 percent less than a year ago, but with better yield prospects production is indicated to be up about 1 percent. The crop in Michigan is providing most of this increase over last year. Although acreage is down, yield prospects are much better than a year ago when maggot and mildew damage cut yields short. The important Grant area received a definite setback from a 7-inch rainfall in late July and many fields went down from the rain and wind. However, most of these fields were still green and can gain tonnage. Most of the Michigan set acreage is harvested, and harvesting of whites is well along.

In the Western States, production is expected to be below last year and average--14,155,000 sacks being indicated for this year compared with 14,628,000 last year and 14,600,000, the average. In Colorado, yield prospects are about average, but onions are now entering the critical stage when disease has caused the greatest damage in recent years. Plants are still small in the Arkansas Valley, but tops are beginning to go down in some sections. Carlot movement from the seeded acreage is expected about mid-August. In California, supplies of commercial onions are originating mainly from the Tracy, Fresno County, and Saugus areas. The seeded acreage in the Stockton section is later than usual and it will probably be September 1 before any appreciable supplies of yellow globes will be available there. In Idaho and in the Malheur area of Oregon, some thin stands are reported and yields are not expected to come up to last year's yields. However, the rest of Oregon is expected to have better yields than a year ago.

GREEN PEAS: There are 432,000 bushels indicated for the three summer States (New York, Colorado, and Idaho) compared with 437,000 bushels produced in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 1,523,000 bushels. A little better than average yields are in prospect, but the acreage is 14 percent below that of a year ago and 72 percent below the 1941-50 average.

In New York, marketing was finished by mid-July. Peas in Colorado are yielding much higher than the exceptionally low 1951 outturn. Hail damage thus far has been much less than usual and quality is mostly very good. Shipments are expected to continue through August at about the same level as in July. In Idaho, the crop in the Fort Hall area has been harvested. Approximately one-half of the State's acreage is in this area.

GREEN PEPPERS: Hot, dry weather in July further reduced yields of early summer peppers in Mississippi and North Carolina, and estimated production is down 17 percent from July. The indicated crop of 697,000 bushels is 30 percent below last year and 9 percent less than average. The season is practically over in Louisiana and Mississippi, but since rains have been received in the heavy producing sections of North Carolina some of the later plantings can yet set a new crop, thereby extending the season considerably. In this State, loss of yield from earlier plantings has come from sun-blistering as well as lack of moisture. Prospects in the late summer States of New Jersey and California are unchanged from a month ago with an indicated crop of 2,918,000 bushels. In California, harvesting of the Coachella Valley crop is complete and a light harvest is now coming from the San Diego and San Joaquin Valley areas. In New Jersey, harvesting is underway with peak harvest due in early August. In northern New Jersey, growers report prospects for one of the best crops they have ever had. Total summer production at 3,615,000 bushels is 13 percent below the 1951 crop but 9 percent above the average for the 1941-50 crops.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Production from the acreage for summer harvest in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas Panhandle, northern Georgia and New Jersey is estimated at 10,907,000 bushels. This indicated production is almost a third smaller than the 1951 crop and only half the 1941-50 average production. During July, harvest was completed in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Kansas and as the month ended most acreage in Missouri had been dug. In the Texas Panhandle, conditions were favorable during the last half of July for harvest and most Triumphs, the principal variety grown in this area, had been dug by August 1. In New Jersey, diggings to date and the August 1 condition of the acreage remaining to be dug indicate a crop in line with the short crop estimated a month ago. Wet weather early in the season followed by unusually hot and dry weather later in the season reduced yields sharply in this State. As July ended, most Cobblers had been dug, harvest of Chippewas was underway, and a few scattered fields of Katahdins had been dug. However, digging of Katahdins will be delayed to allow tubers to put on additional tonnage following the July 31 and August 1 rains, provided quality does not deteriorate on account of second growth of tubers.

SPINACH: The summer crop is turning out better than expected a month ago and production is now placed at 1,372,000 bushels--14 percent below 1951 and 26 percent below average (1941-50). The increase over the July 1 prospects is due to a higher yield per acre in Washington than indicated earlier in the season.

In New York, marketings from Long Island and up-state local market sections were finished by July 15. Marketings during the last half of July and in August are limited to the Catskill and Adirondack areas. In Colorado, the acreage in Routt

SPINACH Cont'd. County, in the Northwest, is not making very good progress but in other sections yield prospects are above average. A large part of the crop is being pre-packaged. In Washington, where over 60 percent of the crop is used for processing, high yield is in prospect.

TOMATOES: Production of the late summer crop is now expected to be 8,860,000 bushels--7 percent below last summer's late crop of 9,497,000 bushels and 1 percent below the 1941-50 average of 8,938,000 bushels. The present prospects are 2 percent above those of July 1. Indicated yields per acre remain at the July level for most States. Lower yields now expected in Illinois and Alabama are more than offset by much higher yields now indicated for Utah and Oregon. Michigan's yield, also, is turning out better than expected a month ago. Total summer production for all areas, early and late, is now indicated to be 13,071,000 bushels--10 percent below the 1951 summer crop of 14,455,000 bushels and 8 percent below the 1941-50 average of 14,233,000 bushels.

In eastern areas, yields per acre--in spite of hot, dry weather--are still expected to be above average but below the good yields in 1951. In New Jersey, quality is not as good as it was last year and there is a larger number of "seconds." The crop was slow in ripening. In Pennsylvania, condition generally continues to be good but staked tomatoes on the Washington Boro (Lancaster Co.) acreage are not up to par in quality and many are sold as "seconds." In western New York, tomatoes came through the dry weather fairly well but were beginning to show considerable blossom end rot by late July. Picking of green tomatoes for long distance marketing started early in August.

In the central States, indicated yields continue average or above in spite of hot, dry weather. In Ohio the crop made good growth during July, ripening was hastened, and harvest is underway in all areas. The harvest season in southern Indiana was shortened by the dry weather and is about over. In Michigan, a heavy rain on July 28 in the Bay City area was followed by high temperatures which caused considerable loss from sun scald. In other areas of that State the crop is looking very good but recent cool weather has retarded ripening.

Conditions are good in western areas. In Colorado, a few early tomatoes are on local markets but carlot volume is not expected before mid-August. Hot July weather was ideal for tomatoes, mostly under irrigation, in Oregon. The first volume receipts of Washington tomatoes were received on the Seattle market July 22. Quality is good to excellent. Peak harvest is expected around August 15.

The early fall crop in California is expected to be 9 percent larger than in 1951 and 52 percent above average, or 5,362,000 bushels for 1952 compared with 4,940,000 bushels in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 3,520,000 bushels. Acreage is larger than a year ago and the yield per acre is expected to be 15 bushels higher than that of last year and considerably above average. The crop is in excellent condition. Stands are good and vines are vigorous and free from disease. Heavy rains last winter in Southern California created excellent moisture conditions for tomatoes in that section, particularly the large acreage that is dry farmed in Santa Barbara County. Heavier plantings of market tomatoes were made this year in the high-yielding districts of the northern San Joaquin Valley which will influence average yields.

WATERMELONS: Prospects for watermelons in the early summer States declined materially during July as a result of the hot, dry weather over much of the southeastern part of the belt. Sizes as well as yields were reduced in these States. Prospects in California were also down but Arizona and Louisiana reported slightly better prospects and Oklahoma and Alabama remained unchanged. The production of 44.0 million melons is about 12 percent less than last year's crop and 7 percent below average. In the late summer States, prospects in the Maryland-Virginia-Delaware area have dropped since July, but elsewhere prospects were as good as or better than a month ago. Late summer production is now estimated at 9.0 million melons, about the same as last year but 3 percent less than average. Total watermelon production from all groups this year is indicated to be 79.3 million, 12 percent above average, but 5 percent below last year's record commercial production of 83.6 million.

Acreage and Production Reported to date for 1952 with Comparisons

Seasonal Group and Crop	ACREAGE: 10-year av. 2/ 1941-50 Acres	1951 Acres	Ind. 1952 Acres	Ind. 1952 %of av. %	Ind. 1952 %of '51 %	PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 1/: 10-year av. 2/ 1941-50 Tons	1951 Tons	Ind. 1952 Tons	Ind. 1952 %of av. %	Ind. 1952 %of '51 %
WINTER 3/	285,370	259,060	252,400	88	97	1,361,400	1,501,300	1399,100	103	93
SPRING 4/	620,010	596,050	601,810	97	101	1,876,900	2,201,200	2163,200	115	98
Early Summer:										
Snap Beans	18,040	15,450	15,350	85	99	30,000	27,800	22,200	74	80
Cabbage 5/	12,680	12,600	11,960	94	95	85,000	93,900	80,700	95	86
Cantaloups	20,010	16,780	15,100	75	90	65,900	66,300	55,100	84	83
Cucumbers	9,450	8,150	7,850	83	96	30,500	29,000	25,500	84	88
Onions	6,840	5,400	5,340	78	99	50,000	41,800	42,700	85	102
Green Peppers	5,190	7,300	6,550	126	90	9,600	12,500	8,700	91	70
Tomatoes	36,200	30,450	28,990	80	95	140,300	131,400	111,600	80	85
Watermelons	185,110	185,100	190,200	103	103	592,100	627,300	550,500	93	88
Mid-Summer:										
Cantaloups	53,940	51,530	56,730	105	110	192,800	220,300	232,300	120	105
Late Summer:										
Snap Beans	29,610	25,700	23,950	81	93	53,000	47,300	40,600	77	86
Cabbage 5/	19,180	16,650	16,380	85	98	157,600	147,200	130,200	83	88
Cantaloups	13,970	10,440	11,190	80	107	41,300	31,000	41,700	101	135
Cucumbers	6,670	7,050	7,200	108	102	21,800	25,300	25,300	116	100
Onions	63,300	*64,150	59,370	94	93	748,700	*771,800	748,200	100	97
Green Peppers	10,980	11,300	11,100	101	98	31,800	39,500	36,500	115	92
Tomatoes	53,310	51,350	50,770	95	99	236,900	251,700	234,800	99	93
Watermelons	21,960	18,970	19,950	91	105	116,000	112,400	112,000	97	100
TOTAL SUMMER 6/										
Lima Beans	8,340	5,800	5,350	64	92	12,500	10,200	8,000	64	78
Snap Beans	47,650	41,150	39,300	82	96	83,000	75,100	62,800	76	84
Beets	2,580	2,100	2,050	79	98	20,200	17,800	16,100	80	90
Cabbage 5/	31,860	29,250	28,340	89	97	242,600	241,100	210,900	87	87
Cantaloups	87,920	78,750	83,020	94	105	300,000	317,600	329,100	110	104
Carrots	6,400	5,500	5,900	92	107	56,600	48,700	51,800	92	106
Cauliflower	7,150	5,300	4,900	69	92	39,800	32,200	27,100	68	84
Celery	5,250	5,000	5,300	101	106	81,000	101,500	100,200	124	99
Sweet Corn	61,950	65,000	66,000	107	102	109,100	125,300	117,400	108	94
Cucumbers	16,120	15,200	15,050	93	99	52,300	54,300	50,800	97	94
Eggplant	2,030	1,900	1,700	84	89	7,500	8,100	7,000	93	86
Honey Balls	140	---	---	---	---	600	---	---	---	---
Honey Dews	10,530	9,600	9,900	94	103	48,300	52,200	52,000	108	100
Lettuce	31,630	33,300	38,700	122	116	240,300	281,900	351,500	146	125
Onions	70,140	*69,550	64,710	92	93	798,700	*813,600	790,900	99	97
Green Peas	15,480	5,000	4,300	28	86	22,800	6,500	6,500	29	100
Green Peppers	16,160	18,600	17,650	109	95	41,400	52,000	45,200	109	87
Spinach	5,490	4,600	3,700	67	80	16,800	14,400	12,300	73	85
Tomatoes	89,520	81,800	79,760	89	98	377,200	383,100	346,400	92	90
Watermelons	207,070	204,070	210,150	101	103	708,100	739,700	662,500	94	90
TOTAL SUMMER	723,410	*681,470	685,780	95	101	3,258,800	*3,375,300	3248,500	100	96

See footnotes on page 12.

Acreage and Production Reported to Date for 1952 with Comparisons

Seasonal Group and Crop	ACREAGE 10-year av. 2/ 1941-50	ACREAGE 1951	ACREAGE Ind. 1952 Acres	ACREAGE Ind. 1952 %of av.	ACREAGE Ind. 1952 %of '51	PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 1/ 10-year av. 2/ 1941-50	PRODUCTION 1951	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952 Tons	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952 %of av.	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952 %of '51
	Acres	Acres		%	%	Tons	Tons		%	%
Early Fall:										
Cabbage 5/										
Domestic	30,280	28,450	29,100	96	102	286,600	*308,700	286,200	100	93
Danish	31,490	*24,550	25,650	81	104					
Celery	10,860	*7,090	7,180	66	101	149,800	*108,800	105,000	70	97
Tomatoes	18,250	19,000	19,500	107	103	93,300	130,900	142,100	152	109
Late Fall:										
Cabbage 5/	5,920	6,500	7,300	123	112					
Total Fall to date										
Acre. & Prod	59,390	54,540	55,780	94	102	529,700	548,400	533,300	101	97
Acreage	96,800	85,590	88,730	92	104					
Total Fall	263,100	*237,280				1715,000	*1772,500			
REPORTED TO DATE FOR 1952 WITH COMPARISONS 7/										
Acre. & Prod.	1688,180	1591,120	1595,770	95	100	7026,800	7626,200	7344,100	105	96
Acreage	1725,590	1622,170	1628,720	94	100					
TOTAL FOR PAST SEASONS 7/										
Annual Totals	1891,890	*1773,860				8212,300	*8850,300			

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* Revised

1/ Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit in which reported.

2/ For seasonal group and annual totals, averages of the yearly totals, not the sum of the averages for individual crops.

3/ From releases of March 10 (TC-52:302) and April 10 (TC-52: 402). Includes cabbage for sauerkraut.

4/ From releases of June 10 (TC-52: 602) and July 10 (TC-52: 702). Includes asparagus used for processing and cabbage for sauerkraut.

5/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.

6/ Includes crops for which seasonal sub-groups (early, mid-, and late) are not made

7/ Includes asparagus for processing and cabbage for sauerkraut.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
LIMA BEANS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 2/	1,900	900	700	74	70	80	122	63	56
Spring 2/	6,640	4,000	2,600	68	65	82	436	260	212
Summer:									
North Carolina..	580	300	300	54	70	50	29	21	15
Virginia........	60	---	---	41	---	---	2	---	---
Maryland........	1,320	900	850	76	75	70	99	68	60
New Jersey......	2,860	2,100	2,200	82	100	85	233	210	187
New York........	3,520	2,500	2,000	119	135	120	418	338	240
Group total	8,340	5,800	5,350	95	110	94	781	637	502
Total above	16,880	10,700	8,650	82	90	89	1,339	960	770
All States........	17,530	11,200		81	91		1,382	1,020	
SNAP BEANS:									
Winter 2/........	29,940	32,800	34,000	87	95	85	2,617	3,116	2,890
Spring 2/........	58,540	54,700	46,700	83	103	98	4,834	5,644	4,556
Early Summer:									
Mississippi......	5/ 120	---	---	5/ 35	---	---	5/ 9	---	---
Maryland........	4,260	3,700	3,700	84	95	80	362	352	296
Delaware........	150	150	150	78	85	70	11	13	10
New Jersey......	5,380	4,500	4,200	104	120	90	554	540	378
New York, L. I.	2,220	2,200	2,000	154	145	130	340	319	260
Pennsylvania....	3,530	3,100	3,400	152	150	115	532	465	391
Illinois........	2,480	1,800	1,900	82	90	75	201	162	142
Group total	18,040	15,450	15,350	112	120	96	2,003	1,851	1,477
Late Summer:									
Alabama.........	2,240	1,500	1,300	77	75	50	169	112	65
Georgia, north	2,170	2,000	2,000	95	100	85	206	200	170
North Carolina..	6,030	5,000	4,500	103	105	80	619	525	360
Virginia........	710	200	150	89	100	67	61	20	10
New York, other	12,860	12,500	11,500	147	145	145	1,885	1,812	1,668
Michigan........	3,100	3,200	3,100	86	100	90	268	320	279
Colorado........	1,100	550	600	141	150	150	156	82	90
Tennessee.......	1,400	750	800	126	115	80	170	86	64
Group total...	29,610	25,700	23,950	120	123	113	3,533	3,157	2,706
Total above	136,120	128,650	120,000	96	107	97	12,987	13,768	11,629
All States.......	176,620	164,800		97	105		17,102	17,292	

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
BEETS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 2/........	7,590	4,000	3,000	142	105	150	1,084	420	450
Spring 2/........	1,330	990	1,010	187	238	236	245	236	238
Summer:									
New Jersey......	1,490	1,300	1,300	247	280	275	363	364	358
Pennsylvania....	1,090	800	750	379	400	350	413	320	262
Group total	2,580	2,100	2,050	302	326	302	775	684	620
All States........	11,500	7,090	6,060	183	189	216	2,105	1,340	1,308
CABBAGE: 3/				- Tons -			- Tons -		
Winter 2/........	62,420	43,250	42,700	6.45	8.89	7.66	406,100	384,600	326,900
Spring 2/........	31,590	23,000	21,370	5.27	5.42	5.98	167,700	124,700	127,800
Early Summer:									
New Jersey......	4,460	4,600	4,200	6.4	8.0	7.0	28,460	36,800	29,400
New York, L.I...	1,100	800	1,000	9.3	10.0	9.0	10,280	8,000	9,000
Georgia, north	820	900	900	4.5	4.7	4.0	3,680	4,200	3,600
Indiana.........	1,710	2,300	2,100	6.7	5.7	5.5	10,890	13,000	11,600
Illinois........	3,430	3,100	3,000	6.7	8.1	7.0	22,680	25,000	21,000
Iowa............	1,160	900	760	7.8	7.7	8.0	8,990	6,900	6,100
Group total	12,680	12,600	11,960	6.73	7.45	6.75	85,000	93,900	80,700
Late Summer:									
Colorado........	1,840	1,800	1,800	10.9	11.2	12.0	20,140	20,100	21,600
Utah............	590	600	600	14.7	17.3	16.0	8,680	10,400	9,600
New Mexico......	590	300	200	6.4	5.0	5.0	3,910	1,500	1,000
Minnesota.......	720	480	430	8.3	9.6	8.5	5,920	4,600	3,700
Ohio............	3,220	2,600	2,500	8.9	10.7	8.0	28,510	27,900	20,000
Pennsylvania....	5,790	5,200	5,200	8.3	8.6	8.5	47,990	44,600	44,200
Virginia, S. W.	2,280	1,170	950	6.8	7.5	4.5	14,660	8,800	4,300
North Carolina..	4,150	4,500	4,700	6.7	6.5	5.5	27,760	29,300	25,800
Group total	19,180	16,650	16,380	8.26	8.84	7.95	157,600	147,200	130,200
Early Fall (Dom.)									
New York, L. I.	1,040	900	1,100	10.5	10.5	10.0	10,910	9,400	11,000
New York, other	10,630	9,500	9,000	11.0	13.2	10.5	117,760	125,400	94,500
New Jersey......	2,470	2,200	2,600	5.6	6.5	6.0	13,780	14,400	15,600
Michigan........	4,430	4,850	5,000	8.3	9.6	8.5	36,870	46,500	42,500
Wisconsin.......	10,020	9,500	10,000	9.4	10.5	11.0	95,150	99,900	110,000
Washington......	1,690	1,500	1,400	7.2	8.7	9.0	12,150	13,100	12,600
Group total	30,280	28,450	29,100	9.44	10.85	9.84	286,600	308,700	286,200
Total above.....	156,150	123,950	121,510	7.04	8.54	7.83	1,102,800	1,059,100	951,800

CABBAGE, continued on next page

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
CABBAGE, Cont'd	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.		- Tons -			- Tons -	
Early Fall (Dan.)									
New York........	17,270	11,000	11,600	9.9	10.1		170,450	111,000	
Pennsylvania...	2,740	2,300	2,200	8.8	9.0		24,240	20,700	
Ohio...........	940	850	850	7.8	8.0		7,390	6,800	Report
Indiana........	270	200	200	7.9	8.5		2,150	1,700	Due
Michigan.......	1,780	1,900	2,300	8.4	9.0		15,040	17,100	Sept.10
Wisconsin......	3,660	3,600	4,000	9.5	11.5		34,870	41,400	
Minnesota......	1,350	1,400	1,300	8.6	10.0		11,870	14,000	
Colorado.......	3,480	3,300	3,200	12.8	12.5		44,660	41,200	
Group total	31,490	24,550	25,650	9.88	10.34	---	310,700	253,900	----
Late Fall 2/....	5,920	6,500	7,300	6.26	6.43	---	37,500	41,800	Nov.12
All States.......	193,570	155,000	154,460	7.49	8.74	---	1451,100	1354,800	----
CANTALOUPS:				- Jumbo	Crates 70 lb. -			- 1,000 crates -	
Spring 2/.......	21,390	31,600	28,000	118	120	137	2,479	3,788	3,825
Early Summer 2/	20,010	16,780	15,100	95	113	104	1,883	1,895	1,573
Mid-Summer:									
California.....	22,240	26,600	30,400	149	170	160	3,201	4,512	4,864
Cantaloups....	4/	24,400	27,700	4/	175	160	4/	4,270	4,432
Persians......	4/	2,200	2,700	4/	110	160	4/	242	432
Washington.....	1,660	1,800	1,700	166	165	170	277	297	289
New Mexico.....	930	300	200	90	80	90	81	24	18
Texas..........	5,300	4,500	8,400	58	60	60	298	270	504
Oklahoma.......	1,760	1,200	1,000	57	60	55	101	72	55
Arkansas.......	1,790	1,400	1,200	56	50	40	101	70	48
North Carolina	5,160	4,900	4,500	50	40	35	260	196	158
Maryland.......	5,350	3,900	3,500	82	80	70	437	312	245
Delaware.......	2,650	1,900	1,500	80	85	70	212	162	105
Indiana........	5,080	3,300	2,700	81	80	90	409	264	243
Illinois.......	1,480	1,300	1,200	60	65	60	89	84	72
Iowa...........	550	430	430	77	75	85	42	32	37
Group total	53,940	51,530	56,730	102	122	117	5,509	6,295	6,638
Late Summer:									
Oregon..........	610	500	600	144	130	150	91	65	90
Utah............	430	240	250	136	180	160	52	43	40
Colorado........	3,560	1,500	1,700	96	100	115	336	150	196
Kansas..........	390	150	140	98	100	200	40	15	28
Michigan.......	3,310	3,700	3,900	84	85	115	285	314	448
Ohio...........	1,840	1,050	1,000	60	50	70	113	52	70
New Jersey.....	2,200	1,900	2,100	68	75	95	148	142	200
New York.......	1,620	1,400	1,500	73	75	80	118	105	120
Group total	13,970	10,440	11,190	85	85	107	1,181	886	1,192
All States.......	109,310	110,350	111,020	101	117	119	11,051	12,864	13,228

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
CARROTS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 2/.......	32,380	32,350	27,750	249	285	256	8,050	9,214	7,101
Spring 2/.......	10,140	6,500	8,100	434	586	541	4,328	3,810	4,385
Summer:									
North Carolina	40	---	---	160	---	---	6	---	---
Virginia.......	20	---	---	138	---	---	2	---	---
New Jersey.....	1,510	1,400	1,500	254	290	295	383	406	442
New York.......	1,300	900	1,000	423	500	425	546	450	425
Ohio...........	1,700	1,300	1,400	502	475	475	854	618	665
Colorado.......	1,830	1,900	2,000	257	250	270	473	475	540
Group total	6,400	5,500	5,900	355	354	351	2,263	1,949	2,072
Total above....	48,920	44,350	41,750	301	338	325	14,641	14,973	13,558
All States.......	75,060	66,820		341	392		25,689	26,179	
CAULIFLOWER:				- Crates 1½ bu. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter 2/.......	10,970	9,800	7,800	289	292	321	3,153	2,861	2,501
Early Spring 2/	9,340	7,800	6,950	335	417	395	3,158	3,249	2,744
Late Spring 2/	580	600	650	432	350	400	250	210	260
Summer:									
New Jersey.....	1,110	800	800	228	400	200	247	320	160
New York.......	2,770	2,400	2,500	361	350	330	1,002	840	825
Colorado.......	3,270	2,100	1,600	276	275	300	899	578	480
Group total	7,150	5,300	4,900	301	328	299	2,149	1,738	1,465
Total above....	28,040	23,500	20,300	310	343	343	8,710	8,058	6,970
All States.......	35,080	32,000		313	370		11,024	11,847	
CELERY:				- Crates ½ size -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter 2/.......	9,130	9,520	10,650	574	820	723	5,254	7,806	7,700
Spring 2/.......	5,720	6,500	5,750	688	1005	988	4,009	6,531	5,680
Summer:									
New York.......	610	650	750	395	400	375	238	260	281
New Jersey.....	1,060	800	700	291	350	350	305	280	245
Ohio...........	1,900	800	750	450	450	400	445	360	300
Michigan.......	1,900	1,600	1,600	506	590	510	964	944	816
Oregon.........	400	150	150	513	520	600	203	78	90
California.....	5/1,000	1,000	1,350	5/1100	1200	1,000	5/1,120	1,200	1,350
Group total	5,250	5,000	5,300	474	624	582	2,491	3,122	3,082

CELERY, Continued on next page.

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
CELERY, Cont'd.	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates ½ size -			- 1,000 crates -		
Early Fall:									
New York	3,430	2,100	2,000	400	460	410	1,369	966	820
Pennsylvania....	600	* 350	300	348	360	350	208	* 126	105
Ohio............	700	450	400	391	400	350	276	180	140
Indiana.........	40	---	---	420	---	---	18	---	---
Michigan........	3,780	2,100	2,200	462	525	500	1,732	1,102	1,100
Colorado.......	1,250	1,150	1,300	343	340	340	428	391	442
Utah...........	560	440	480	547	670	740	306	295	355
Washington......	500	500	500	544	575	540	272	288	270
Group total	10,860	* 7,090	7,180	426	* 472	450	4,610	* 3,348	3,232
Total Above....	30,960	*28,110	28,880	526	* 740	682	16,364	*20,807	19,694
All States.......	40,930	36,810		508	736		20,648	*27,092	
SWEET CORN:				- Ears -			- 1,000 Ears -		
Summer:									
New Jersey.....	21,800	22,000	23,000	4840	5800	4800	105,390	127,600	110,400
New York.......	29,430	31,000	31,000	5210	5500	5400	152,790	170,500	167,400
Pennsylvania...	10,720	12,000	12,000	5000	5000	4800	53,599	60,000	57,600
Total 3 States	61,950	65,000	66,000	5042	5509	5082	311,779	358,100	335,400
CUCUMBERS:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 2/........	5/1,167	500	1,400	5/ 134	100	90	5/ 187	50	126
Spring 2/........	27,370	29,700	27,750	104	153	128	2,890	4,541	3,551
Early Summer:									
Virginia.......	180	200	200	96	90	70	18	18	14
Maryland.......	3,230	2,500	2,300	135	125	125	436	312	288
Delaware.......	900	550	450	129	140	125	116	77	56
New Jersey.....	3,060	3,200	3,300	167	200	175	512	640	578
Illinois.......	2,080	1,700	1,600	90	95	80	190	162	128
Group total	9,450	8,150	7,850	135	148	136	1,271	1,209	1,064
Late Summer:									
New York.......	4,940	5,400	5,400	134	145	145	660	783	783
Pennsylvania...	640	550	600	208	250	225	131	138	135
Michigan.......	1,090	1,100	1,200	106	120	115	116	132	138
Group total	6,670	7,050	7,200	136	149	147	908	1,053	1,056
Total above.....	44,200	45,400	44,200	118	151	131	5,180	6,853	5,797
All States......	49,130	51,600		116	146		5,732	7,557	

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	ACREAGE 1951	ACREAGE Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE 10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	YIELD PER ACRE 1951	YIELD PER ACRE Ind. 1952	PRODUCTION 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	PRODUCTION 1951	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952
EGGPLANT:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 2/	680	350	900	357	390	425	248	136	382
Spring 2/	1,340	1,200	1,150	310	390	370	416	468	425
Summer:									
Louisiana	410	300	300	149	150	150	61	45	45
New Jersey	1,620	1,600	1,400	244	280	270	395	448	378
Group total	2,030	1,900	1,700	225	259	249	456	493	423
Total above	4,050	3,450	3,750	275	318	328	1,120	1,097	1,230
All States	5,600	4,550		238	273		1,338	1,242	
GARLIC.				- Sacks 100 lb. -			- 1,000 sacks -		
Spring 2/	1,470	1,200	950	13.7	13.3	13.6	20	16	12
Summer:									
California	2,260	1,900	1,700	65.5	68.0	70.0	148	129	119
Total 3 States	3,720	3,100	2,650	45.0	46.8	49.4	168	145	131
HONEY BALL MELONS:				-Crts. Jumbo 70 lb.-			- 1,000 crates -		
Spring 2/	1,420	300	200	112	90	120	155	27	24
Summer:									
California, other	125	---	---	132	---	---	16	---	---
Arizona	15	---	---	112	---	---	2	---	---
Group total	140	---	---	130	---	---	18	---	---
All States	1,560	300	200	113	90	120	173	27	24
HONEY DEW MELONS:				-Crts. H.D. Std.- (35 lbs.)			- 1,000 crates -		
Spring 2/	2,050	400	---	198	100	---	396	40	---
Summer:									
Arizona	2,800	2,800	2,700	301	300	300	824	840	810
California	7,140	6,800	7,200	264	315	300	1,843	2,142	2,160
Colorado	310	---	---	119	---	---	36	---	---
Kansas	5/ 403	---	---	5/ 176	---	---	5/ 84	---	---
Group total	10,530	9,600	9,900	268	311	300	2,762	2,982	2,970
All States	12,590	10,000	9,900	258	302	300	3,158	3,022	2,970

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE: 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	ACREAGE: 1951	ACREAGE: Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE: 10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	YIELD PER ACRE: 1951	YIELD PER ACRE: Ind. 1952	PRODUCTION: 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	PRODUCTION: 1951	PRODUCTION: Ind. 1952
LETTUCE:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crts. 4-6 doz. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter 2/	49,480	69,300	55,000	164	147	177	8,072	10,201	9,760
Spring 2/	60,140	61,500	64,150	151	171	165	8,910	10,547	10,606
Summer:									
Calif., other	22,220	22,500	27,500	238	280	300	5,284	6,300	8,250
Colorado	4,900	6,700	6,700	112	115	120	556	770	804
New York	4,510	4,100	4,500	230	240	220	1,027	984	990
Group total	31,630	33,300	38,700	216	242	260	6,867	8,054	10,044
Total above	141,250	164,100	157,850	169	176	193	23,849	28,802	30,410
All States	181,370	202,070		166	175		30,210	35,285	
PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT:				- lbs. of Oil -			- 1,000 lbs. of oil -		
Indiana	24,680	20,100	20,900	29.7	32.7	33.0	738	658	689
Michigan	16,620	14,700	14,900	24.8	23.2	28.9	415	341	431
Ohio	80	6/	6/	34.2	6/	6/	3	6/	6/
California	490	6/	6/	32.2	6/	6/	16	6/	6/
Oregon	8,620	14,000	15,000	44.0	38.0	45.0	384	532	675
Washington	3,950	* 7,000	7,400	48.3	65.0	65.0	194	* 455	481
Total	54,440	*55,800	58,200	31.8	*35.6	39.1	1,749	* 1,986	2,276
PEPPERMINT:									
Indiana	16,340	12,500	10,800	28.4	32.0	31.0	464	400	335
Michigan	13,090	10,000	9,000	22.0	20.0	25.0	292	200	225
Ohio	80	6/	6/	34.2	6/	6/	3	6/	6/
California	460	6/	6/	32.2	6/	6/	14	6/	6/
Oregon	8,620	14,000	15,000	44.0	38.0	45.0	384	532	675
Washington	3,950	* 7,000	7,400	48.3	65.0	65.0	194	* 455	481
Total	42,540	43,500	42,200	31.5	*36.5	40.7	1,351	* 1,587	1,716
SPEARMINT:									
Indiana	8,340	7,600	10,100	33.2	34.0	35.0	274	258	354
Michigan	3,530	4,700	5,900	34.5	30.0	35.0	123	141	206
California	30	6/	6/	41.4	6/	6/	1	6/	6/
Total	11,900	12,300	16,000	33.5	32.4	35.0	398	399	560

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
ONIONS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- 50 lb. sack -			- 1,000 sacks -		
Spring 2/........	62,630	33,100	54,300	118	200	145	7,313	6,627	7,861
Early Summer 2/..	6,840	5,400	5,340	294	310	320	2,000	1,674	1,708
Late Summer:									
Massachusetts..	1,110	850	770	477	450	490	531	382	377
New York........	14,130	15,700	14,500	460	440	440	6,569	6,908	6,380
Pennsylvania....	270	---	---	321	---	---	87	---	---
Eastern......	15,510	16,550	15,270	459	440	443	7,188	7,290	6,757
Ohio...........	880	700	700	408	570	450	359	399	315
Indiana........	1,920	1,900	1,800	434	450	480	831	855	864
Illinois.......	2,520	3,000	2,800	292	340	280	737	1,020	784
Michigan.......	8,130	9,200	8,900	436	430	480	3,598	3,956	4,272
Wisconsin......	1,940	2,000	2,000	404	400	420	788	800	840
Minnesota......	3,940	4,700	4,300	398	370	400	1,592	1,739	1,720
Iowa...........	420	400	400	478	465	550	202	186	220
Kansas.........	5/ 210	---	---	5/419	---	---	5/ 78	---	---
Central......	19,890	21,900	20,900	407	409	431	8,162	8,955	9,015
Colorado.......	10,980	8,800	7,000	500	350	500	5,375	3,080	3,500
Utah...........	1,310	900	600	510	525	500	659	472	300
Nevada.........	440	450	450	533	600	600	235	270	270
California.....	5,990	6,400	6,400	468	625	600	2,768	4,000	3,840
Idaho..........	3,430	2,900	2,600	642	700	650	2,137	2,030	1,690
Oregon.........	4,510	5,200	4,900	612	777	766	2,803	4,040	3,753
Malheur Co.	5/2,340	3,000	2,700	5/705	870	840	5/1,676	2,610	2,268
Other........	5/2,170	2,200	2,200	5/520	650	675	5/1,127	1,430	1,485
Washington.....	1,060	* 850	1,050	546	725	650	576	* 616	682
Arizona........	5/ 209	200	200	5/202	600	600	5/ 60	120	120
Western......	27,890	*25,700	23,200	528	569	610	14,600	*14,628	14,155
Total Late.....	63,300	*64,150	59,370	471	481	504	29,949	*30,873	29,927
All States......	132,770	*102,650	119,010	297	382	332	39,263	*39,174	39,496
GREEN PEAS:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 2/........	10,070	2,350	800	60	59	65	658	138	52
Spring 2/........	23,950	10,900	9,550	104	119	122	2,380	1,301	1,168
Summer:									
New York.......	3,420	1,800	1,600	108	135	125	368	243	200
Colorado.......	10,660	2,500	2,000	96	55	90	1,034	138	180
Utah...........	90	---	---	73	---	---	6	---	---
Idaho..........	960	700	700	75	80	75	73	56	52
Oregon.........	340	---	---	122	---	---	42	---	---
Group total	15,480	5,000	4,300	98	87	100	1,523	437	432
Total above....	49,500	18,250	14,650	93	103	113	4,560	1,876	1,652
All States.......	56,190	20,650		94	103		5,194	2,128	

See footnotes on page 23.

ROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
GREEN PEPPERS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 2/........	3,290	2,300	3,900	339	470	425	1,128	1,081	1,658
Spring 2/........	5,100	8,600	7,000	230	290	250	1,155	2,494	1,750
Early Summer:									
Louisiana.......	1,490	1,700	1,600	179	170	150	264	289	240
Mississippi.....	650	1,200	950	133	75	60	78	90	57
North Carolina..	3,020	4,400	4,000	141	140	100	420	616	400
South Carolina..	40	---	---	108	---	---	4	---	---
Group total..	5,190	7,300	6,550	150	136	106	766	995	697
Late Summer:									
New Jersey.....	8,630	8,800	8,700	203	220	225	1,755	1,936	1,958
California.....	2,350	2,500	2,400	336	490	400	791	1,225	960
Group total	10,980	11,300	11,100	231	280	263	2,546	3,161	2,918
Total above.....	24,560	29,500	28,550	228	262	246	5,595	7,731	7,023
All States.......	29,270	34,700		221	243		6,517	8,445	
COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES:									
Winter:									
Texas..........	1,270	400	500	57	40	60	70	16	30
Florida........	9,960	8,500	10,500	180	255	230	1,777	2,168	2,415
Group total	11,230	8,900	11,000	166	245	222	1,847	2,184	2,445
Early Spring:									
Florida........	16,180	15,000	19,000	154	271	274	2,419	4,062	5,210
Hastings.....	11,500	12,500	15,500	163	285	300	1,849	3,562	4,650
Other........	4,680	2,500	3,500	128	200	160	570	500	560
Texas, Lower Vy.	10,370	2,600	1,700	89	50	75	917	130	128
Group total	26,550	17,600	20,700	128	238	258	3,337	4,192	5,338
Late Spring:									
California.....	62,700	49,000	60,000	368	445	420	23,610	21,805	25,200
Louisiana......	17,930	5,000	3,500	68	70	85	1,227	350	298
Mississippi....	2,950	600	550	89	80	85	264	48	47
Alabama........	22,320	21,200	21,200	123	170	170	2,670	3,604	3,604
Georgia........	2,140	700	600	110	145	145	215	102	87
South Carolina.	12,000	7,500	8,000	135	200	190	1,590	1,500	1,520
Arizona........	5/ 4,160	3,200	3,500	5/346	420	410	5/1,440	1,344	1,435
Texas..........	6,460	3,500	3,400	70	70	70	449	245	238
Oklahoma.......	2,520	800	1,200	105	145	155	239	116	186
Arkansas.......	4,940	1,900	1,300	90	85	80	436	162	104
Tennessee......	4,720	2,700	1,500	116	95	120	544	256	180
North Carolina.	32,100	18,500	18,500	171	210	180	5,394	3,885	3,330
Group total	173,690	114,600	123,250	220	292	294	37,646	33,417	36,229

ATOES, continued on next page

See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	1951	Ind. 1952
COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES (Cont'd.)	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Summer:									
Virginia......	35,380	25,000	24,000	169	224	155	5,866	5,600	3,720
Norfolk......	7,440	4,300	3,800	170	220	105	1,235	946	399
Eastern Shore	26,830	20,000	19,600	170	225	165	4,474	4,500	3,234
Other........	1,110	700	600	152	220	145	157	154	87
Maryland.......	5,650	4,000	3,400	146	200	140	823	800	476
Kentucky.......	3,520	2,000	1,600	134	170	130	467	340	208
Missouri.......	3,380	400	1,100	176	180	200	587	72	220
Kansas.........	4,770	200	500	164	190	140	758	38	70
Nebraska.......	4,920	2,000	1,900	249	300	290	1,190	600	551
Texas..........	7,940	4,600	4,600	220	285	270	1,719	1,311	1,242
Georgia........	1,600	1,000	900	94	75	80	154	75	72
New Jersey.....	50,500	26,500	23,500	217	275	185	10,671	7,288	4,348
Group total	117,660	65,700	61,500	194	245	177	22,235	16,124	10,907
All States.....	329,130	206,800	216,450	202	270	254	65,064	55,917	54,919
SPINACH:									
Winter 2/........	40,260	23,140	29,300	155	169	178	6,272	3,912	5,211
Spring 2/........	9,860	9,650	9,750	296	315	285	2,905	3,040	2,779
Summer:									
New York.......	2,470	2,300	2,000	414	380	400	1,025	874	800
Colorado.......	2,160	1,600	1,000	172	220	170	378	352	170
Washington.....	860	700	700	536	540	575	462	378	402
Group total	5,490	4,600	3,700	339	349	371	1,866	1,604	1,372
Total above....	55,610	37,390	42,750	198	229	219	11,043	8,556	9,362
All States......	64,310	45,090		207	233		13,282	10,496	
TOMATOES:									
Winter 2/.......	12,000	11,200	16,000	142	190	165	1,745	2,128	2,640
Spring 2/.......	106,530	102,170	93,450	85	101	102	8,982	10,293	9,489
Early Summer 2/.	36,200	30,450	28,990	147	163	7/145	5,295	4,958	7/4,211
Late Summer:									
New Jersey.....	10,750	9,500	10,000	166	220	170	1,781	2,090	1,700
Washington.....	1,690	2,300	2,500	261	310	290	442	713	725
Pennsylvania...	3,020	3,200	3,400	186	220	200	554	704	680
Ohio, other....	3,400	2,600	2,400	176	180	175	597	468	420
Indiana........	8,100	9,000	9,000	108	120	110	877	1,080	990
Illinois, other	3,490	3,100	2,800	98	130	110	341	403	308
Iowa...........	540	550	470	131	100	130	71	55	61
New York.......	9,160	8,000	7,500	216	225	220	1,975	1,800	1,650
Michigan.......	7,080	8,700	8,400	168	165	180	1,184	1,436	1,512
Colorado.......	2,450	1,500	1,600	249	225	280	614	338	448
Utah...........	380	200	200	131	250	240	48	50	[illegible]
Oregon.........	1,110	1,000	1,000	271	250	250	299	250	250
Alabama........	2,150	1,700	1,500	72	65	45	155	110	68
Group total	53,310	51,350	50,770	168	185	175	8,938	9,497	8,860

TOMATOES, continued on next page See footnotes on page 23.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	ACREAGE 1951	ACREAGE Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE 10-YR. AV. 41-50 1/	YIELD PER ACRE 1951	YIELD PER ACRE Ind. 1952	PRODUCTION 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 1/	PRODUCTION 1951	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952
TOMATOES, Cont'd.	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Early Fall:									
California.....	18,250	19,000	19,500	192	260	275	3,520	4,940	5,362
Total above	226,290	214,170	208,710	126	149	146	28,480	31,816	30,562
All States......	241,620	228,970	----	124	146	---	29,836	33,456	
WATERMELONS:				- Melons -			- 1,000 melons -		
Late Spring 2/	44,910	66,400	77,000	325	367	342	14,332	24,394	26,300
Early Summer:									
California, other	9,100	9,600	9,000	710	700	650	6,434	6,720	5,850
Arizona........	3,470	4,900	4,000	591	790	800	2,058	3,871	3,200
Texas..........	56,370	61,000	64,000	160	165	170	9,202	10,065	10,880
Louisiana......	3,100	1,800	1,800	271	260	280	834	468	504
Mississippi....	4,450	4,900	5,600	244	280	175	1,081	1,372	980
Alabama........	6,340	6,800	7,000	307	330	275	1,910	2,244	1,925
Georgia........	46,100	40,000	39,000	287	300	230	12,989	12,000	8,970
South Carolina	25,050	26,000	27,000	218	250	180	5,388	6,500	4,860
North Carolina	9,800	10,000	11,000	228	230	200	2,214	2,300	2,200
Arkansas.......	3,600	5,300	6,300	284	295	250	1,024	1,564	1,575
Oklahoma.......	12,030	12,000	13,000	212	210	190	2,557	2,520	2,470
Missouri.......	5,700	2,800	2,500	288	200	250	1,678	560	625
Group total	185,110	185,100	190,200	260	271	232	47,368	50,184	44,039
Late Summer:									
Virginia.......	1,490	1,000	1,000	338	370	250	483	370	250
Maryland.......	5,110	4,400	5,000	438	500	425	2,221	2,200	2,125
Delaware.......	2,950	2,400	2,300	410	450	400	1,202	1,080	920
New Jersey.....	1,030	600	400	384	450	550	395	270	220
Indiana........	5,940	5,900	6,500	485	525	525	2,886	3,098	3,412
Illinois.......	3,260	2,700	2,500	342	350	350	1,109	945	875
Iowa...........	620	470	500	305	300	340	188	141	170
Oregon.........	500	700	800	512	580	350	261	406	280
Washington.....	690	800	950	576	600	750	409	480	712
Colorado.......	380	---	---	336	---	---	127	---	---
Group total	21,960	18,970	19,950	426	474	449	9,282	8,990	8,964
All States......	251,980	270,470	287,150	286	309	276	70,982	83,568	79,303

1/ For group totals and for All States, averages of the annual totals, not the sum of the State or group averages.

2/ From previous releases

3/ Total crop for fresh market and processing.

4/ Estimates not available prior to 1948.

5/ Short-time average: Snap Beans, Mississippi/early summer, 1949-50; Celery, California, 1948-50; Cucumbers, winter group, 1945-50; Honey Dew Melons, summer, Kansas, 1944-50; Onions, late summer, Kansas, 1944-50; Arizona 1943-50; Commercial Early Irish Potatoes, late spring, Arizona, 1944-50.

[illegible]/ Estimates discontinued.

7/ Revised estimate, Tennessee early summer tomatoes, 1952-yield, 65 bushels, production 156,000 bushels. Estimates for other early summer States not revised.

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Washington 25, D. C.

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Continued from front page.

California, the first half of July was characterized by below normal temperatures in the South Coastal areas and about normal temperatures in the Central Coast areas and San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys. Temperatures the last half of July were well above those during the first half but did not go high enough to damage crops in any area. Scattered showers occurred in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys on July 30. In Washington and Oregon, weather was generally favorable with plenty of sunshine, warm temperatures, and light rainfall.

Prospective yields of most summer truck crops grown in the Southern and Eastern drought area are down materially from a month ago. These include principally lima beans, snap beans, cantaloups, green peppers, tomatoes, and watermelons.

Snap bean yields were materially reduced in the Southern States as a result of the hot dry weather, especially in Tennessee where the drought has been especially severe.

Watermelon yields likewise have been materially affected in these States, and sizes are running much smaller than usual. Cantaloup production has not suffered materially in these sections as much of the harvest had been completed before this July drought became too severe. However, yields are not holding up to earlier expectations in Arkansas, North Carolina, Maryland, and Delaware.

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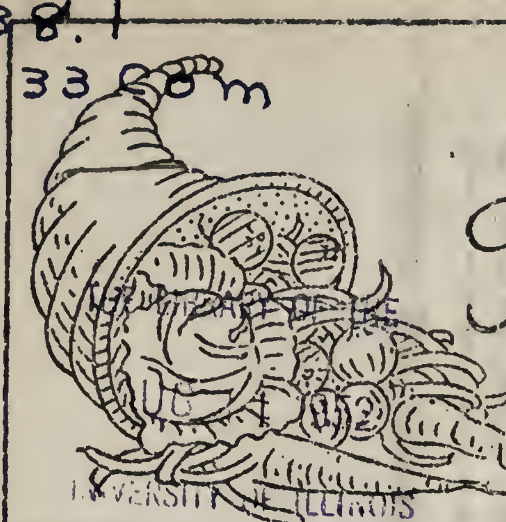

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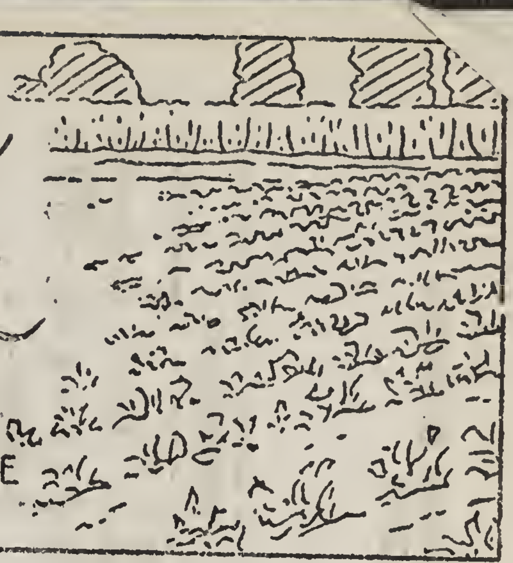
Commercial Truck Crops



BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BAE

Washington, D. C.

August 11, 1952

TRUCK CROPS FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING GENERAL SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY ACREAGE, AUGUST 1 CONDITION AND INDICATED PRODUCTION

The prospective 1952 tonnage of 6 important truck crops for processing is about one-fifth less than the 1951 production but one-tenth above average, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. The total tonnage of these crops for which August 1 estimates are available is reported at 5.35 million tons compared with 6.67 million tons for 1951 and a 10-year average of 4.88 million tons. These six crops (snap beans, kraut cabbage grown under contract, sweet corn, green peas, winter and spring spinach, and tomatoes) usually account for nearly 90 percent of the total tonnage of the 11 processing crops for which the Bureau makes estimates.

Prospects on snap beans for processing declined about 5 percent during July. On August 1, a production of 240,200 tons was indicated. This compares with 275,260 tons obtained in 1951 and an average for the 1941-50 period of 215,500 tons. Hot, dry weather in July was especially unfavorable for unharvested fields of snap beans in the Ozarks, the Kentucky-Tennessee area, Maine, Delaware, and parts of Maryland and Virginia. The prospective yield per acre indicated on August 1 was near average in New York and above average in Michigan and Wisconsin.

Production of cabbage for sauerkraut grown under contract or on land owned or leased by packers, is estimated at 97,800 tons or 4 percent less than last year but 15 percent above average. This estimate does not include open market purchases of cabbage for kraut. An estimate of such purchases will be made next December. Last year kraut packers purchased 73,000 tons or about 42 percent of their total supplies on the open market. During the preceding 10 years, open market purchases accounted on the average for nearly 53 percent of packers' supplies.

The first 1952 estimate of sweet corn for processing is for a crop of 1,357,900 tons, or about 15 percent more than the 1951 production of 1,184,800 tons, and 16 percent above the average production of 1,174,000 tons. Better than average yields were indicated on August 1 in practically all of the important States from Illinois westward but in Indiana and Ohio the need for moisture was becoming apparent toward the end of July, and in the New England States the crop was suffering from prolonged hot, dry weather. However, for the country as a whole, August 1 conditions point to a 1952 yield of 2.88 tons compared with 2.74 tons obtained in 1951 and an average of 2.53 tons for the 1941-50 period.

The August 1 indicated production of tomatoes for processing is 3,128,600 tons. This is about 31 percent less than last year's production but 7 percent above average. On August 1, a yield of 8.06 tons per acre was indicated, which compares with 9.83 tons obtained last year and 6.10 tons for the 10-year average. August 1 indications in California point to a yield per acre considerably above average but not equal to the record high 1951 yield.

TRUCK CROPS FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING: General summary of preliminary acreage and indicated production, by crops, August 1, 1952, with comparisons

CROP	PLANTED ACREAGE			HARVESTED ACREAGE			PRODUCTION		
	10-year average 1941-50	1951	1952 Pre-liminary	10-year average 1941-50	1951	1952 Pre-liminary	10-year average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952
		- Acres -			- Acres -			- Tons -	
Beans Snap	129,570	130,130	127,930	123,200	125,920	123,800	215,500	275,260	240,200
Cabbage, for kraut (Contract)	9,760	10,300	10,650	8,900	9,740	9,950	85,000	101,900	97,800
Corn, Sweet (in husk)	501,030	468,400	505,700	466,970	432,500	472,300	1,174,000	1,184,800	1,357,900
Peas, Green (shelled) 1/	455,850	471,900	466,610	421,760	446,610	441,500	415,110	509,890	445,380
Spinach (winter and spring) 1/	25,310	29,760	25,900	24,520	27,530	25,900	64,350	97,600	83,250
Tomatoes	514,200	466,220	401,000	493,300	458,130	388,100	2,929,200	4,503,890	3,128,600
	CROPS FOR WHICH 1952 PRODUCTION HAS BEEN ESTIMATED								
TOTALS	1,635,720	1,576,710	1,537,790	1,538,650	1,500,430	1,461,550	4,883,160	6,673,340	5,353,130
Beans, Green Lima (shelled)	80,360	111,500	103,300	74,460	107,100	Sept. 10	50,910	95,120	Sept. 10
Beets	17,700	19,250	15,240	16,680	16,610	Sept. 10	139,400	151,400	Sept. 10
Cucumbers (for pickles)	127,020	152,180	161,350	113,650	140,600	Nov. 12	211,780	270,456	Nov. 12
Pimientos (Georgia only)	14,850	18,000	16,000	14,610	18,000	Sept. 10	16,910	15,300	Sept. 10
	CROPS FOR WHICH 1952 PLANTED ACREAGE HAS BEEN ESTIMATED								
TOTALS	1,875,650	1,877,650	1,833,680	1,758,050	1,782,740	---	5,302,160	7,205,616	---
Asparagus (for processing) 2/	76,580	95,230	---	76,580	95,230	Dec. 17	90,940	110,300	Dec. 17
Cabbage for kraut (Open market) 2/	9,220	5,510	---	9,220	5,510	Dec. 17	94,400	73,000	Dec. 17
Spinach (Fall)	11,150	6,000	---	9,780	4,300	Nov. 12	22,310	13,870	Nov. 12
	TOTALS FOR PAST SEASONS								
11 CROPS FOR PROCESSING	1,972,600	1,984,390	---	1,853,630	1,887,780	Dec. 17	5,509,810	7,402,786	Dec. 17

1/ From previous releases.
2/ For indicated 1952 production of all asparagus (fresh market plus processing) see report TC-52: 801. For indicated 1952 production of all cabbage (fresh market plus kraut) for seasonal groups estimated to date see TC-52: 801.

Summary of Condition and Progress of Truck Crops for Processing on August 1, 1952

STATE	GREEN LIMA BEANS 10-yr. av. August 1, 1941-50	August 1, 1951	August 1, 1952
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
New York	85	86	94
New Jersey	86	102	100
Pennsylvania	81	70	99
Ohio	77	94	84
Michigan	80	90	78
Wisconsin	84	89	80
Delaware	80	87	80
Maryland	80	92	82
Virginia	82	94	75
Washington	81	100	95
California	91	97	100
Other States 1/	83	87	85
U. S. AVERAGE	83.6	91.0	89.2

1/ Ark., Colo., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Miss., Mo., Okla., Oreg., Tenn., and Utah.

STATE	BEETS 10-yr. av. August 1, 1941-50	August 1, 1951	August 1, 1952
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
New York	86	96	69
New Jersey	86	100	75
Michigan	87	105	86
Wisconsin	87	85	75
Oregon	92	99	100
Other States 1/	81	85	76
U. S. AVERAGE	86.0	90.5	76.3

1/ Calif., Colo., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., La., Maine, Md., Minn., Miss., Ohio, Pa., Tenn., Texas, Utah, and Wash.

Summary of Condition and Progress of Truck Crops for Processing on August 1, 1952

STATE	CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES 10-year av. August 1, 1941-50	August 1, 1951	August 1, 1952
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Maine	74	95	80
Massachusetts	80	93	80
New York	75	91	69
Ohio	79	87	78
Indiana	86	95	96
Illinois	80	85	85
Michigan	83	86	91
Wisconsin	84	86	86
Minnesota	81	90	89
Iowa	82	85	85
Missouri	79	80	50
Delaware	82	72	65
Maryland	75	76	69
Virginia	72	60	65
North Carolina	77	71	75
South Carolina	73	75	71
Georgia	69	70	70
Texas	73	60	44
Colorado	85	89	95
Washington	83	75	90
Oregon	82	82	90
California	87	89	100
Other States 1/	78	81	68
U. S. AVERAGE	80.6	81.4	81.3

1/ Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Utah.

STATE	PIMIENTOS 10-yr. av. August 1, 1941-50	August 1, 1951	August 1, 1952
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Georgia	77	62	58
Other States 1/	--	--	65
U. S. AVERAGE	77	62	59

1/ Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Truck Crops for Commercial Processing)

TC-52: 803 August 11, 1952

SNAP BEANS FOR PROCESSING
ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION
1952, with Comparisons

On August 1, the 1952 production of snap beans for processing was expected to total 240,200 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is a decline of 5 percent from the production indicated by July 1 conditions this year. The August 1 indicated production is about 13 percent less than the 1951 production of 275,260 tons but exceeds by about 11 percent the 10-year average production of 215,500 tons. These estimates represent supplies available for commercial processing. No allowances have been made for possible reductions in pack as a result of the reported shortage of cans in some areas.

The August 1 indicated yield is 1.94 tons per acre. This compares with 219 tons obtained in 1951 and an average of 1.76 tons for the 1941-50 period. Colorado, Utah, Washington, and Oregon are the only important producing States showing more promising prospects on August 1 than thirty days earlier in the season. Hot, dry weather in July was especially unfavorable for the unharvested fields in the Ozarks, the Kentucky-Tennessee area, Maine, Delaware, and parts of Maryland and Virginia. The prospective yield per acre, indicated by August 1 conditions, was near average in New York and above average in Wisconsin and Michigan.

ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION, 1952, with Comparisons

STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-year average 1941-50	Harvested 1951	For harvest 1952	10-yr. av. 41-50	1951	Indicated 1952	10-year average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952
		Acres			Tons			Tons	
Maine	2,620	2,850	2,450	2.3	2.7	1.3	5,900	7,700	3,200
New York	18,860	27,000	33,000	1.7	1.7	1.6	31,100	45,900	52,800
New Jersey	2,230	2,400	3,000	1.6	2.5	1.5	3,500	6,000	4,500
Pennsylvania	4,120	4,100	4,200	1.8	2.2	1.9	7,300	9,000	8,000
Michigan	6,970	6,300	6,200	1.2	1.6	1.7	8,700	10,100	10,500
Wisconsin	10,890	12,000	11,600	1.4	1.6	1.6	15,500	19,200	18,600
Missouri	960	400	300	1.3	2.0	.6	1,200	800	200
Delaware	1,510	2,600	2,700	1.2	1.7	1.1	1,800	4,400	3,000
Maryland	10,850	14,000	13,000	1.4	1.7	1.3	14,800	23,800	16,900
Virginia	3,130	3,000	2,900	1.4	1.9	1.2	4,300	5,700	3,500
North Carolina	2,030	1,300	1,000	1.4	1.6	1.5	2,500	2,100	1,500
South Carolina	2,280	1,800	900	1.0	1.2	1.0	2,100	2,200	900
Georgia	2,020	200	200	1.0	1.0	1.0	1,900	200	200
Florida 1/	10,780	10,400	7,500	1.5	1.5	1.5	16,600	15,890	11,200
Tennessee	4,650	5,500	6,600	1.5	1.6	1.5	7,100	8,800	9,900
Mississippi	2,130	1,300	1,200	1.1	.6	1.0	2,300	800	1,200
Arkansas	9,930	6,500	5,300	1.4	1.2	.7	13,100	7,800	3,700
Louisiana	2,800	350	500	.8	1.1	.9	2,200	400	400
Oklahoma	4,420	3,000	1,800	1.1	1.5	.4	4,900	4,500	700
Texas	6,920	5,000	5,500	1.4	1.4	1.4	10,100	7,000	7,700
Colorado	1,320	1,300	1,400	3.0	3.0	3.2	4,000	3,900	4,500
Utah	630	620	600	3.5	4.2	4.2	2,200	2,600	2,500
Washington	2,100	2,200	2,000	4.1	5.0	5.2	8,600	11,000	10,400
Oregon	4,870	7,370	6,400	6.6	8.0	8.0	32,600	59,000	51,200
California	1,200	2,100	1,400	5.6	5.7	6.0	7,000	11,970	8,400
Other States 2/	2,980	2,330	2,150	1.5	1.9	2.2	4,200	4,500	4,600
U. S. TOTAL	123,200	125,920	123,800	1.76	2.19	1.94	215,500	275,260	240,200

1/ Sum of estimates by seasonal groups

2/ Alabama, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Vermont, and Wyoming.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Truck Crops for Commercial Processing)

TC-52: 804 August 11, 1952

CABBAGE FOR SAUERKRAUT
ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION
1952, with Comparisons

The prospective contract production of cabbage for sauerkraut is 97,800 tons or 4 percent less than last year but 15 percent above average, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. This estimate, based on August 1 conditions, covers production on acreage grown by packers on their own or leased land, as well as production from acreage grown under contract. It does not cover open-market purchases of cabbage for kraut manufacture.

The 1952 contract acreage for harvest is estimated at 9,950 acres. This compares with 9,740 acres harvested in 1951 and a 10-year average of 8,900 acres. In arriving at the preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest in 1952, an allowance was made for abandoned or unharvested contract acreage about in line with the average loss for recent years.

At the present time no information is available on the tonnage of cabbage that may be purchased on the open market for manufacture into kraut. An estimate of such purchases will be made next December. In 1951, kraut packers purchased 73,000 tons or about 42 percent of their total supplies on the open market. During the preceding 10 years open-market purchases accounted, on the average, for nearly 53 percent of packers' supplies.

Total supplies of cabbage for fresh market and kraut in the summer and early fall Domestic areas--which produce most of the cabbage for kraut manufacture--are expected to total 497,100 tons this year. This is 10 percent less than the 549,800 tons produced in these areas in 1951, and 6 percent less than the 10-year average of 529,200 tons. Acreage in these areas under contract to kraut packers is expected to produce 89,700 tons compared with 93,400 tons last year. This leaves an indicated 407,400 tons from the 1952 summer and early fall Domestic crops available for the fresh market and for open-market purchases by kraut packers. This compares with 456,400 tons in 1951.

ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION, 1952, with Comparisons

STATE	Contract Acreage 1/			Yield per acre on Contract Acreage			Production on Contract Acreage			Total Production 2/		
	10-year: average: 1941-50	Harvested: 1951 revised	For harvest: 1952	10-year: average: 1941-50	1951 revised	Indicated 1952	10-year: average: 1941-50	1951 revised	Indicated 1952	10-year: average: 1941-50	1951 revised	1952
		Acres			Tons			Tons			Tons	
New York	2,090	1,400	1,600	10.5	13.5	12.5	21,400	18,900	20,000	77,100	69,600	---
Ohio	1,390	1,500	1,550	9.4	12.0	9.0	13,500	18,000	14,000	16,900	18,000	---
Indiana	1,020	1,370	1,100	6.7	5.3	4.5	6,200	7,300	5,000	7,800	7,600	---
Illinois	10	---	---	7.6	---	---	100	---	---	2,100	1,200	---
Michigan	430	220	300	8.6	11.4	8.5	3,600	2,500	2,600	4,400	2,800	---
Wisconsin	2,500	3,200	3,450	9.4	9.5	10.0	23,700	30,400	34,500	44,200	46,000	---
Minnesota	130	80	50	9.1	10.0	10.5	1,200	800	500	1,700	1,100	---
Colorado	20	140	180	10.2	12.9	11.0	300	1,800	2,000	2,300	2,300	---
Washington	270	240	240	13.0	20.0	20.0	3,400	4,800	4,800	3,800	5,100	---
Other States 3/	1,040	1,590	1,480	10.2	10.9	9.7	11,600	17,400	14,400	19,100	21,200	
U. S. TOTAL	8,900	9,740	9,950	9.41	10.46	9.83	85,000	101,900	97,800	179,400	174,900	---

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1/ Contract acreage includes acreage grown by packers on own or leased land as well as acreage under contract with growers.

2/ Total production includes tonnage obtained from contract acreage (Footnote 1) and Tonnage purchased on the open market.

3/ Florida, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Virginia

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TC-52: 805 August 11, 1952

(Truck Crops for Commercial Processing)

SWEET CORN FOR PROCESSING
ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION
1952, with Comparisons

A total of 1,357,900 tons of sweet corn for canning, freezing, and other processing is indicated for 1952 on the basis of August 1 reports received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from processors. This prospective 1952 production exceeds last year's 1,184,800 tons by about 15 percent and the 10-year average production of 1,174,000 tons by about 16 percent. These estimates represent supplies available for commercial processing. No allowances have been made for possible reductions in pack as a result of the reported shortage of cans in some areas.

The 1952 preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest is 472,300 acres. This compares with 432,500 acres harvested last year and 466,970 acres for the 10-year average. In arriving at the estimate of acreage for harvest this year, an allowance was made for abandoned or unharvested acreage about in line with the average loss for recent years.

A yield of 2.88 tons is indicated for 1952 on the basis of August 1 reports. This compares with 2.74 tons obtained in 1951 and an average of 2.53 tons for the 1941-50 period. The crop in the New England States suffered from hot weather late in July. The need for additional moisture was also becoming apparent in Ohio and Indiana by August 1. Better than average yields were indicated by conditions on this date in practically all other important States from Illinois, westward.

STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-year average 1941-50	Harvested 1951 revised	For harvest 1952	10-yr. av. 41-50	1951 rev.	Indicated 1952	10-year average 1941-50	1951 revised	Indicated 1952
		Acres			Tons			Tons	
Maine	10,950	8,600	9,500	3.2	3.4	2.6	35,400	29,200	24,700
New Hampshire	430	420	500	3.4	3.3	3.2	1,500	1,400	1,600
Vermont	870	740	820	2.8	3.0	2.7	2,400	2,200	2,200
New York	25,240	23,200	27,000	2.5	2.7	2.6	62,300	62,600	70,200
Pennsylvania	13,150	10,700	10,500	2.1	2.5	2.2	27,100	26,800	23,100
Ohio	22,220	15,100	15,000	2.3	2.0	2.0	50,200	30,200	30,000
Indiana	41,380	27,770	31,500	1.8	1.8	1.7	74,900	50,000	53,600
Illinois	66,770	61,100	66,500	2.6	3.0	2.9	176,300	183,300	192,800
Michigan	3,300	1,400	1,600	1.4	1.6	1.6	4,400	2,200	2,600
Wisconsin	83,080	92,200	102,500	2.4	2.3	2.7	201,300	212,100	276,800
Minnesota	76,520	75,500	84,000	2.8	3.1	3.5	213,800	234,100	294,000
Iowa	39,990	22,700	26,500	2.4	2.3	2.8	97,800	52,200	74,200
Nebraska	2,470	1,700	1,000	2.2	2.1	2.7	5,400	3,600	2,700
Delaware	3,990	4,200	4,100	2.5	3.0	2.5	9,600	12,600	10,200
Maryland	39,810	32,700	33,000	2.2	2.2	2.3	85,400	71,900	75,900
Virginia	730	800	1,000	2.3	3.5	2.5	1,500	2,800	2,500
Idaho	6,300	10,700	10,200	3.7	4.3	4.5	23,300	46,000	45,900
Utah	3,150	6,000	6,000	3.4	4.6	4.5	11,400	27,600	27,000
Washington	10,600	12,700	15,200	3.8	4.1	3.8	40,100	52,100	57,800
Oregon	7,350	13,500	14,200	3.6	4.0	4.0	26,900	54,000	56,800
Other States 1/	8,670	10,770	11,680	2.6	2.6	2.8	23,000	27,900	33,300
U.S. TOTAL	466,970	432,500	472,300	2.53	2.74	2.88	1,174,000	1184,800	1357,900

1/ Arkansas, Colorado, Montana, New Jersey, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Wyoming.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Truck Crops for Commercial Processing)

TC-52: 806 August 11, 1952

TOMATOES FOR PROCESSING
ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION
1952, with Comparisons

On August 1, the 1952 production of tomatoes for processing was indicated to be 3,128,600 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This indicated production is about 31 percent less than the 1951 production of 4,503,890 tons but about 7 percent more than the 1941-50 average annual production of 2,929,200 tons. These estimates represent supplies available for commercial processing. No allowances have been made for possible reductions in pack as a result of the reported shortage of cans in some areas.

The 1952 preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest is 388,100 acres. This compares with 458,130 acres harvested in 1951 and an average of 493,300 acres for the 1941-50 period. In arriving at the acreage for harvest in 1952 allowances were made by States for abandoned acreage about in line with average losses of recent years.

The August 1 indicated yield is 8.06 tons per acre. This compares with 9.83 tons obtained last year and 6.10 tons for the 10-year period. In Texas, the Ozarks, Tennessee-Kentucky and parts of Virginia, hot dry weather in late July inflicted considerable damage to processing tomato yields. August 1 indications in California point to a yield per acre considerably above average but not equal to the record high 1951 yield. In most of the other important producing States, near or better than average yields were indicated on August 1.

ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION, 1952, with Comparisons

STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-year average 1941-50	Harvested 1951 revised	For harvest 1952	10-yr av. 41-50	1951 rev.	Indicated 1952	10-year average 1941-50	1951 revised	Indicated 1952
		Acres			Tons			Tons	
New York	23,000	20,000	18,500	7.2	9.5	9.2	161,500	190,000	170,200
New Jersey	33,200	34,000	34,500	6.7	9.3	9.0	216,400	316,200	310,500
Pennsylvania	27,100	23,600	24,500	6.2	9.2	8.4	158,600	217,100	205,800
Ohio	27,300	19,100	24,800	6.8	9.5	8.5	185,100	181,400	210,800
Indiana	90,600	70,000	57,500	5.1	8.4	5.5	464,800	588,000	206,200
Illinois	11,000	12.300	9,800	5.6	7.7	6.5	61,200	94,700	63,700
Michigan	7,000	8,800	9,000	6.5	7.1	6.4	46,400	62,500	57,600
Wisconsin	1,500	1,400	800	5.7	3.0	5.7	8,600	4,200	4,600
Iowa	3,000	1,700	1,400	4.8	3.4	6.0	13,400	5,800	8,400
Missouri	10,900	6,000	4,500	2.6	3.0	2.0	28,500	18,000	9,000
Delaware	10,100	4,100	3,800	4.8	7.5	5.5	46,000	30,800	20,900
Maryland	47,100	30,500	26,800	4.8	7.5	7.0	222,800	228,800	187,600
Virginia	25,900	18,600	14,500	3.9	5.0	2.6	97,000	93,000	37,700
South Carolina	2,900	4,300	3,600	1.5	2.0	1.5	4,400	8,600	5,400
Florida 1/	3,500	7,200	6,500	3.5	4.8	4.8	12,000	34,450	31,200
Kentucky	4,000	1,600	1,300	2.7	4.2	1.8	10,700	6,700	2,300
Tennessee	5,100	1,900	2,200	2.4	3.0	2.0	10,700	5,700	4,400
Arkansas	14,700	10,800	7,600	2.3	2.7	1.8	33,500	29,200	13,700
Oklahoma	1,900	500	500	1.7	2.0	.7	3,400	1,000	400
Texas	18,000	18,500	12,000	2.6	1.9	1.8	46,700	35,200	21,600
Colorado	3,800	3,400	2,600	6.7	7.2	7.5	25,600	24,500	19,500
Utah	7,500	7,600	6,500	9.6	13.1	10.5	71,100	99,600	68,200
California	109,600	148,300	112,000	9.2	14.9	13.0	980,800	2210,000	1456,000
Other States 2/	4,600	3,930	2,900	4.5	4.7	4.4	20,000	18,440	12,900
U. S. TOTAL	493,300	458,130	388,100	6.10	9.83	8.06	2929,200	4503,890	3128,600

1/ Sum of estimates by seasonal groups.

2/ Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Washington and West Virginia.

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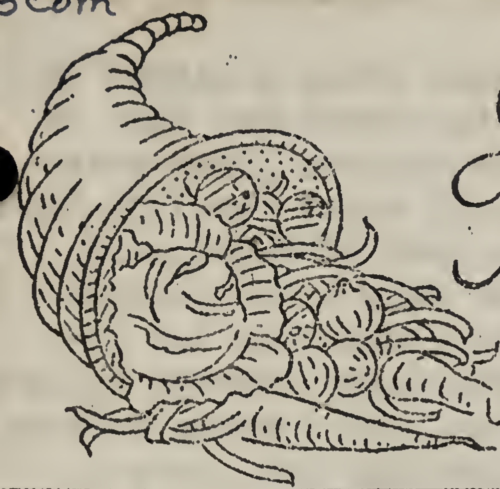
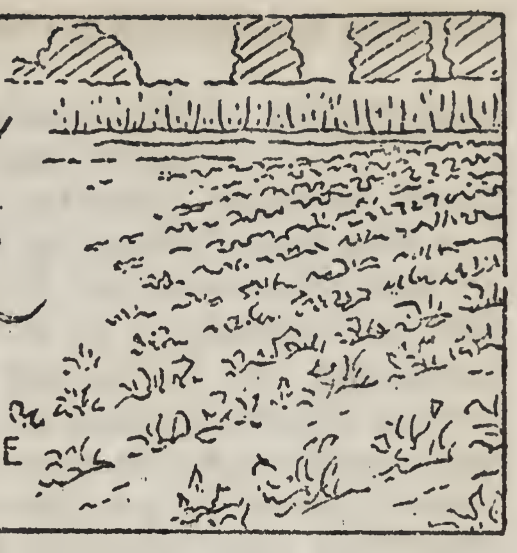
TC-52: 901



Commercial Truck Crops



BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET
ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION
SEPTEMBER 1, 1952

The total summer tonnage of commercial truck crops for fresh market is expected to be about 4 percent below last year but about the same as the 10-year average level, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics announced today. The indicated production of 3.24 million tons compares with 3.38 million tons produced last year and the 1941-50 average of 3.26 million tons.

The summer tonnages of lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, onions, green peppers, spinach, tomatoes and watermelons are expected to be less than last year while the production estimates for cantaloups, carrots, lettuce and green peas are all above those of 1951.

For the summer crops estimated on both August 1 and September 1, a slight decrease in production is indicated from a month ago. This reduction is due to a downward revision in acreage for harvest of cauliflower and onions as well as reduced yield prospects for carrots, onions and tomatoes.

September 1 estimates for fall vegetables, covering crops that accounted for 81 percent of total fall production last year indicate an aggregate tonnage slightly above last fall and the preceding 10 year average. The fall tonnage of lima beans, snap beans, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, spinach and tomatoes is expected to be less than last year. This decrease is more than offset, however, by indicated increases in production for carrots, cucumbers, lettuce and green peas.

The drought situation which prevailed throughout the South and scattered portions of the East and Northeast through July was pretty well broken by early August rains. Rainfall since then has generally ranged from adequate to above normal. However, drought conditions still exist in parts of Texas and northern Louisiana. Southern Illinois, parts of Ohio, Tennessee and Kentucky were still on the dry side until late August and early September rains relieved this situation. In the Pacific Northwest rainfall in August was below normal but no prolonged spells of hot weather occurred to seriously damage truck crops. In California temperatures were below normal most of the first half of August but were above normal the last half and truck crops made excellent progress the last two weeks. High day-time temperatures at month's end in the Northern San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys did some damage to tomatoes.

LIMA BEANS: Indicated production for the summer group of States shows a slight increase over the August 1 forecast. This is due to yields per acre in North Carolina turning out better than expected earlier in the season. Production for the four States is now placed at 505,000 bushels--21 percent below the 1951 harvested production of 637,000 bushels and 35 percent below the 1941-50 average of 781,000 bushels. In North Carolina, later plantings responded well to the August rains and are producing much later than usual. Most of the Maryland crop was harvested before August 15. There was an abundance of rain in New Jersey during August and growth and set appear to be about normal. In New York, the August rains caused heavy losses in quality and marketable yields on the early plantings but later plantings were greatly benefited.

The fall crop in Virginia is expected to be 39 percent smaller than both the 1951 crop and the 1941-50 average--27,000 bushels for this fall compared with 44,000 bushels last fall. Acreage is reported to be one-fourth less than that harvested a year ago and the September 1 indication for yield per acre is below the 1951 yield although above average. This crop will not move in any quantity until about October 1.

SNAP BEANS: Growing conditions in the eight late summer States have improved during the past month mainly as a result of August rains in areas which had drought conditions earlier in the season. Production is now placed at 2,857,000 bushels--about 6 percent above the August 1 prospects. The present indicated production is still 10 percent below last summer's late crop of 3,157,000 bushels and 19 percent below the 1941-50 average of 3,533,000 bushels. In Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee rains improved conditions during August and yields are turning out much better than those expected a month ago.

In North Carolina a considerable acreage that on August 1 appeared would be lost has been saved. Also there has been an increase in pole bean acreage in North Carolina from which yields are well above those obtained from bunch beans. While rains in the Johnson County area of Tennessee greatly improved yields, the Cumberland Plateau had unfavorably dry weather. Peak movement was expected in both areas during the last week in August and the first week in September. In New York, improved yields on later plantings harvested during August have brought movement to date nearly up to that of last year, after a light movement from early acreage harvested in July. Late plantings to be picked in September should furnish good yields and quality. In Michigan, this has been a very good year for beans despite rains and the hot weather of a month ago. Harvest continued at a rapid pace during August and probably will be finished by mid-September. Conditions in Colorado have remained favorable but only light supplies remain for September harvest.

The early fall crop is expected to be lighter than in 1951. The prospective production of 2,091,000 bushels is 10 percent smaller than last fall's early crop of 2,324,000 bushels and about 1 percent below the 1941-50 average of 2,106,000 bushels. Acreage for harvest is one percent smaller than in 1951 and 15 percent below the 1941-50 average. Indicated yields based on September 1 conditions average about 9 percent below the yields harvested a year ago but 17 percent above average. In New Jersey there was too much moisture in August for the crop and the vines had a "yellowish" appearance. Growth and set are satisfactory but dry weather is needed for maturing of the crop. The Maryland fall crop was planted late enough to escape damage from the hot dry weather and ample rain in August brought the crop along with good foliage and yield prospects.

The Virginia crop is growing well but plantings are still being made and September and October weather will determine later yields. Planting was about completed in

SNAP BEANS: (Cont'd) North Carolina by September 1 and some fields were beginning to bloom. In the Weeksville area, conditions have been favorable and stands generally good. In some localities hot dry weather at planting time reduced stands to some extent. Harvest is expected to begin the latter part of September. In South Carolina, early fall beans were held back by dry weather but are in good condition now.

Some of the acreage in the Charleston area is not up to a stand but the crop is expected to make good progress from now on. Plantings in Mississippi were delayed because of drought and full intended acreage was not planted. Some replanting has been done but some acreage has not yet germinated. The crop will be later than usual with harvest expected to begin about October 10. Shipments are not expected to begin in Louisiana until October 1. Rains were frequent during most of August in the Hammond-Amite area and prospects for fall beans were very good. However, there was practically no rain during the last week in August and growers in some localities were waiting for another shower before finishing their planting. California has the same acreage as last fall but yields are expected to be lighter.

CABBAGE: (Includes Cabbage for kraut) The improved moisture situation in the late summer producing areas of North Carolina and Virginia raised prospective yields in these areas and more than offset the decline in yield occasioned by the hot dry weather in Ohio. The crop is now estimated at 133,300 tons, 2 percent above the August 1 estimate, but 9 percent less than last year's crop and 15 percent below average. Acreage under contract to kraut packers (including packers' own acreage) in the late summer areas is expected to produce 21,000 tons this year, leaving 112,300 tons for fresh market and open-market purchases by kraut packers. Last year kraut packers used 30,800 tons of the late summer crop of which 29,000 tons were produced under contract and 1,800 tons purchased on the open market.

Prospects for early fall domestic cabbage improved somewhat during August mainly as a result of improved conditions in New York and New Jersey where August rainfall was more than ample. In Michigan, however, yields are turning out lighter than expected earlier while indicated yields for other States are unchanged. The estimated production at 287,600 tons is 7 percent less than the 1951 crop but slightly above the 10-year average. Of the prospective production of 287,600 tons, 61,500 tons are indicated for acreage under contract to kraut packers, leaving 226,100 tons for the fresh market and for open-market purchases by kraut packers. Last year kraut packers used 120,900 tons, or 39 percent of the early fall domestic crop, of which 56,900 tons were grown under contract and 64,000 tons purchased on the open market. One or two kraut plants opened in New York in late August but general harvest for kraut will not become active until September.

September 1 conditions indicate above average yields for early fall Danish cabbage and about the same as last year. A production of 264,600 tons is expected from the 25,550 acres indicated for harvest. This crop is about 4 percent larger than last year's crop of 253,900 but 15 percent below the average production of 310,700 tons for the 1941-1950 crops. The acreage this year is 19 percent below the 1941-1950 average, mainly as a result of the reductions in acreage in New York where only 11,600 acres are indicated for harvest this year compared to 17,270 acres for the 10-year average. Some cutting of Danish cabbage has started in the early fields of central New York but harvest will not become active in the Lake Ontario area until October. In Pennsylvania Danish cabbage is moving from the eastern and southeastern areas but in the Ringtown valley area harvest will be later than usual. Harvest is in full swing in the Hollandale area of Minnesota with both quality and supplies good. Quality of Colorado cabbage now being harvested is excellent and steady supplies should be available through October.

CANTALOUPS: Production of late summer cantaloups is estimated at 1,225,000 crates--up about 3 percent from the forecast of a month ago. The 1952 indicated production is 38 percent above the 886,000 crates produced last year and 4 percent greater than the 1941-50 average of 1,181,000 crates.

In southern Oregon, hot weather during August improved yields considerably. Harvest of the New Jersey crop is now in full swing. Ample rainfall was received throughout August improving yield prospects in that State. With improved soil moisture conditions during August, melons have grown unusually large in New York and the quality generally is good. Harvest continues in good volume in Michigan where weather conditions have been ideal for cantaloup production. Yields are expected to be well above average in the Benton Harbor area and melons are also of good size and quality in the Bay City section. Quality of the Colorado crop has been unusually good this year. Harvest is virtually complete in the Arkansas valley but melons are still available in moderate supply on the Western Slope and around Denver. Harvest in Kansas is nearly complete except in the Grant-Stanton County area where heavy rains during the first week of harvest caused some melons to rot. Higher than normal cullage is anticipated in that area. Hot, dry weather during July and the first half of August reduced size and quality of the Ohio crop and cut yield prospects.

CARROTS: Production in the four summer producing areas is now placed at 1,967,000 bushels--about the same as in 1951 but 13 percent below the 1941-50 average. The decrease from the August 1 prospects is the result of a lower indicated yield for Ohio. Stands on the later plantings in that State are poor due to hot dry weather just after planting. Early plantings have good stands and carrots have made good size since the recent rains. In New Jersey most of the crop has been harvested. Light harvestings from the market garden sections of northeast Jersey and the "Meadows" will continue until killing frosts. Marketings from Orange County, New York, are increasing since harvesting of the onion crop. Favorable prospects continue in Colorado where a considerable part of the crop is being pre-packaged.

Production including both fresh market and processing supplies in the ten fall crop States is expected to be one-tenth larger than both last fall's crop and the 1941-50 average--12,165,000 bushels for this fall compared with 11,081,000 bushels in 1951. The increase over 1951 is due to an 11 percent increase in acreage. Yields are expected to average slightly below those of a year ago. The increase over average is due to expected yields which average considerably above those from 1941 to 1950. Acreage is 5 percent below the 1941-50 average. In California, an expanded acreage in the Salinas Valley has increased fall acreage for the State and the yield is expected to be higher than in 1951.

Oregon reports an increase of 20 percent in acreage--about half of which will furnish supplies for processing. The acreage in Washington has been increased 7 percent--all in the Walla Walla deal for processing. About 25 percent of that State's production was used for processing in 1951. Utah reports an 11 percent increase in acreage and New Mexico a decrease of 8 percent. All western areas except California expect yields to be lighter than a year ago. Minnesota, with an increase over last year in both acreage and expected yield reports good stands; but a need for more moisture is reported in southern Minnesota where the processing crop is grown. In Illinois both acreage and indicated yield are down about 4 percent from a year ago. Michigan has about 12 percent more acreage than in 1951 but yields are expected to be somewhat lower. Carrots look very good except on a few fields at Grant which were hurt by late July rains. In Pennsylvania, acreage is 21 percent below that of a year ago but yield prospects are excellent.

CARROTS: (Cont'd.) Acreage in the Bucks-Philadelphia area is declining rapidly. Growth has been good but weed control has been very difficult. Light harvest is underway but volume harvest will not come until early November. In New York both acreage and expected yield per acre are below those in 1951. With hot dry weather through the planting season in June, germination was poor and many fields "burned off" when they came up. After replanting (many fields were replanted twice) the acreage left for harvest is down considerably from last year on the "muckland" in Wayne County and on "upland" in Ontario County. In spite of many replantings most fields have generally poor stands. Some of these filled in with delayed germination after the August rains. Yield prospects are much better in the Elba section than in Wayne and Ontario Counties. Movement of topped carrots for fresh market has been slow to date and processors are expected to take most of the supplies when harvest becomes active in late September.

CAULIFLOWER: Production in the three summer States is indicated at 1,439,000 crates This compares with the August 1 forecast of 1,465,000. The reduced indicated production results from a 200 acre cut in acreage for harvest in New York. Yield prospects in New York and New Jersey are unchanged from a month ago while an increase of 25 crates per acre is indicated in Colorado. The San Luis Valley of Colorado is turning out an excellent crop both in yield and quality. Movement during August was the largest since 1949. Harvest in the western counties is well past peak and nearing peak from Costilla County east. In New York, cooler temperatures in the Catskill section during August resulted in marked improvement in quality over July marketings. Volume continued very light during the month, however, and September volume is expected to be lighter than usual due to the small late acreage.

In the three fall areas (Long Island, N. Y., Michigan, and Oregon) production is expected to be 14 percent below the 1951 crop but 43 percent above average. The 3,307,000 crates indicated for 1952 compares with 3,829,000 crates produced last year and the 1941-50 average of 2,314,000 crates. The 8,000 acres for harvest this year is 6 percent less than the 8,500 acres harvested in 1951 but is 13 percent larger than the 10-year average of 7,050 acres. Michigan expects to harvest the same acreage as a year ago while Long Island and Oregon have reduced acreage by 300 and 200 acres respectively. Yield per acre is also expected to be below that harvested in 1951. The indicated 413 crates per acre compares with 450 crates harvested last year and the 1941-50 average of 320 crates.

The Berville-Capac section of Michigan is just beginning to harvest cauliflower. Hot weather has cut stands to some extent. The crop is later than usual in the South Haven area where growers had not yet started to tie any by the last of August. Rains over the Labor Day week-end were very beneficial. On Long Island transplanting was delayed by dry weather in July but was very active during the first half of August when frequent rains were received. Transplanting was virtually complete by August 22. Stands generally are good on the later acreage. However, a larger than usual percentage of the acreage was set out during August increasing the risk of freeze losses in November.

CELERY: Prospective production for early fall celery has dropped slightly below the August 1 indications and is now placed at 3,201,000 crates. The present prospects are 4 percent below last fall's early crop of 3,348,000 crates and 31 percent below the 1941-50 average of 4,610,000 crates. In New York, marketing from the early sections reached good volume during the last half of August. Late acreage for harvest in October has generally poor stands and has made slow growth.

In Pennsylvania, good growing conditions during August overcame some of the setback caused by hot weather in July. Most of the crop will be harvested during the latter

CELERY: (Cont'd.) part of October with some in early November for holiday markets. Hot dry weather in Ohio has been unfavorable for celery growth and some areas have been so dry that irrigation water has been limited. Yields are not holding up to earlier expectations. In Michigan, market conditions improved during the last part of August and many sections are reported to have been pretty well cleaned-up. Some trimming continues to be necessary to hold up quality of celery being marketed. In Colorado favorable conditions continue. Quality is excellent and supplies are available for a moderate carlot movement through October. However, the bulk of the crop will move by truck and in mixed cars. Utah's yields are not holding up to earlier expectations owing to blight. In Washington, yields are turning out better than those expected a month ago.

Acreage reported for the late fall crop in California and New Jersey shows an increase of 1 percent over 1951 but a decrease of 6 percent from the 1941-50 average. The 9,400 acres for harvest this fall compares with 9,300 acres harvested last fall and the average of 9,960 acres. California reports the same acreage as a year ago and New Jersey reports an increase of 17 percent over 1951.

SWEET CORN: Weather during August improved sweet corn prospects for the later plantings in both New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and total summer production for the three States, including New York, is now estimated at 346.0 million ears compared with 358.1 million last year and 311.8 for the 1941-50 average.

CUCUMBERS: The late summer crop of cucumbers is now estimated at 1,131,000 bushels, 7 percent above the August forecast. Yields improved in all 3 States with the favorable August weather, although some fields on Long Island were damaged from the early August rains. Movement from upstate New York was unusually heavy in late August and this late acreage will be in production until frost. Harvest was still continuing in Michigan on September 1 this year whereas it is usually nearly over by that date. The acreage of early fall cucumbers available for harvest this year is estimated at 2,700 acres, 8 percent above a year ago and 35 percent above the 10-year average. Georgia is the only State in this group reporting a decline in acreage. Conditions on September 1 indicate an average yield of 118 bushels and a production of 319,000 bushels. This production, if realized, will be 18 percent greater than last year and 117 percent above average for the 1941-50 crops. In Louisiana a few cucumbers were still being planted but most are up to a good stand. Shipments from early plantings are expected about mid-September.

EGGPLANT: The estimated production of summer eggplant is unchanged from a month ago and at 423,000 bushels is 14 percent less than last year and 7 percent below average. New Jersey is now in the peak harvest and final production shipped will depend a great deal on prices from now on.

HONEY DEW MELONS: The estimated production of summer honey dew melons in Arizona and California is unchanged from a month ago and the production of 2,970,000 crates is only slightly less than last year. Harvest is over in Arizona and the Blythe area of California, but good production is still coming from the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys.

LETTUCE: Fall production is expected to total 6,904,000 crates--4 percent more than the 6,625,000 crates produced last fall and almost 9 percent above the 1941-50 average of 6,361,000 crates.

The 44,920 acres for harvest this fall is 19 percent greater than the 37,870 acres harvested in 1951 and 12 percent above the 10-year average of 40,120 acres. All States in the fall group, except New Mexico and Washington, have increased acreage

LETTUCE: (Cont'd.) over last year. The New Mexico acreage is down 50 acres from 1951 while no change is indicated in Washington.

Current prospects indicate an average yield of 154 crates per acre. This is 12 percent less than the 175 crate yield realized last year and 4 percent under the 1941-50 average of 160 crates.

The crop is considered to be in only fair condition in California where root aphids and Mosaic are serious in many fields. Hot weather has caused some damage to a limited acreage in eastern Washington. In the main fall producing area of western Washington, however, weather conditions have been very favorable for rapid growth. Stands and condition are very good in Idaho and yield prospects are well above normal. The fall crop was planted late in New Jersey due to excessive rainfall throughout August. Good stands generally have been obtained however and thinning of the Boston variety is getting underway.

The above forecast of the fall crop plus estimates for earlier seasonal groups indicates a 1952 lettuce production of 37,314,000 crates. This is 5 percent above the 35,427,000 crates produced last year and 24 percent greater than the average production of 30,210,000 crates.

MINT: The 1952 mint crop in Indiana, Michigan, Oregon and Washington is now expected to produce 2,394,000 pounds of oil. This is 5 percent above the August 1 forecast and 21 percent more than the 1,986,000 pounds produced last year. The 1941-50 average production was 1,749,000 pounds.

Production of peppermint oil is currently estimated at 1,824,000 pounds, 6 percent above the August 1 forecast. The indicated 1952 production is 15 percent larger than last year's crop of 1,587,000 pounds and 35 percent above the 1941-50 average of 1,351,000 pounds. The increase over the August 1 forecast results from an increase of 600 acres for harvest in Washington as well as improved yield prospects in Indiana, Michigan and Washington. Weather conditions generally were favorable during August in all mint producing States.

Spearmint oil, produced in Indiana and Michigan, is also turning out better than was expected on August 1. Production is now estimated at 570,000 pounds, 43 percent above last year's production of 399,000 pounds and the 10-year average of 398,000 pounds.

ONIONS: The indicated production of late summer onions, based on September 1 conditions, is for a crop of 29,729,000 sacks (50 lbs.). This is about 1 percent less than was indicated on August 1 this year, 4 percent less than the 1951 crop and 1 percent below the 10-year average production.

In the Eastern States prospective production is up from last month as an improvement in yield prospects in New York more than offset a slight reduction in the estimated acreage for harvest in that State. The indicated production for the Eastern States is 7,051,000 bags compared with 7,290,000 bags last year and a 10-year average of 7,188,000 bags. The bulk of the Massachusetts crop had already been marketed by September 1. Crate counts in sample fields indicate that yields of seed onions in Orange County, New York are turning out better than was expected a month ago. Stands were thinned early in the season on seed onions in all sections of that State, resulting in generally good size. Dry sunny weather in late August produced generally excellent quality on the seed onion crop in central and western New York.

In the Central States the indicated production as of September 1 is 8,968,000 bags compared with 9,015,000 bags estimated on August 1, 8,955,000 bags for 1951 and

ONIONS: (Cont'd) 8,162,000 bags, the ten-year average. In this region improvement in yield per acre prospects during the past month in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota was more than offset by a decline in indicated yields for Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and a slight reduction in the estimated acreage for harvest in Michigan. Dry weather reduced sizes and yields in Ohio. In the Grant, Gun Swamp, Hudsonville, Kent, Jackson, Ingham, Calhoun, Eaton, Ionia and Montcalm sections of Michigan yellow onions, on September 1, were mostly in the crates stacked in the field. In the other sections of that State harvest was just getting under way. Rains over the Labor Day weekend stopped harvest in Michigan but no material damage was reported. In Minnesota harvest got underway the last week of August and is expected to reach a peak about September 10-15. In Southern Minnesota, high winds during August started tops going down earlier than usual. In Iowa harvest was just starting on September 1. Some damage from blight and rotting was reported but this was not expected to reduce yields to any great extent.

In the Western States the prospective production on September 1 was 13,710,000 bags. This compares with 14,155,000 bags indicated on August 1, 14,628,000 bags produced in 1951 and a 10-year average of 14,600,000 bags. Improvement in indicated yields during the last month for Colorado and Nevada was more than offset by lower indicated yields in Eastern Oregon (Malheur County) and Arizona and a reduction in estimated acreage for harvest in Idaho, Eastern Oregon and Washington. Yield prospects improved during August in all three areas of Colorado, although the percentage of jumbos is smaller than usual in the high-yielding Northern area of that State. In the Arkansas Valley most of the acreage was still growing on September 1 with less disease than they have had in several years. In Nevada the prospective yield is the highest of record. In Idaho yields are reported disappointing with more than the usual amount of culls.

GREEN PEAS: Favorable conditions during August increased yield prospects in Idaho and the indicated summer production of 450,000 bushels is slightly above the August 1 forecast. This compares with the 1951 production of 437,000 bushels and the 10-year average of 1,523,000 bushels.

In Idaho, harvest is about over in the Ashton and Fort Hall areas with only the Driggs-Victor area remaining to be picked. As yet no frost damage has occurred. The Colorado harvest is virtually complete with only a few cars remaining for early September marketing in the San Luis Valley.

The early fall acreage in California at 2,400 acres is the same as was harvested last year but 48 percent below the average of 4,630 acres. Production is expected to total 300,000 bushels, 19 percent more than the 252,000 bushels produced in 1951 but 44 percent below the 1941-50 average of 537,000 bushels. The indicated yield of 125 bushels per acre compares with 105 bushels realized last year and the average of 114 bushels. Harvest began the first week of September in the Santa Clara Valley.

SPINACH: The summer spinach crop is turning out about as expected earlier in New York and Colorado but production in Washington is now indicated to be larger than originally estimated. The total summer crop of 1,390,000 bushels is below both last year and average.

For early fall spinach a production of 1,169,000 bushels is expected from the decreased acreage of 4,550 acres this year compared to 5,000 acres last year and 6,10 acres for the 10-year average, 1941-50. Acreage is down most sharply in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, although Illinois also shows a decrease. Maryland and Missouri report 100 acre increases over last year. The indicated production of 1,169,000

SPINACH: (Cont'd) bushels is 13 percent less than last year's crop of 1,341,000 bushels and 28 percent below the average crop (1941-50) of 1,620,000 bushels. In the eastern States late August and early September rains hindered late seedings and the driving rain did some damage to plants just through the ground.

TOMATOES: During August, heavy rains in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York, and hot, dry weather in Ohio and Oregon reduced late summer tomato prospects. Production is now expected to total 8,437,000 bushels, 5 percent below the August 1 forecast. The current late summer estimate is 11 percent less than the 9,497,000 bushels harvested last year and 6 percent below the 1941-50 average of 8,938,000 bushels. The indicated yield of 166 bushels per acre is 9 bushels under the August 1 forecast and compares with 185 bushels per acre realized in 1951. The 10-year average yield is 168 bushels per acre.

Production of early and late summer tomatoes is now expected to total 24,777,000 bushels. This is 8 percent less than the 26,876,000 bushels produced last summer and slightly under the average of 24,960,000 bushels.

In New Jersey, August weather conditions have been the worst in many years. Continued heavy rains caused fruit to crack, causing rot and reducing quality. Hot sunny days caused sunburn in the Yakima Valley of Washington and resulted in some loss. Rains, wind and hail damaged the crop in some areas of Pennsylvania. In the northeast area of the State hail damage was rather severe and quality generally is only fair. Hot, dry weather reduced quality and size in Ohio. Recent rains, however, are expected to improve the later fields. Harvest will continue until frost although the main movement will be completed by October 1. In southern Indiana tomato movement had virtually stopped by August 1, due to drought. August rains were quite helpful, however, and light movement was resumed around August 10. In northern Indiana the plants are in good condition but the fruit is ripening very slowly. Cool weather during the past few weeks has delayed ripening and caused some rotting in Iowa. In New York, rains have caused some loss through cracking. Vines are still in good condition, however, and should yield well on later pickings. Slow ripening and late blight have reduced yield prospects slightly in the Benton Harbor area of Michigan. The season has been exceptionally favorable in Colorado and moderate supplies will be available until frost. The crop has been slow in reaching normal size and maturity in western Oregon due to hot weather.

Early fall production in California is now estimated at 4,675,000 bushels, 13 percent under the August 1 forecast. The indicated decrease in production is due to a downward revision in acreage for harvest from 19,500 to 17,000 acres. The indicated production is 5 percent less than the 4,940,000 bushels produced last fall but 33 percent above the average of 3,520,000 acres.

The preliminary estimate of the late fall crop in Texas and Florida is placed at 25,200 acres. This is an increase of 70 percent over the 14,800 acres harvested last fall, but only 19 percent above the planted acreage of 21,200 acres. In 1951 there were 5,400 acres lost in Texas due to frost; and 1,000 acres lost in Florida due to dry weather in some areas and excessive rains in others. The 1952 acreage is 64 percent above the 1941-50 average of 15,320 acres for harvest. Drilling direct to the fields is practically complete in Florida but some transplanting will continue during September. Thinning has begun in the older plantings, and overall progress of the young crop is fair to good. In Texas transplanting of the Laredo crop was completed around mid-August and some of the earliest plantings are beginning to bush out. Most of the Winter Garden acreage has been set but some transplanting is still in progress in the Eagle Pass section. Shortage of irrigation water has delayed setting in the Lower Valley but the delay is not considered serious thus far. Light movement is expected outside the Valley in late October reaching volume around November 10.

WATERMELONS: Production of late summer watermelons is now indicated at 9,210,000 melons, about 3 percent more than was indicated a month ago. Yield prospects in Virginia, Indiana, Iowa and Oregon are up from last month while New Jersey and Washington report lower yields. Prospective yields in other States are unchanged. In Virginia August rains revived the vines and melons sized rapidly. Shipments are expected to end about September 6. In Indiana vines stayed green longer than usual this year and a fairly good supply is expected through mid-September. Watermelon vines in Oregon benefited from the warm August weather which largely offset the slow start this year.

Total watermelon production this year, including all groups, totals 79,549,000 melons--about 5 percent less than last year's production but still well above the 1941-50 average of 70,982,000 melons.

Acreage and Production Reported to Date for 1952 with Comparisons 1/

Seasonal Group and Crop	ACREAGE					PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 2/				
	10-year av. 3/ 1941-50	1951	Ind. 1952 Acres	Ind. 1952 %of av.	Ind. 1952 %of '51	10-year av. 3/ 1941-50	1951	Ind. 1952 Tons	Ind. 1952 %of av.	Ind. 1952 %of '51
	Acres	Acres		%	%	Tons	Tons		%	%
WINTER 4/	285,370	259,060	252,400	88	97	1,361,400	1,501,300	1,399,100	103	93
SPRING 5/	620,010	596,050	601,810	97	101	1,876,900	2,201,200	2,163,200	115	98
Early Summer:										
Snap beans	18,040	15,450	15,350	85	99	30,000	27,800	22,200	74	80
Cabbage 6/	12,680	12,600	11,960	94	95	85,000	93,900	80,700	95	86
Cantaloups	20,010	16,780	15,100	75	90	65,900	66,300	55,100	84	83
Cucumbers	9,450	8,150	7,850	83	96	30,500	29,000	25,500	84	88
Onions	6,840	5,400	5,340	78	99	50,000	41,800	42,700	85	102
Green Peppers	5,190	7,300	6,550	126	90	9,600	12,500	8,700	91	70
Tomatoes	36,200	30,450	28,990	80	95	140,300	131,400	111,600	80	85
Watermelons	185,110	185,100	190,200	103	103	592,100	627,300	550,500	93	88
Mid-Summer:										
Cantaloups	53,940	51,530	56,730	105	110	192,800	220,300	232,300	120	105
Late Summer:										
Snap Beans	29,610	25,700	24,050	81	94	53,000	47,300	42,900	81	91
Cabbage 6/	19,180	16,650	16,380	85	98	157,600	147,200	133,300	85	91
Cantaloups	13,970	10,440	11,190	80	107	41,300	31,000	42,900	104	138
Cucumbers	6,670	7,050	7,200	108	102	21,800	25,300	27,100	124	107
Onions	63,300	64,150	58,200	92	91	748,700	771,800	743,200	99	96
Green Peppers	10,980	11,300	11,100	101	98	31,800	39,500	36,500	115	92
Tomatoes	53,310	51,350	50,770	95	99	236,900	251,700	223,600	94	89
Watermelons	21,960	18,970	19,950	91	105	116,000	112,400	115,100	99	102
TOTAL SUMMER 7/:										
Lima Beans	8,340	5,800	5,350	64	92	12,500	10,200	8,100	65	79
Snap Beans	47,650	41,150	39,400	83	96	83,000	75,100	65,100	78	87
Beets	2,580	2,100	2,050	79	98	20,200	17,800	16,100	80	90
Cabbage 6/	31,860	29,250	28,340	89	97	242,600	241,100	214,000	88	89
Cantaloups	87,920	78,750	83,020	94	105	300,000	317,600	330,300	110	104
Carrots	6,400	5,500	5,900	92	107	56,600	48,700	49,200	87	101
Cauliflower	7,150	5,300	4,700	66	89	39,800	32,200	26,600	67	83
Celery	5,250	5,000	5,300	101	106	81,000	101,500	100,200	124	99
Sweet Corn	61,950	65,000	66,000	107	102	109,100	125,300	121,100	111	97
Cucumbers	16,120	15,200	15,050	93	99	52,300	54,300	52,600	101	97
Eggplant	2,030	1,900	1,700	84	89	7,500	8,100	7,000	93	86
Honey Balls	140	---	---	---	---	600	---	---	---	---
Honey Dews	10,530	9,600	9,900	94	103	48,300	52,200	52,000	108	100
Lettuce	31,630	33,300	38,700	122	116	240,300	281,900	351,500	146	125
Onions	70,140	69,550	63,540	91	91	798,700	813,600	785,900	98	97
Green Peas	15,480	5,000	4,300	28	86	22,800	6,500	6,800	30	105
Green Peppers	16,160	18,600	17,650	109	95	41,400	52,000	45,200	109	87
Spinach	5,490	4,600	3,700	67	80	16,800	14,400	12,500	74	87
Tomatoes	89,520	81,800	79,760	89	98	377,200	383,100	335,200	89	87
Watermelons	207,070	204,070	210,150	101	103	708,100	739,700	665,600	94	90
TOTAL SUMMER	723,410	681,470	684,510	95	100	3,258,800	3,375,300	3,245,000	100	96

Summary continued on page 12.

Acreage and Production Reported to Date for 1952 with Comparisons 1/

Seasonal Group and Crop	ACREAGE 10-year av. 3/ 1941-50	 1951	 Ind. 1952 Acres	 % of av.	 % of '51	PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 2/ 10-year av. 3/ 1941-50	 1951	 Ind. 1952 Tons	 % of av.	 % of '51
	Acres	Acres		%	%	Tons	Tons		%	%
Early Fall:										
Snap Beans	21,130	* 18,050	17,900	85	99	31,600	* 34,900	31,400	99	90
Cabbage 6/										
Domestic	30,280	28,450	29,100	96	102	286,600	308,700	287,600	100	93
Danish	31,490	24,550	25,550	81	104	310,700	253,900	264,600	85	104
Celery	10,860	7,090	7,180	66	101	149,800	108,800	104,000	69	96
Cucumbers	2,000	2,500	2,700	135	108	3,500	* 6,500	7,700	220	118
Green Peas	4,630	2,400	2,400	52	100	8,100	3,800	4,500	56	118
Spinach	6,100	5,000	4,550	75	91	14,600	12,100	10,500	72	87
Tomatoes	18,250	19,000	17,000	93	89	93,300	130,900	123,900	133	95
			Prospective							
Late Fall:										
Cabbage 6/	5,920	6,500	7,300	123	112					
			Ind.							
Celery	9,960	* 9,300	9,400	94	101					
Tomatoes	15,320	14,800	25,200	164	170					
TOTAL FALL: 7/										
Lima Beans	650	* 400	300	46	75	700	* 700	400	57	57
Snap Beans 8/	21,130	* 18,050	17,900	85	99	31,600	* 34,900	31,400	99	90
Cabbage 6/	67,700	59,500	61,950	92	104	9/597,300	9/562,600	9/552,200	92	98
Carrots	26,140	* 22,250	24,750	95	111	276,200	* 277,000	304,100	110	110
Cauliflower	7,050	8,500	8,000	113	94	42,800	* 70,800	61,200	143	86
Celery	20,820	* 16,390	16,580	80	101	9/149,800	9/108,800	9/104,000	69	96
Cucumbers 8/	2,000	2,500	2,700	135	108	3,500	* 6,500	7,700	220	118
Lettuce	40,120	* 37,870	44,920	112	119	222,600	* 231,900	241,600	109	104
Green Peas 8/	4,630	2,400	2,400	52	100	8,100	3,800	4,500	56	118
Spinach 8/	6,100	5,000	4,550	75	91	14,600	12,100	10,500	72	87
Tomatoes	33,560	33,800	42,200	126	125	9/ 93,300	9/130,900	9/123,900	133	95
Total to date:										
Acreage & Prod.	198,700	176,060	184,350	93	105	1,440,500	1,440,000	1,441,500	100	100
Acreage	229,900	206,660	226,250	98	109					
TOTAL FALL	263,100	* 237,860				1,715,000	1,779,500			
REPORTED TO DATE FOR 1952 WITH COMPARISONS 10/										
Acreage & Prod.	1,827,490	1,712,640	1,723,070	94	101	7,937,600	8,517,800	8,248,800	104	97
Acreage	1,858,690	1,743,240	1,764,970	95	101					
TOTALS FOR PAST SEASONS 10/										
Annual Total	1,891,890	1,774,440				8,212,300	8,857,300			

* Revised

1/ The estimates shown in this report have not been revised on the basis of the 1950 Census of Agriculture. Revisions for individual years, 1939-52, will be published after December 17, 1952.

2/ Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit in which reported.

3/ For seasonal group and annual totals, averages of the yearly totals, not the sum of the averages for individual crops.

4/ From releases of March 10 (TC-52: 302) and April 10 (TC-52: 402). Includes cabbage for sauerkraut.

5/ From releases of May 9 (TC-52: 502), June 10 (TC-52: 601) and July 10 (TC-52: 701). Includes asparagus used for processing and cabbage for sauerkraut.

6/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.

7/ Includes crops for which seasonal sub-groups (early, mid-, and late) are not made.

8/ Acreage and production for early fall only.

9/ Production for early fall only.

10/ Totals include asparagus for processing and cabbage for sauerkraut.

Acreage and Indicated Production of Specified Truck Crops for the 1952 Season with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	ACREAGE 1951	ACREAGE Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE 10-YR. AV. 41-50 2/	YIELD PER ACRE 1951	YIELD PER ACRE Ind. 1952	PRODUCTION 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	PRODUCTION 1951	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952
LIMA BEANS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/.......	1,900	900	700	74	70	80	122	63	56
Spring 3/.......	6,640	4,000	2,600	68	65	82	436	260	212
Summer:									
North Carolina.	580	300	300	54	70	60	29	21	18
Virginia.......	60	---	---	41	---	---	2	---	---
Maryland.......	1,320	900	850	76	75	70	99	68	60
New Jersey.....	2,860	2,100	2,200	82	100	85	233	210	187
New York.......	3,520	2,500	2,000	119	135	120	418	338	240
Group total	8,340	5,800	5,350	95	110	94	781	637	505
Fall:									
Virginia.......	650	* 400	300	73	*110	90	44	* 44	27
All States.......	17,530	*11,100	8,950	81	* 90	89	1,382	*1,004	800
SNAP BEANS:									
Winter 3/.......	29,940	32,800	34,000	87	95	85	2,617	3,116	2,890
Spring 3/.......	58,540	54,700	46,700	83	103	98	4,834	5,644	4,556
Early Summer 3/	18,040	15,450	15,350	112	120	96	2,003	1,851	1,477
Late Summer:									
Alabama........	2,240	1,500	1,300	77	75	60	169	112	78
Georgia, North.	2,170	2,000	2,000	95	100	90	206	200	180
North Carolina..	6,030	5,000	4,500	103	105	90	619	525	405
Virginia........	710	200	150	89	100	95	61	20	14
New York, other	12,860	12,500	11,500	147	145	145	1,885	1,812	1,668
Michigan.......	3,100	3,200	3,100	86	100	110	268	320	341
Colorado.......	1,100	550	600	141	150	150	156	82	90
Tennessee......	1,400	750	900	126	115	90	170	86	81
Group total	29,610	25,700	24,050	120	123	119	3,533	3,157	2,857
Early Fall:									
New Jersey.....	3,980	2,800	2,800	83	95	90	329	266	252
Maryland.......	1,200	900	800	75	75	80	90	68	64
Virginia.......	4,190	3,600	3,000	102	130	85	421	468	255
North Carolina..	1,020	1,050	1,300	58	75	60	59	79	78
South Carolina..	3,320	*3,300	3,100	67	*95	95	236	*314	294
Mississippi....	1,520	1,200	1,200	54	40	40	84	48	48
Louisiana......	2,510	1,900	2,400	67	65	80	169	124	192
California.....	3,380	3,300	3,300	212	*290	275	717	*957	908
Group total	21,130	*18,050	17,900	100	*129	117	2,106	*2,324	2,091
Total above....	157,250	*146,700	138,000	97	*110	101	15,093	*16,092	13,871
All States.......	176,620	*165,200		97	*106		17,102	*17,444	

See footnotes on page 21.

Acreage and Indicated Production of Specified Truck Crops for the 1952 Season with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952
CABBAGE: 4/	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Tons -			- Tons -		
Winter 3/......	62,420	43,250	42,700	6.45	8.89	7.66	406,100	384,600	326,900
Spring 3/......	31,590	23,000	21,370	5.27	5.42	5.98	167,700	124,700	127,800
Early Summer 3/	12,680	12,600	11,960	6.73	7.45	6.75	85,000	93,900	80,700
Late Summer:									
Colorado......	1,840	1,800	1,800	10.9	11.2	12.0	20,140	20,100	21,600
Utah..........	590	600	600	14.7	17.3	16.0	8,680	10,400	9,600
New Mexico....	590	300	200	6.4	5.0	5.0	3,910	1,500	1,000
Minnesota.....	720	480	430	8.3	9.6	8.5	5,920	4,600	3,700
Ohio..........	3,220	2,600	2,500	8.9	10.7	7.5	28,510	27,900	18,800
Pennsylvania..	5,790	5,200	5,200	8.3	8.6	8.5	47,990	44,600	44,200
Virginia, S.W.	2,280	1,170	950	6.8	7.5	6.5	14,660	8,800	6,200
North Carolina	4,150	4,500	4,700	6.7	6.5	6.0	27,760	29,300	28,200
Group total	19,180	16,650	16,380	8.26	8.84	8.14	157,600	147,200	133,300
Early Fall (Dom.)									
New York, L.I.	1,040	900	1,100	10.5	10.5	10.5	10,910	9,400	11,600
New York, other	10,630	9,500	9,000	11.0	13.2	11.0	117,760	125,400	99,000
New Jersey.....	2,470	2,200	2,600	5.6	6.5	6.5	13,780	14,400	16,900
Michigan.......	4,430	4,850	5,000	8.3	9.6	7.5	36,870	46,500	37,500
Wisconsin......	10,020	9,500	10,000	9.4	10.5	11.0	95,150	99,900	110,000
Washington.....	1,690	1,500	1,400	7.2	8.7	9.0	12,150	13,100	12,600
Group total	30,280	28,450	29,100	9.44	10.85	9.88	286,600	308,700	287,600
Early Fall (Dan.)									
New York......	17,270	11,000	11,600	9.9	10.1	10.0	170,450	111,000	116,000
Pennsylvania..	2,740	2,300	2,200	8.8	9.0	9.0	24,240	20,700	19,800
Ohio..........	940	850	850	7.8	8.0	8.0	7,390	6,800	6,800
Indiana.......	270	200	200	7.9	8.5	8.5	2,150	1,700	1,700
Michigan......	1,780	1,900	2,300	8.4	9.0	8.5	15,040	17,100	19,600
Wisconsin.....	3,660	3,600	3,900	9.5	11.5	11.0	34,870	41,400	42,900
Minnesota.....	1,350	1,400	1,300	8.6	10.0	10.0	11,870	14,000	13,000
Colorado......	3,480	3,300	3,200	12.8	12.5	14.0	44,660	41,200	44,800
Group total	31,490	24,550	25,550	9.88	10.34	10.36	310,700	253,900	264,600
Total above...	187,640	148,500	147,060	7.51	8.84	8.30	1413,500	1313,000	220,900
			Pros-pective						
Late Fall 3/...	5,920	6,500	7,300	6.26	6.43	---	37,500	41,800	Oct.10
All States......	193,570	155,000	154,360	7.49	8.74		1451,100	1354,800	

See footnotes on page 21.

Acreage and Indicated Production of Specified Truck Crops for the 1952 Season with Comparisons 1/

ROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952
ANTALOUPS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates Jumbo 70 lb.-			- 1,000 Crates -		
Spring 3/........	21,390	31,600	28,000	118	120	137	2,479	3,788	3,825
Early Summer 3/..	20,010	16,780	15,100	95	113	104	1,883	1,895	1,573
Mid-Summer 3/....	53,940	51,530	56,730	102	122	117	5,509	6,295	6,638
Late Summer:									
Oregon..........	610	500	600	144	130	180	91	65	108
Utah............	430	240	250	136	180	160	52	43	40
Colorado........	3,560	1,500	1,700	96	100	115	336	150	196
Kansas..........	390	150	140	98	100	200	40	15	28
Michigan........	3,310	3,700	3,900	84	85	115	285	314	448
Ohio............	1,840	1,050	1,000	60	50	60	113	52	60
New Jersey......	2,200	1,900	2,100	68	75	100	148	142	210
New York........	1,620	1,400	1,500	73	75	90	118	105	135
Group total	13,970	10,440	11,190	85	85	109	1,181	886	1,225
ll States........	109,310	110,350	111,020	101	117	119	11,051	12,864	13,261
ARROTS:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/........	32,380	32,350	27,750	249	285	256	8,050	9,214	7,101
Spring 3/........	10,140	6,500	8,100	434	586	541	4,328	3,810	4,385
Summer:									
North Carolina..	40	---	---	160	---	---	6	---	---
Virginia........	20	---	---	138	---	---	2	---	---
New Jersey......	1,510	1,400	1,500	254	290	295	383	406	442
New York........	1,300	900	1,000	423	500	425	546	450	425
Ohio............	1,700	1,300	1,400	502	475	400	854	618	560
Colorado........	1,830	1,900	2,000	257	250	270	473	475	540
Group total	6,400	5,500	5,900	355	354	333	2,263	1,949	1,967
Fall:									
California......	11,160	9,300	12,000	409	495	500	4,654	4,604	6,000
Oregon..........	820	500	600	412	460	450	335	230	270
Washington......	1,570	* 1,400	1,500	454	550	500	720	* 770	750
Idaho...........	370	---	---	305	---	---	106	---	---
Utah............	420	450	500	311	400	390	135	180	195
New Mexico......	2,020	2,400	2,200	312	372	360	635	893	792
Minnesota.......	390	500	700	454	380	560	190	190	392
Illinois........	2,290	2,300	2,200	396	470	450	904	1,081	990
Indiana.........	70	---	---	492	---	---	35	---	---
Michigan........	1,880	1,700	1,900	602	750	740	1,114	1,275	1,406
Pennsylvania....	1,820	1,200	950	324	350	400	583	420	380
New York........	3,340	* 2,500	2,200	490	575	450	1,636	*1,438	990
Group total	26,140	*22,250	24,750	422	* 498	492	11,048	*11,081	12,165
All States.......	75,060	*66,600	66,500	341	* 391	385	25,689	*26,054	25,618

See footnotes on page 21.

Acreage and Indicated Production of Specified Truck Crops for the 1952 Season with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952
CAULIFLOWER:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates 1½ bu. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter 3/........	10,970	9,800	7,800	289	292	321	3,153	2,861	2,501
Spring 3/........	9,910	8,400	7,600	342	412	395	3,408	3,459	3,004
Summer:									
New Jersey.....	1,110	800	800	228	400	200	247	320	160
New York.......	2,770	2,400	2,300	361	350	330	1,002	840	759
Colorado........	3,270	2,100	1,600	276	275	325	899	578	520
Group total	7,150	5,300	4,700	301	328	306	2,149	1,738	1,439
Fall:									
New York, L.I.	4,590	5,000	4,700	5/286	520	510	5/1,336	2,600	2,397
Michigan.......	1,230	1,700	1,700	274	* 310	300	333	* 527	510
Oregon.........	1,230	1,800	1,600	322	* 390	250	388	* 702	400
Group total	7,050	8,500	8,000	320	* 450	413	2,314	* 3,829	3,307
All States.......	35,080	32,000	28,100	313	* 371	365	11,024	*11,887	10,251
CELERY:				- Crates ½ size -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter 3/.......	9,130	9,520	10,650	574	820	723	5,254	7,806	7,700
Spring 3/.......	5,720	6,500	5,750	688	1005	988	4,009	6,531	5,680
Summer 3/.......	5,250	5,000	5,300	474	624	582	2,491	3,122	3,082
Early Fall:									
New York........	3,430	2,100	2,000	400	460	410	1,369	966	820
Pennsylvania....	600	350	300	348	360	360	208	126	108
Ohio............	700	450	400	391	400	300	276	180	120
Indiana.........	40	---	---	420	---	---	18	---	---
Michigan........	3,780	2,100	2,200	462	525	500	1,732	1,102	1,100
Colorado........	1,250	1,150	1,300	343	340	340	428	391	442
Utah............	560	440	480	547	670	690	306	295	331
Washington......	500	500	500	544	575	560	272	288	280
Group total	10,860	7,090	7,180	426	472	446	4,610	3,348	3,201
Total above....	30,960	28,110	28,880	526	740	681	16,364	20,807	19,663
Late Fall:									
California....	9,410	* 8,700	8,700	452	* 700		4,140	* 6,090	
New Jersey....	550	600	700	260	350		143	210	Oct.10
Group total	9,960	* 9,300	9,400	441	* 677		4,284	* 6,300	
All States......	40,930	*37,410	38,280	508	* 725		20,648	*27,107	
SWEET CORN:				- Ears -			- 1,000 ears -		
Summer:									
New Jersey....	21,800	22,000	23,000	4840	5800	5,000	105,390	127,600	115,000
New York......	29,430	31,000	31,000	5210	5500	5,400	152,790	170,500	167,400
Pennsylvania..	10,720	12,000	12,000	5000	5000	5,300	53,599	60,000	63,600
Total 3 States	61,950	65,000	66,000	5042	5509	5,242	311,779	358,100	346,000

See footnotes on page 21.

Acreage and Indicated Production of Specified Truck Crops for the 1952 Season with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952
CUCUMBERS	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/........	6/1,167	500	1,400	6/134	100	90	6/ 187	50	126
Spring 3/........	27,370	29,700	27,750	104	153	128	2,890	4,541	3,551
Early Summer 3/..	9,450	8,150	7,850	135	148	136	1,271	1,209	1,064
Late Summer:									
New York........	4,940	5,400	5,400	134	145	155	660	783	837
Pennsylvania....	640	550	600	208	250	240	131	138	144
Michigan........	1,090	1,100	1,200	106	120	125	116	132	150
Group total	6,670	7,050	7,200	136	149	157	908	1,053	1,131
Early Fall:									
Louisiana.......	1,020	900	1,100	89	70	110	92	63	121
Georgia.........	740	500	400	33	50	45	22	25	18
South Carolina..	6/ 600	1,100	1,200	6/132	*165	150	6/ 83	* 182	180
Group total	2,000	2,500	2,700	73	*108	118	147	* 270	319
Total above.....	46,200	47,900	46,900	116	*149	132	5,327	* 7,123	6,191
All States.......	49,130	51,600		116	*147		5,732	* 7,585	
EGGPLANT:									
Winter 3/........	680	350	900	357	390	425	248	136	382
Spring 3/........	1,340	1,200	1,150	310	390	370	416	468	425
Summer:									
Louisiana.......	410	300	300	149	150	150	61	45	45
New Jersey......	1,620	1,600	1,400	244	280	270	395	448	378
Group total	2,030	1,900	1,700	225	259	249	456	493	423
Total above....	4,050	3,450	3,750	275	318	328	1,120	1,097	1,230
All States........	5,600	4,550		238	273		1,338	1,242	
HONEY DEW MELONS:				- Crates H.D.Std.-			- 1,000 crates -		
Spring 3/........	2,050	400	---	198	100	---	396	40	---
Summer:									
Arizona.........	2,800	2,800	2,700	301	300	300	824	840	810
California......	7,140	6,800	7,200	264	315	300	1,843	2,142	2,160
Colorado........	310	---	---	119	---	---	36	---	---
Kansas..........	6/ 403	---	---	6/176	---	---	6/ 84	---	---
Group total	10,530	9,600	9,900	268	311	300	2,762	2,982	2,970
All States.......	12,590	10,000	9,900	258	302	300	3,158	3,022	2,970

See footnotes on page 21.

Acreage and Indicated Production of Specified Truck Crops for the 1952 Season with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952
LETTUCE:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	Crts.	4-6 doz. -		- 1,000 crates -		
Winter 3/.......	49,480	69,300	55,000	164	147	177	8,072	10,201	9,760
Spring 3/.......	60,140	61,500	64,150	151	171	165	8,910	10,547	10,606
Summer 3/.......	31,630	33,300	38,700	216	242	260	6,867	8,054	10,044
Fall:									
Utah...........	6/ 330	350	450	6/190	240	220	6/ 63	84	99
California.....	32,480	33,000	39,500	164	*175	150	5,271	*5,775	5,925
Oregon.........	2,050	* 900	1,100	138	140	155	284	* 126	170
Washington.....	720	670	670	216	250	270	155	168	181
Idaho..........	3,660	* 1,100	1,300	120	*115	130	444	* 127	169
New Mexico.....	390	450	400	118	145	150	46	65	60
New Jersey.....	790	* 1,400	1,500	194	200	200	155	* 280	300
Group total	40,120	*37,870	44,920	160	*175	154	6,361	*6,625	6,904
All States.......	181,370	*201,970	202,770	166	175	184	30,210	*35,427	37,314
PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT:				- lbs. of oil -			- 1,000 lbs. of oil -		
Indiana........	24,680	20,100	20,900	29.7	32.7	34.0	738	658	710
Michigan.......	16,620	14,700	14,900	24.8	23.2	30.1	415	341	449
Ohio...........	80	7/	7/	34.2	7/	7/	3	7/	7/
California.....	490	7/	7/	32.2	7/	7/	16	7/	7/
Oregon.........	8,620	14,000	15,000	44.0	38.0	45.0	384	532	675
Washington.....	3,950	7,000	8,000	48.3	65.0	70.0	194	455	560
Total ------	54,440	55,800	58,800	31.8	35.6	40.7	1,749	1,986	2,324
PEPPERMINT:									
Indiana........	16,340	12,500	10,800	28.4	32.0	32.0	464	400	346
Michigan......	13,090	10,000	9,000	22.0	20.0	27.0	292	200	243
Ohio...........	80	7/	7/	34.2	7/	7/	3	7/	7/
California.....	460	7/	7/	32.2	7/	7/	14	7/	7/
Oregon.........	8,620	14,000	15,000	44.0	38.0	45.0	384	532	675
Washington.....	3,950	7,000	8,000	48.3	65.0	70.0	194	455	560
Total	42,540	43,500	42,800	31.5	36.5	42.6	1,351	1,587	1,824
SPEARMINT:									
Indiana.......	8,340	7,600	10,100	33.2	34.0	36.0	274	258	364
Michigan......	3,530	4,700	5,900	34.5	30.0	35.0	123	141	206
California....	30	7/	7/	41.4	7/	7/	1	7/	7/
Total......	11,900	12,300	16,000	33.5	32.4	35.6	398	399	570

See footnotes on page 21.

Acreage and Indicated Production of Specified Truck Crops for the 1952 Season with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	ACREAGE 1951	ACREAGE Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE 10-YR. AV. 41-50 2/	YIELD PER ACRE 1951	YIELD PER ACRE Ind. 1952	PRODUCTION 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	PRODUCTION 1951	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952
ONIONS	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- 50 lb. sack -			- 1,000 sacks -		
Spring 3/.......	62,630	33,100	54,300	118	200	145	7,313	6,627	7,861
Early Summer 3/.	6,840	5,400	5,340	294	310	320	2,000	1,674	1,708
Late Summer:									
Massachusetts..	1,110	850	770	477	450	490	531	382	377
New York.......	14,130	15,700	14,200	460	440	470	6,569	6,908	6,674
Pennsylvania...	270	---	---	321	---	---	87	---	---
Eastern.......	15,510	16,550	14,970	459	440	471	7,188	7,290	7,051
Ohio...........	880	700	700	408	570	380	359	399	266
Indiana........	1,920	1,900	1,800	434	450	440	831	855	792
Illinois.......	2,520	3,000	2,800	292	340	270	737	1,020	756
Michigan.......	8,130	9,200	8,800	436	430	485	3,598	3,956	4,268
Wisconsin......	1,940	2,000	2,000	404	400	430	788	800	860
Minnesota......	3,940	4,700	4,300	398	370	420	1,592	1,739	1,806
Iowa...........	420	400	400	478	465	550	202	186	220
Kansas.........	6/ 210	---	---	6/419	---	---	6/ 78	---	---
Central.......	19,890	21,900	20,300	407	409	431	8,162	8,955	8,968
Colorado.......	10,980	8,800	7,000	500	350	525	5,375	3,080	3,675
Utah...........	1,310	900	600	510	525	500	659	472	300
Nevada.........	440	450	470	533	600	700	235	270	329
California.....	5,990	6,400	6,400	468	625	600	2,768	4,000	3,840
Idaho..........	3,430	2,900	2,000	642	700	650	2,137	2,030	1,300
Oregon.........	4,510	5,200	4,800	612	777	743	2,803	4,040	3,565
Malheur Co...	6/2,340	3,000	2,600	6/705	870	800	6/1,676	2,610	2,080
Other.........	6/2,170	2,200	2,200	6/520	650	675	6/1,127	1,430	1,485
Washington.....	1,060	850	1,000	546	725	650	576	616	650
Arizona........	6/ 209	200	160	6/202	600	320	6/ 60	120	51
Western......	27,890	25,700	22,430	528	569	611	14,600	14,628	13,710
Group total	63,300	64,150	58,200	471	481	511	29,949	30,873	29,729
All States.......	132,770	102,650	117,840	297	382	333	39,263	39,174	39,298
GREEN PEAS:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 Bushels -		
Winter 3/.......	10,070	2,350	800	60	59	65	658	138	52
Spring 3/.......	23,950	10,900	9,550	104	119	122	2,380	1,301	1,168
Summer:									
New York.......	3,420	1,800	1,600	108	135	125	368	243	200
Colorado.......	10,660	2,500	2,000	96	55	90	1,034	138	180
Utah...........	90	---	---	73	---	---	6	---	---
Idaho..........	960	700	700	75	80	100	73	56	70
Oregon.........	340	---	---	122	---	---	42	---	---
Group total	15,480	5,000	4,300	98	87	105	1,523	437	450
Early Fall:									
Calif., other	4,560	2,400	2,400	115	105	125	532	252	300
New Mexico.....	70	---	---	67	---	---	5	---	---
Group total	4,630	2,400	2,400	114	105	125	537	252	300
Total above	54,130	20,650	17,050	95	103	116	5,097	2,128	1,970
All States......	56,190	20,650		94	103		5,194	2,128	

See footnotes on page 21.

Acreage and Indicated Production of Specified Truck Crops for the 1952 Season with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952
SPINACH:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/	40,260	23,140	29,300	155	169	178	6,272	3,912	5,211
Spring 3/	9,860	9,650	9,750	296	315	285	2,905	3,040	2,779
Summer:									
New York	2,470	2,300	2,000	414	380	400	1,025	874	800
Colorado	2,160	1,600	1,000	172	220	170	378	352	170
Washington	860	700	700	536	540	600	462	378	420
Group total	5,490	4,600	3,700	339	349	376	1,866	1,604	1,390
Early Fall:									
Maryland	680	250	350	160	100	200	90	25	70
New Jersey	1,870	1,400	1,100	301	360	225	558	504	248
Pennsylvania	2,310	2,400	2,100	311	265	310	721	636	651
Illinois	520	250	200	186	200	200	98	50	40
Missouri	720	700	800	209	180	200	151	126	160
Group total	6,100	5,000	4,550	257	268	257	1,620	1,341	1,169
Total above	61,710	42,390	47,300	205	233	223	12,663	9,897	10,549
All States	64,310	45,090		207	233	---	13,282	10,496	---
TOMATOES:									
Winter 3/	12,000	11,200	16,000	142	190	165	1,745	2,128	2,640
Spring 3/	106,530	102,170	93,450	85	101	102	8,982	10,293	9,489
Early Summer 3/	36,200	30,450	28,990	147	163	145	5,295	4,958	4,211
Late Summer:									
New Jersey	10,750	9,500	10,000	166	220	155	1,781	2,090	1,550
Washington	1,690	2,300	2,500	261	310	290	442	713	725
Pennsylvania	3,020	3,200	3,400	186	220	190	554	704	646
Ohio, Other	3,400	2,600	2,400	176	180	165	597	468	396
Indiana	8,100	9,000	9,000	108	120	100	877	1,080	900
Illinois, Other	3,490	3,100	2,800	98	130	110	341	403	308
Iowa	540	550	470	131	100	130	71	55	61
New York	9,160	8,000	7,500	216	225	210	1,975	1,800	1,575
Michigan	7,080	8,700	8,400	168	165	175	1,184	1,436	1,470
Colorado	2,450	1,500	1,600	249	225	280	614	338	448
Utah	380	200	200	131	250	300	48	50	60
Oregon	1,110	1,000	1,000	271	250	230	299	250	230
Alabama	2,150	1,700	1,500	72	65	45	155	110	68
Group total	53,310	51,350	50,770	168	185	166	8,938	9,497	8,437
Early Fall:									
California	18,250	19,000	17,000	192	260	275	3,520	4,940	4,675
Total above	226,290	214,170	206,210	126	149	143	28,480	31,816	29,452
Late Fall:									
Texas	10,150	4,800	11,200	61	50		600	240	Nov.12
Florida	5,160	10,000	14,000	151	*145		756	*1,450	
Group total	15,320	14,800	25,200	89	*114	---	1,356	*1,690	---
All States	241,620	228,970	231,410	124	*147	---	29,836	*33,506	---

See footnotes on page 21.

Acreage and Indicated Production of Specified Truck Crops for the 1952 Season with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952
WATERMELONS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Melons -			- 1,000 melons -		
Late Spring 3/	44,910	66,400	77,000	325	367	342	14,332	24,394	26,300
Early Summer 3/	185,110	185,100	190,200	260	271	232	47,368	50,184	44,039
Late Summer:									
Virginia........	1,490	1,000	1,000	338	370	350	483	370	350
Maryland	5,110	4,400	5,000	438	500	425	2,221	2,200	2,125
Delaware	2,950	2,400	2,300	410	450	400	1,202	1,080	920
New Jersey......	1,030	600	400	384	450	450	395	270	180
Indiana.........	5,940	5,900	6,500	485	525	550	2,886	3,098	3,575
Illinois........	3,260	2,700	2,500	342	350	350	1,109	945	875
Iowa............	616	470	500	305	300	350	188	141	175
Oregon..........	500	700	800	512	580	550	261	406	440
Washington......	690	800	950	576	600	600	409	480	570
Colorado........	380	---	---	336	---	---	127	---	---
Group total	21,960	18,970	19,950	426	474	462	9,282	8,990	9,210
All States........	251,980	270,470	287,150	286	309	277	70,982	83,568	79,549

* Revised

1/ The estimates shown in this report have not been revised on the basis of the 1950 Census of Agriculture. Revisions for individual years, 1939-50, will be published after December 17, 1952.

2/ For group totals and for all States, averages of the annual totals, not the sum of the State or group averages.

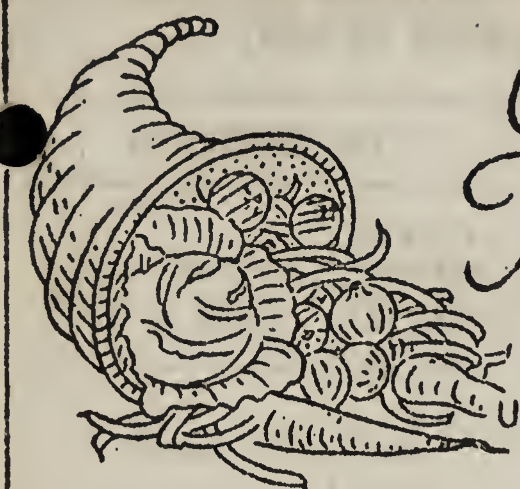
3/ From previous releases.

4/ Total crop for fresh market and processing.

5/ 10-year averages for yield per acre and production are in 55-lb. Long Island crates as originally published. Equivalent 37-lb. crates, comparable with 1950 and 1951 estimates are: yield per acre, 426 crates; production, 1,986 crates.

6/ Short-time averages; cucumbers, winter group, 1945-50; early fall, South Carolina 1947-50; honey dew melons, summer, Kansas, 1944-50; lettuce, fall, Utah, 1950 first year of estimate; onions, late summer, Kansas, 1944-50, Arizona, 1943-50.

7/ Estimates discontinued.



TC-52: 902

Commercial Truck Crops

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C. BAE September 10, 1952

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET INDICATED ACREAGE -- 1953 WINTER SEASON

> Note: The estimates contained in this report have been revised on the basis of the 1950 Census of Agriculture and the seasonal grouping for cabbage in California has been revised. Except in the case of potatoes these estimates are not strictly comparable with those previously published.

ARTICHOKES: The 8,000-acre total of artichokes reported available for harvest in California for the 1953 winter season is 4 percent less than last year's 8,300 acres but is 10 percent greater than the 1942-51 average of 7,300 acres.

CABBAGE: The four winter producing States of California, Arizona, Texas and Florida report intentions to plant a 44 percent greater acreage than a year earlier - 54,400 acres for 1953 compared with 37,900 acres for the 1952 winter season and 55,490 acres the 1942-1951 average. Growers in all four States intend to increase their acreage this year, the increases ranging from 19 percent in Florida to 71 percent in Arizona. If these intentions to plant are carried through, the 1953 acreage will still be below average in all States except Florida where the acreage intended is 17 percent above the 1942-51 average.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Intentions-to-plant reports indicate a winter potato acreage in Florida and Texas of 13,300 acres, compared with 11,000 acres harvested in 1952 and the 1942-51 average of 10,910 acres. Florida growers are expected to increase acreage about one-fourth, but a further decline in the Texas acreage is expected.

ACREAGE OF THREE COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR THE 1953 WINTER SEASON, WITH COMPARISONS 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1942-51	Revised 1952	Ind. 1953	10-YR. AV. 42-51	Rev. 1952	Ind. 1953	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1942-51	Revised 1952	Ind. 1953
	Harv. ACRES	Harv. ACRES	ACRES	-	Boxes	-	-	1,000 boxes	-
ARTICHOKES:									
Winter:									
California......	7,300	8,300	8,000	100	90		722	747	
				-	Tons	-	-	Tons	-
CABBAGE:									
Winter:									
California......	5,020	3,700	4,700	8.8	11.0		42,000	40,700	
Arizona.........	1,310	700	1,200	11.2	12.0		14,600	8,400	
Texas...........	33,400	18,000	30,000	4.7	5.0		159,400	90,000	
Florida.........	15,760	15,500	18,500	8.7	10.6		137,400	164,300	
Group total	55,490	37,900	54,400	6.42	8.0		353,400	303,400	
COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES:				-	Bushels	-	-	1,000 bushels	-
Winter:									
Texas...........	1,080	500	300	57	60		62	30	
Florida.........	9,830	10,500	13,000	193	230		1,871	2,415	
Group total	10,910	11,000	13,300	180	222		1,933	2,445	

1/ The 10-year averages and the 1952 estimates, shown in this report, have been revised on the basis of the 1950 Census of Agriculture. The 1953 estimates are comparable with the revised 10-year averages and 1952 estimates. Revised estimates for the individual years, 1939-50, will be published after December 17, 1952. The revised 10-year averages and 1952 estimates, given in this report on 1953 crops, have not been included in the report on 1952 crops (TC-52: 901).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

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Commercial Truck Crops

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1952

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COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION OCTOBER 1, 1952

The production of commercial truck crops for harvest during the 1952 fall season is expected to be about 3 percent greater than last year and 8 percent above the 10-year average, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics announced today. A production of 1.76 million tons is indicated for 1952 compared to 1.70 million tons in 1951 and the average of 1.63 million tons in the 1941-50 period for those fall truck crops on which production estimates were prepared as of October 1. This group of crops in 1951 accounted for 95 percent of all fall truck crops harvested.

The fall production of carrots, cucumbers, eggplant, green peas, and green peppers is expected to be substantially above 1951 levels while cabbage, celery and lettuce are expected to show a moderate increase. Fall production of lima beans, snap beans, cauliflower, spinach and tomatoes is expected to be less than last year.

Production of fresh-market vegetables during the 1952 summer season totaled 3.23 million tons, slightly less than indicated on September 1, 4 percent less than in 1951 and 1 percent under the 10-year average. The decrease compared with a month ago was in the late summer onion crop.

The total production of commercial truck crops for the 1952 season reported to date now totals 8.55 million tons, 3 percent less than the 8.78 million tons harvested in 1951 but 5 percent above the average of 8.13 million tons in the 1941-50 period. The crops included in these totals usually comprise about 99 percent of the total annual production of commercial truck crops for fresh market. The decline in the aggregate production in 1952 from 1951 levels was due to the smaller winter, spring and summer crops produced this year.

Along the Eastern seaboard rainfall in September ranged from normal or above in the north portion to below normal in the South Atlantic States with temperatures following much the same pattern. An area extending from Texas and Louisiana generally northward and fanning out eastward through northern Illinois into Michigan and westward through Oregon and Washington experienced generally dry and warm weather during the month. However, much of this area received good rains sometime during the month mostly during the first and third weeks, and moisture conditions are generally satisfactory as far as truck crops are concerned. Torrential rains occurred around September 10 in the Colorado and Guadalupe watersheds in Texas but in the balance of that State, rainfall is still badly needed. Moisture conditions in the Coastal Bend area are very favorable at present and large acreage of early spring onions is in prospect. The Raymondville section, however, shared only partly in the September

(Continued on Page 6)

LIMA BEANS: Yield prospects for fall lima beans in Virginia improved considerably as a result of favorable September rains. The crop is now estimated at 30,000 bushels, up 11 percent from last month but 32 percent below last year.

SNAP BEANS: October 1 conditions indicate a slightly larger early fall crop than expected on September 1. While the present prospects of 2,113,000 bushels are still 9 percent below last fall's early crop of 2,324,000 bushels, it is about the same as the 1941-50 average. Yields in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina are turning out better than expected a month ago and these increases more than offset the lower yields now reported in Louisiana and Mississippi. No change is indicated for yields in New Jersey, South Carolina and California. The New Jersey crop has turned out well and much of the crop has been picked. In Maryland pods had set and there was ample soil moisture to bring the crop through its peak of production before dry weather showed any effect on yields. Conditions in North Carolina have been favorable. Stands are good and moisture adequate. Light harvest began the last week in September and was expected to become heavy during the week of October 6. Condition of the South Carolina crop, as a whole, is fair to good although there has been some damage from rain in the Charleston area. Movement began October 1 and is expected to reach a peak about October 15. Continued dry weather in Mississippi reduced prospects and there has been only light harvest of early irrigated fields. The Louisiana crop is badly in need of rain. Early plantings are in poor condition and have produced few beans to date. Later plantings are in fair condition and with ample rains could produce a good volume.

In the two late fall States production is expected to be about average but 5 percent below 1951. A crop of 2,000,000 bushels is in prospect compared with 2,110,000 bushels last fall and the 1941-50 average of 2,010,000 bushels. The decrease from last fall's crop is due to a 13 percent smaller acreage for fresh market in Florida. Yields per acre in both Florida and Texas are expected to be higher than a year ago. Progress of the Florida crop has been fair to good and a light harvesting is expected around mid-October. The total acreage for this fall in Florida is estimated to be 22,500 acres of which 4,500 acres is expected to furnish processing supplies and 18,000 acres to furnish supplies for the fresh market. In the fall of 1951 there was a total of 23,700 acres harvested of which 3,000 acres furnished processing supplies. In Texas, planting was a little later than usual in the Lower Valley because of limited supplies of irrigation water. However, a large part of the area received good rains in September and conditions are favorable for the crop. Light supplies are expected about mid-November. A small acreage in the Winter Garden and Eagle Pass sections was planted at the usual time and is expected to be in production by the latter part of October.

BEETS: Indicated production of beets for summer harvest in New Jersey and Pennsylvania is practically the same as forecast August 1 and at 621,000 bushels is 9 percent less than last year and 20 percent below average.

CABBAGE: (Includes Cabbage for Kraut) Production prospects for early fall domestic cabbage continued to improve during September and a total crop of 302,900 tons is now forecast compared to 287,600 tons indicated on September 1. In 1951 production totaled 308,700 tons for this crop. Timely rains in New Jersey, New York and Michigan were responsible for the indicated increase in production in the early fall States. Acreage under contract to kraut packers is expected to produce 61,800 tons of the indicated total of 302,900 tons leaving 241,100 tons for fresh market outlets and open-market purchases by kraut packers. In 1951 kraut packers harvested 56,900 tons from acreage contracted and purchased 64,000 tons on the open market--a total of 120,900 tons or 39 percent of the early fall domestic crop. Harvesting is active in all early fall States for both fresh market and manufacturing outlets.

CABBAGE (Cont'd.) The early fall Danish cabbage crop is expected to produce 267,600 tons, about 5 percent more than in 1951 but 14 percent less than the average for the years 1941-1950. Rains improved moisture conditions in New York and Pennsylvania, and yield prospects are higher there now than a month ago. However, lack of sufficient rainfall in Wisconsin has resulted in a decline in crop prospects in that State. In New York harvest is active in early sections but is not expected to begin in storage sections until late October. Harvest is active in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Most of the crop in the Hollandale section of Minnesota is harvested but cutting of acreage in the Carlton-Wrenshall area is not expected to begin until around October 10. Harvest in Colorado will continue through October.

The late fall cabbage acreage totals 7,700 acres, 18 percent more than the 6,500 acres for harvest in 1951 and 30 percent above the 1941-50 average of 5,920 acres. Most of the increase has occurred in Oregon where 3,000 acres are available for harvest. In North Carolina unfavorable summer weather prevented the planting of the expanded acreage indicated earlier for that State. Growers had difficulty in securing stands and replanting was general. As a result, the crop is late and stands variable.

CARROTS: Indicated production of the fall crop of carrots is now 12,232,000 bushels which is about 10 percent greater than 1951 and the 1941-50 average. Improved prospects in New York and Washington, where indicated yields are 50 bushels higher than a month ago, together with a small increase for Michigan, more than offset declining prospects for Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Utah. The forecast for California, the largest fall crop State, is unchanged from a month ago.

In New York harvest is active in the muckland areas, but many upland fields are late and are being held to obtain maximum tonnage. In Minnesota, harvesting for processing started around September 25, and yields are not turning out as good as expected earlier. In Michigan, harvest is active and shipments to canners will be heavy the next two weeks. The Utah carlot bunch deal will end soon after mid-month. The movement of carrots from the Salinas Valley in California is on the increase as more acreage becomes ready for harvest. California shipments should be above present levels during October unless there is a shortage of labor for bunching and tying.

CAULIFLOWER: Prospective production of fall cauliflower is up from a month ago with increased yields in prospect for both Oregon and Long Island, New York, while Michigan yield prospects remain unchanged from last month's forecast. The indicated production of 3,669,000 crates is 4 percent below last year's production of 3,829.000 crates.

On Long Island, quality is very good and supplies are increasing rapidly. Peak movement will be later than usual with heavy volume expected in November. The Berville section of Michigan is now at peak harvest, and heavy volume will continue until mid-October and decrease thereafter with the end of the deal expected about November 1. Heavy volume is expected from the South Haven section until about October 20 and harvest will end about mid-November. In Oregon, recent dry weather has kept heads small and yields will be below those of last year.

CELERY: Early fall production is now placed at 3,099,000 crates. This is a 3 percent smaller crop than was in prospect on September 1, 7 percent smaller than last fall's early crop of 3,348,000 crates and 33 percent below the 1941-50 average of 4,610,000 crates. New York was the only State where yields improved during the past month. Yields have not held up to earlier expectations in Pennsylvania, CELERY: (Cont'd.) Michigan and Utah and show no change from a month ago in Ohio, Colorado, and Washington. In New York, rainfall was plentiful and temperatures normal, or above, during September. Market requirements continued good. A large part of New York Golden celery is moving to soup makers. There is a small movement to local markets in Pennsylvania now and general harvest is expected to get under way by mid-October. In Michigan, frosts on the mornings of October 3 and 6 hit many of the muck lands and damaged celery. There has been some blight but quality of celery is generally good. Conditions continue favorable in Colorado. A light carlot movement is expected through October with mixed car, truck and express movement thereafter through the holidays. In Utah, blight has damaged the green celery. No acreage abandonment has been reported but much of the celery is being thrown out in the fields and yields have been reduced. Bleached celery is holding up to earlier indications.

Good supplies of late fall celery in California and New Jersey are in prospect. October 1 indications of 6,980,000 crates are 11 percent above last fall's late crop of 6,300,000 crates and 63 percent above the 1941-50 average of 4,284,000 crates. While the acreage reported for harvest is only slightly above that of a year ago and below average, yields per acre have been showing an upward trend during recent years, and the yields expected on this fall's acreage are well above average. In California movement has been held at a comparatively low level during the past two weeks by market conditions. The Santa Maria area has been producing the bulk of the carlot supplies. Sufficient acreage will be available for harvest within the next two weeks to make heavier shipments possible but loadings will be influenced by market conditions. Both the Salinas and San Jose districts are in a position to move more celery at the present time. There is no prospect of any celery being cut in the Delta until after October 15.

CUCUMBERS: The early fall crop of cucumbers is now indicated to be 313,000 bushels, down only slightly from the September 1 forecast. This production is 16 percent above last year and more than double the average production. In Louisiana prospects are above average and heaviest movement is expected the first two weeks of October. The irrigated acreage around Ponchatoula has benefited from the recent dry weather, but the crop north of Hammond has suffered due to lack of rainfall during the same period. In Georgia, insect and disease damage is reported to be unusually bad this year due to cool damp nights. South Carolina picking had started by October 1 and quality was good. Heavy movement is expected around mid-October.

The first forecast for the Florida late fall crop indicates a crop about a fourth larger than last year and not quite double the average production for the 1941-50 crops. The indicated production of 759,000 bushels this year will come from both increased acreage and above average yields. Most of the late fall acreage has been planted but some seeding for fall harvest will continue until mid-October. Heavy rains have caused some replanting in south Florida, particularly in the important Fort Myers-Immoklee sections. Condition of the crop now growing is generally good. A light harvest is in progress from some of the earlier plantings, but it will be after mid-October before good volume develops with the bulk of the crop moving in November and December.

With the addition of the forecast for the late fall crop, total indicated fall production of cucumbers is 1,072,000 bushels compared with 878,000 bushels in 1951 and 552,000 bushels for the average.

EGGPLANT: Because of the larger acreage planted this year, fall eggplant production in Florida and Texas is expected to be 36 percent greater than in 1951 and 22 percent above the 1941-50 average. Harvest was expected to begin in early October in Central and Northern Florida and on a few fields in the Fort Myers section. Acreage in the Winter Garden and Eagle Pass sections of Texas is available for early October harvest with volume production indicated for the middle of that month. South Florida and the Lower Valley of Texas will not provide significant supplies until November. Harvesting of the summer crop is continuing in New Jersey, but market conditions continue to restrict movement.

LETTUCE: Prospects for fall lettuce remain the same as a month ago, and the indicated 1952 fall production of 6,904,000 crates is 4 percent above 1951 production and 9 percent above the average production for the years 1941-1950.

In California above normal temperatures during September adversely affected quality and held harvested yields at low levels. These high temperatures are expected to continue to curtail production during most of October. However, the larger acreage planted in California for fall harvest this year should insure a normal October volume. In Washington and Idaho, lettuce made good growth in September, but recent warm weather is causing some concern as to quality. In the East, harvesting of northern New Jersey lettuce is well under way and just beginning in the central area. Cutting in the important sourthern portion of the State will start around October 7 to 12. There has been some localized damage reported from heavy beating rains.

ONIONS: The late summer onion crop is now estimated to total 29,016,000 sacks, a reduction of about 2 percent from the September 1 forecast. This estimate is about 6 percent smaller than the 30,873,000 sacks harvested in 1951 and about 3 percent below the average production for the 1941-50 period.

In the Eastern States where harvest is now complete the October forecast is unchanged from that of a month ago at 6,674,000 sacks. Production prospects continued to decline in the Central States as harvest advanced and more complete yield data became available. Production in these States is now estimated at 8,640,000 sacks compared to 8,968,000 sacks on September 1. Yield prospects declined substantially in Indiana and Minnesota and dropped slightly in Michigan and Wisconsin. As of October 1 most onions in these States were under cover. Onions in most Central States should store well but shrinkage in Wisconsin is expected to be above normal according to grower reports.

In the Western States production is now forecast at 13,325,000 sacks compared to 13,710,000 sacks a month ago. The reduction in prospective production is due to a downward revision in the Colorado acreage. This reduction was partially offset by an upward adjustment of 200 acres in Idaho, and improved yield prospects in Malheur County, Oregon, and at Moses Lake, Washington. Harvest was continuing on late fields in all Western States on October 1 but the bulk of the crop had been moved into trade channels or storage by that date.

GREEN PEAS: Production of early fall peas in California is indicated to be the same as the September 1 forecast and at 300,000 bushels is above last year but well below average. Harvest in the Santa Clara Valley has passed its peak and rail shipments are expected to decline the next two weeks. However, limited supplies will continue to be available for local markets from scattered Coastal Districts.

GREEN PEPPERS: Production in the late summer States has turned out slightly bet[illegible] than that indicated by August 1 conditions. It is still 6 perce[illegible] below last summer's late crop of 3,161,000 bushels but 16 percent above the 1941-50 average of 2,546,000 bushels. In New Jersey, an abandonment of 200 acres with poor stands has left a higher yielding acreage and the production now indicated is about 2 percent larger than that expected earlier in the season. California's production remains at the August level.

Production in the three fall producing areas of Virginia, Florida and Texas is expected to be well above both the 1951 production and average. The 1,412,000 bushels indicated on October 1 is 86 percent above the 759,000 bushels harvested in 1951 and 53 percent above the 1941-50 average of 922,000 bushels. Acreage for harvest is reported to be 7,400 acres--47 percent above that of last fall and 57 percent above average. Yields per acre are expected to average higher than a year ago but slightly below the 1941-50 average. In Virginia good yields have been developing under favorable September weather. In Florida, a light harvest will begin in the central sections in October with peak movement expected in November and December. Excessive September rains in southern sections necessitated some replanting but most of the young crops are in fair to good condition. A very light harvest is expected early in November but general harvest will not begin until November 15 or later in the month. In Texas, crops in the Winter Garden area were planted earlier than usual and are in very good condition. Movement is expected by October 15 and to continue in volume throughout November. In the Lower Valley setting of plants to fields was delayed until the middle of September because of lack of irrigation water. There are a few early fields, watered from shallow wells, but volume production is not expected until the last of November or first of December.

SPINACH: A light early fall spinach crop is in prospect for 1952 due to the reduced acreage planted this year. Yield prospects have improved during September in New Jersey due to timely rains but in Missouri, subnormal rainfall has reduced crop prospects. Total early fall production is now estimated at 1,189,000 bushels, 11 percent less than in 1951 and 27 percent below the 1941-50 average. Harvest is active in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois, and will begin in Maryland this month. The crop in Missouri appears to be later than normal.

TOMATOES: Indicated production of early fall tomatoes in California at 4,675,000 bushels is unchanged from a month ago. Shipments from most California districts have been restricted the past two weeks by lack of demand for greens from eastern markets where "home-grown" supplies are still plentiful. Warm September weather has advanced California cannery fields to the point where very little of this acreage can now be harvested for greens. Development of late planted fresh-market fields has also advanced and, while this condition will not prevent an increase in shipments the next two weeks, should demand warrant, it appears that late October shipments may be restricted.

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(Continued from Page 1)

rains, and the dry land fields need additional moisture for preparation of land. Water for irrigation also remains short in this area. Arizona and California temperatures averaged above normal during the first 10 days followed by a cold spell of about 3 days duration. Since that time high temperatures have prevailed in most vegetable areas adversely affecting most of the vegetable crops now growing. In the desert areas high temperatures made it difficult to secure good stands on win[illegible] crops currently being planted and some seeding is being delayed.

Acreage and Production Reported to Date for 1952 with Comparisons 1/

Seasonal Group and Crop	ACREAGE: 10-year av. 3/ 1941-50	ACREAGE: 1951	ACREAGE: Ind. 1952: Acres	ACREAGE: Ind. 1952: % of av.	ACREAGE: Ind. 1952: % of '51	PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 2/: 10-year av. 3/ 1941-50	PRODUCTION: 1951	PRODUCTION: Ind. 1952: Tons	PRODUCTION: Ind. 1952: % of av.	PRODUCTION: Ind. 1952: % of '51
	Acres	Acres		%	%	Tons	Tons		%	%
WINTER 4/	285,370	259,060	252,400	88	97	1,361,400	1,501,300	1,399,100	103	93
SPRING 5/	620,010	596,050	601,810	97	101	1,876,900	2,201,200	2,163,200	115	98
SUMMER 6/	723,410	681,470	683,010	94	100	3,258,800	3,375,300	3,227,700	99	96
Early Fall:										
Snap Beans	21,130	18,050	17,900	85	99	31,600	34,900	31,700	100	91
Cabbage 7/										
Domestic	30,280	28,450	29,100	96	102	286,600	308,700	302,900	106	98
Danish	31,490	24,550	25,550	81	104	310,700	253,900	267,600	86	105
Celery	10,860	7,090	7,180	66	101	149,800	108,800	100,700	67	93
Cucumbers	2,000	2,500	2,700	135	108	3,500	6,500	7,500	214	115
Green Peas	4,630	2,400	2,400	52	100	8,100	3,800	4,500	56	118
Spinach	6,100	5,000	4,550	75	91	14,600	12,100	10,700	73	88
Tomatoes	18,250	19,000	17,000	93	89	93,300	130,900	123,900	133	95
Late Fall:										
Snap Beans	19,360	* 21,700	20,200	104	93	30,200	* 31,600	30,000	99	95
Cabbage 7/	5,920	6,500	7,700	130	118					
Celery	9,960	9,300	9,400	94	101	139,200	* 204,800	226,800	163	111
Cucumbers	2,940	* 3,800	4,600	156	121	9,700	* 14,600	18,200	188	125
Tomatoes	15,320	14,800	25,200	164	170					
Fall: 8/										
Lima Beans	650	400	300	46	75	700	700	500	71	71
Snap Beans	40,490	* 39,750	38,100	94	96	61,800	* 66,500	61,700	100	93
Cabbage 7/	67,700	59,500	62,350	92	105	9/ 597,300	9/ 562,600	9/ 570,500	96	101
Carrots	26,140	22,250	24,750	95	111	276,200	277,000	305,800	111	110
Cauliflower	7,050	8,500	8,000	113	94	42,800	70,800	67,900	159	96
Celery	20,820	16,390	16,580	80	101	289,000	313,600	327,500	113	104
Cucumbers	4,940	* 6,300	7,300	148	116	13,200	* 21,100	25,700	195	122
Eggplant	1,540	1,100	1,700	110	155	3,600	* 3,200	4,400	122	138
Lettuce	40,120	37,870	44,920	112	119	222,600	231,900	241,600	109	104
Green Peas 10/	4,630	2,400	2,400	52	100	8,100	3,800	4,500	56	118
Green Peppers	4,720	* 5,050	7,400	157	147	11,500	* 9,500	17,600	153	185
Spinach 10/	6,100	5,000	4,550	75	91	14,600	12,100	10,700	73	88
Tomatoes	33,560	33,800	42,200	126	125	9/ 93,300	9/ 130,900	9/ 123,900	133	95
Total to date:										
Acre. & Prod.	237,220	217,010	227,650	96	105	1,634,700	1,703,700	1,762,300	108	103
Acreage	258,460	238,310	260,550	101	109					
TOTAL FALL	263,100	* 241,010				1,715,000	* 1,795,700			
			REPORTED TO DATE FOR 1952 WITH COMPARISONS 11/							
Acre. & Prod.	1,866,010	1,753,590	1,764,870	95	101	8,131,800	8,781,500	8,552,300	105	97
Acreage	1,887,250	1,774,890	1,797,770	95	101					
			TOTALS FOR PAST SEASONS 11/							
Annual Total	1,891,890	*1,777,590				8,212,300	*8,873,500			

* Revised

1/ The estimates shown in this report have not been revised on the basis of the 1950 Census of Agriculture. Revisions for individual years, 1939-50, will be published after December 17, 1952.

2/ Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit in which reported.

3/ For seasonal group and annual totals, averages of the yearly totals, not the sum of the average for individual crops.

4/ From releases of March 10(TC-52: 302) and April 10(TC-52: 402). Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.

5/ From releases of May 9(TC-52: 502), June 10(TC-52: 601) and July 10(TC-52: 701). Includes asparagus used for processing and cabbage for sauerkraut.

6/ From release of September 10(TC-52: 901) for all crops except beets, onions and peppers reported in following Tables by States. Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.

7/ Cabbage estimates include cabbage used for sauerkraut.

8/ Includes crops for which seasonal sub-groups (early, mid-and late) are not made.

9/ Production for early fall only.

10/ Acreage and production for early fall only.

11/ Totals include acreage and production of asparagus for processing and cabbage for sauerkraut.

Acreage and Indicated Production of Specified Truck Crops for the 1952 Season with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952
LIMA BEANS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/.......	1,900	900	700	74	70	80	122	63	56
Spring 3/.......	6,640	4,000	2,600	68	65	82	436	260	212
Summer 3/.......	8,340	5,800	5,350	95	110	94	781	637	505
Fall:									
Virginia.......	650	400	300	73	110	100	44	44	30
All States.......	17,530	11,100	8,950	81	90	90	1,382	1,004	803
SNAP BEANS:									
Winter 3/.......	29,940	32,800	34,000	87	95	85	2,617	3,116	2,890
Spring 3/.......	58,540	54,700	46,700	83	103	98	4,834	5,644	4,556
Summer 3/.......	47,650	41,150	39,400	117	122	110	5,536	5,008	4,334
Early Fall:									
New Jersey.....	3,980	2,800	2,800	83	95	90	329	266	252
Maryland.......	1,200	900	800	75	75	85	90	68	68
Virginia.......	4,190	3,600	3,000	102	130	95	421	468	285
North Carolina	1,020	1,050	1,300	58	75	65	59	79	84
South Carolina	3,320	3,300	3,100	67	95	95	236	314	294
Mississippi....	1,520	1,200	1,200	54	40	35	84	48	42
Louisiana......	2,510	1,900	2,400	67	65	75	169	124	180
California.....	3,380	3,300	3,300	212	290	275	717	957	908
Group total	21,130	18,050	17,900	100	129	118	2,106	2,324	2,113
Late Fall:									
Florida........	17,100	*20,700	18,000	110	* 100	105	1,884	* 2,070	1,890
Texas..........	2,260	1,000	2,200	57	40	50	126	40	110
Group total	19,360	*21,700	20,200	104	* 97	99	2,010	* 2,110	2,000
All States.......	176,620	*168,400	158,200	97	* 108	100	17,102	*18,202	15,893
BEETS:									
Winter 3/.......	7,590	4,000	3,000	142	105	150	1,084	420	450
Spring 3/.......	1,330	990	1,010	187	238	236	245	236	238
Summer:									
New Jersey.....	1,490	1,300	1,300	247	280	270	363	364	351
Pennsylvania...	1,090	800	750	379	400	360	413	320	270
Group total	2,580	2,100	2,050	302	326	303	775	684	621
All States.......	11,500	7,090	6,060	183	189	216	2,105	1,340	1,309

See footnotes on page 14.

Acreage and Indicated Production of Specified Truck Crops for the 1952 Season with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952
CABBAGE: 4/	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.		- Tons -			- Tons -	
Winter 3/......	62,420	43,250	42,700	6.45	8.89	7.66	406,100	384,600	326,900
Spring 3/......	31,590	23,000	21,370	5.27	5.42	5.98	167,700	124,700	127,800
Summer 3/......	31,860	29,250	28,340	7.63	8.24	7.55	242,600	241,100	214,000
Early Fall (Dom.)									
New York, L.I.	1,040	900	1,100	10.5	10.5	10.5	10,910	9,400	11,600
New York, other	10,630	9,500	9,000	11.0	13.2	12.0	117,760	125,400	108,000
New Jersey....	2,470	2,200	2,600	5.6	6.5	7.0	13,780	14,400	18,200
Michigan......	4,430	4,850	5,000	8.3	9.6	8.5	36,870	46,500	42,500
Wisconsin.....	10,020	9,500	10,000	9.4	10.5	11.0	95,150	99,900	110,000
Washington....	1,690	1,500	1,400	7.2	8.7	9.0	12,150	13,100	12,600
Group total	30,280	28,450	29,100	9.44	10.85	10.41	286,600	308,700	302,900
Early Fall (Dan.)									
New York......	17,270	11,000	11,600	9.9	10.1	10.5	170,450	111,000	121,800
Pennsylvania..	2,740	2,300	2,200	8.8	9.0	9.5	24,240	20,700	20,900
Ohio..........	940	850	850	7.8	8.0	8.0	7,390	6,800	6,800
Indiana........	270	200	200	7.9	8.5	8.5	2,150	1,700	1,700
Michigan......	1,780	1,900	2,300	8.4	9.0	8.5	15,040	17,100	19,600
Wisconsin.....	3,660	3,600	3,900	9.5	11.5	10.0	34,870	41,400	39,000
Minnesota.....	1,350	1,400	1,300	8.6	10.0	10.0	11,870	14,000	13,000
Colorado......	3,480	3,300	3,200	12.8	12.5	14.0	44,660	41,200	44,800
Group total	31,490	24,550	25,550	9.88	10.34	10.47	310,700	253,900	267,600
Total above...	187,640	148,500	147,060	7.51	8.84	8.43	1413,500	1313,000	1239,200
Late Fall:									
Oregon........	1,960	2,000	3,000	7.8	8.6		15,470	17,300	
Virginia......	200	400	500	5.4	6.0		1,070	2,400	Nov.12
North Carolina	2,470	3,300	3,300	5.1	5.0		13,030	16,500	
South Carolina	1,300	800	900	6.2	7.0		7,920	5,600	
Group total	5,920	6,500	7,700	6.26	6.43	- - -	37,500	41,800	- - -
All States......	193,570	155,000	154,760	7.49	8.74	- - -	1451,100	1354,800	- - -
CARROTS:					- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -	
Winter 3/......	32,380	32,350	27,750	249	285	256	8,050	9,214	7,101
Spring 3/......	10,140	6,500	8,100	434	586	541	4,328	3,810	4,385
Summer 2/......	6,400	5,500	5,900	355	354	333	2,263	1,949	1,967

CARROTS, continued on next page

See footnotes on page 14.

Acreage and Indicated Production of Specified Truck Crops for the 1952 Season with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952
CARROTS, Cont'd.	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.		- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -	
Fall:									
California.....	11,160	9,300	12,000	409	495	500	4,654	4,604	6,000
Oregon.........	820	500	600	412	460	450	335	230	270
Washington.....	1,570	1,400	1,500	454	550	550	720	770	825
Idaho..........	370	---	---	305	---	---	106	---	---
Utah...........	420	450	500	311	400	310	135	180	155
New Mexico.....	2,020	2,400	2,200	312	372	360	635	893	792
Minnesota......	390	500	700	454	380	490	190	190	343
Illinois.......	2,290	2,300	2,200	396	470	450	904	1,081	990
Indiana........	70	---	---	492	---	---	35	---	---
Michigan.......	1,880	1,700	1,900	602	750	750	1,114	1,275	1,425
Pennsylvania...	1,820	1,200	950	324	350	350	583	420	332
New York.......	3,340	2,500	2,200	490	575	500	1,636	1,438	1,100
Group total	26,140	22,250	24,750	422	498	494	11,048	11,081	12,232
All States.......	75,060	66,600	66,500	341	391	386	25,689	26,054	25,685
CAULIFLOWER:					- Crates $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. -			- 1,000 crates -	
Winter 3/.......	10,970	9,800	7,800	289	292	321	3,153	2,861	2,501
Spring 3/.......	9,910	8,400	7,600	342	412	395	3,408	3,459	3,004
Summer 3/.......	7,150	5,300	4,700	301	328	306	2,149	1,738	1,439
Fall:									
New York, L.I.	4,590	5,000	4,700	5/286	520	570	5/1,336	2,600	2,679
Michigan.......	1,230	1,700	1,700	274	310	300	333	527	510
Oregon.........	1,230	1,800	1,600	322	390	300	388	702	480
Group total	7,050	8,500	8,000	320	450	459	2,314	3,829	3,669
All States.......	35,080	32,000	28,100	313	371	378	11,024	11,887	10,613
CELERY:					- Crates $\frac{1}{2}$ size -				
Winter 3/........	9,130	9,520	10,650	574	820	723	5,254	7,806	7,700
Spring 3/........	5,720	6,500	5,750	688	1005	988	4,009	6,531	5,680
Summer 3/........	5,250	5,000	5,300	474	624	582	2,491	3,122	3,082
Early Fall:									
New York.......	3,430	2,100	2,000	400	460	435	1,369	966	870
Pennsylvania...	600	350	300	348	360	340	208	126	102
Ohio...........	700	450	400	391	400	300	276	180	120
Indiana........	40	---	---	420	---	---	18	---	---
Michigan.......	3,780	2,100	2,200	462	525	475	1,732	1,102	1,045
Colorado.......	1,250	1,150	1,300	343	340	340	428	391	442
Utah...........	560	440	480	547	670	500	306	295	240
Washington.....	500	500	500	544	575	560	272	288	28
Group total	10,860	7,090	7,180	426	472	432	4,610	3,348	3,099

CELERY, continued on next page

See footnotes on pag e 14.

Acreage and Indicated Production of Specified Truck Crops for the 1952 Season with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952
CELERY, Cont'd.	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates ½ size -			- 1,000 crates -		
Late Fall:									
California	9,410	8,700	8,700	452	700	775	4,140	6,090	6,742
New Jersey	550	600	700	260	350	340	143	210	238
Group total	9,960	9,300	9,400	441	677	743	4,284	6,300	6,980
All States	40,930	37,410	38,280	508	725	693	20,648	27,107	26,541
CUCUMBERS:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/	6/1,167	500	1,400	6/134	100	90	6/ 187	50	126
Spring 3/	27,370	29,700	27,750	104	153	128	2,890	4,541	3,551
Summer 3/	16,120	15,200	15,050	135	149	146	2,179	2,262	2,195
Early Fall:									
Louisiana	1,020	900	1,100	89	70	110	92	63	121
Georgia	740	500	400	33	50	45	22	25	18
South Carolina	6/ 600	1,100	1,200	6/132	165	145	6/ 83	182	174
Group total	2,000	2,500	2,700	73	108	116	147	270	313
Late Fall:									
Florida	2,940	*3,800	4,600	129	*160	165	404	*608	759
All States	49,130	*51,700	51,500	116	*150	135	5,732	*7,731	6,944
EGGPLANT:									
Winter 3/	680	350	900	357	390	425	248	136	382
Spring 3/	1,340	1,200	1,150	310	390	370	416	468	425
Summer 3/	2,030	1,900	1,700	225	259	249	456	493	423
Fall:									
Florida	880	600	1,000	133	*260	175	126	*156	175
Texas	660	500	700	140	80	130	92	40	91
Group total	1,540	1,100	1,700	138	*178	156	218	*196	266
All States	5,600	4,550	5,450	238	*284	274	1,338	*1,293	1,496
LETTUCE:				- Crates 4-6 doz. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter 3/	49,480	69,300	55,000	164	147	177	8,072	10,201	9,760
Spring 3/	60,140	61,500	64,150	151	171	165	8,910	10,547	10,606
Summer 3/	31,630	33,300	38,700	216	242	260	6,867	8,054	10,044
Fall:									
Utah	6/ 330	350	450	6/190	240	220	6/ 63	84	99
California	32,480	33,000	39,500	164	175	150	5,271	5,775	5,925
Oregon	2,050	900	1,100	138	140	155	284	126	170
Washington	720	670	670	216	250	270	155	168	181
Idaho	3,660	1,100	1,300	120	115	130	444	127	169
New Mexico	390	450	400	118	145	150	46	65	60
New Jersey	790	1,400	1,500	194	200	200	155	280	300
Group total	40,120	37,870	44,920	160	175	154	6,361	6,625	6,904
All States	181,370	201,970	202,770	166	175	184	30,210	35,427	37,314

See footnotes on page 14.

Acreage and Indicated Production of Specified Truck Crops for the 1952 Season with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952
ONIONS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.		- 50 lb. sack -			- 1,000 sacks -	
Spring 3/	62,630	33,100	54,300	118	200	145	7,313	6,627	7,861
Early Summer 3/	6,840	5,400	5,340	294	310	320	2,000	1,674	1,708
Late Summer:									
Massachusetts	1,110	850	770	477	450	490	531	382	377
New York	14,130	15,700	14,200	460	440	470	6,569	6,908	6,674
Pennsylvania	270	---	---	321	---	---	87	---	---
Eastern	15,510	16,550	14,970	459	440	471	7,188	7,290	7,051
Ohio	880	700	700	408	570	390	359	399	273
Indiana	1,920	1,900	1,800	434	450	380	831	855	684
Illinois	2,520	3,000	2,800	292	340	270	737	1,020	756
Michigan	8,130	9,200	8,800	436	430	475	3,598	3,956	4,180
Wisconsin	1,940	2,000	2,000	404	400	425	788	800	850
Minnesota	3,940	4,700	4,300	398	370	390	1,592	1,739	1,677
Iowa	420	400	400	478	465	550	202	186	220
Kansas	6/ 210	---	---	6/419	---		6/ 78	---	---
Central	19,890	21,900	20,800	407	409	415	8,162	8,955	8,640
Colorado	10,980	8,800	5,500	500	350	525	5,375	3,080	2,888
Utah	1,310	900	600	510	525	500	659	472	300
Nevada	440	450	470	533	600	700	235	270	329
California	5,990	6,400	6,400	468	625	600	2,768	4,000	3,840
Idaho	3,430	2,900	2,200	642	700	650	2,137	2,030	1,430
Oregon	4,510	5,200	4,800	612	777	781	2,803	4,040	3,747
Malheur Co.	2,340	3,000	2,600	705	870	870	1,676	2,610	2,262
Other	2,170	2,200	2,200	520	650	675	1,127	1,430	1,485
Washington	1,060	850	1,000	546	725	740	576	616	740
Arizona	6/ 209	200	160	6/202	600	320	6/ 60	120	51
Western	27,890	25,700	21,130	528	569	631	14,600	14,628	13,325
Group total	63,300	64,150	56,900	471	481	510	29,949	30,873	29,016
All States	132,770	102,650	116,540	297	382	331	39,263	39,174	38,585
GREEN PEAS:					- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -	
Winter 3/	10,070	2,350	800	60	59	65	658	138	52
Spring 3/	23,950	10,900	9,550	104	119	122	2,380	1,301	1,168
Summer 3/	15,480	5,000	4,300	98	87	105	1,523	437	450
Early Fall:									
Calif., Other	4,560	2,400	2,400	115	105	125	532	252	300
New Mexico	70	---	---	67	---	---	5	---	---
Group total	4,630	2,400	2,400	114	105	125	537	252	300
Total above	54,130	20,650	17,050	95	103	116	5,097	2,128	1,970
All States	56,190	20,650		94	103		5,194	2,128	

See footnotes on page 14.

Acreage and Indicated Production of Specified Truck Crops for the 1952 Season with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952
GREEN PEPPERS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/	3,290	2,300	3,900	339	470	425	1,128	1,081	1,658
Spring 3/	5,100	8,600	7,000	230	290	250	1,155	2,494	1,750
Early Summer 3/	5,190	7,300	6,550	150	136	106	766	995	697
Late Summer:									
New Jersey	8,630	8,800	8,500	203	220	235	1,755	1,936	1,998
California	2,350	2,500	2,400	336	490	400	791	1,225	960
Group total	10,980	11,300	10,900	231	280	271	2,546	3,161	2,958
Fall:									
Virginia	6/1,450	*2,300	2,800	6/213	185	190	6/ 293	* 426	532
Florida	1,130	* 350	1,000	215	*300	250	262	* 105	250
Texas	2,860	2,400	3,600	180	* 95	175	514	* 228	630
Group total	4,720	*5,050	7,400	197	*150	191	922	* 759	1,412
All States	29,270	*34,550	35,750	221	*246	237	6,517	*8,490	8,475
SPINACH:									
Winter 3/	40,260	23,140	29,300	155	169	178	6,272	3,912	5,211
Spring 3/	9,860	9,650	9,750	296	315	285	2,905	3,040	2,779
Summer 3/	5,490	4,600	3,700	339	349	376	1,866	1,604	1,390
Early Fall:									
Maryland	680	250	350	160	100	200	90	25	70
New Jersey	1,870	1,400	1,100	301	360	280	558	504	308
Pennsylvania	2,310	2,400	2,100	311	265	310	721	636	651
Illinois	520	250	200	186	200	200	98	50	40
Missouri	720	700	800	209	180	150	151	126	120
Group total	6,100	5,000	4,550	267	268	261	1,620	1,341	1,189
Total above	61,710	42,390	47,300	205	233	223	12,663	9,897	10,569
All States	64,310	45,090		207	233		13,282	10,496	
TOMATOES:									
Winter 3/	12,000	11,200	16,000	142	190	165	1,745	2,128	2,640
Spring 3/	106,530	102,170	93,450	85	101	102	8,982	10,293	9,489
Summer 3/	89,520	81,800	79,760	159	177	159	14,233	14,455	12,648
Early Fall:									
California	18,250	19,000	17,000	192	260	275	3,520	4,940	4,675
Total above	226,290	214,170	206,210	126	149	143	28,480	31,816	29,452
Late Fall 3/	15,320	14,800	25,200	89	114		1,356	1,690	Nov. 12
All States	241,620	228,970	231,410	124	147		29,836	33,506	

See footnotes on page 14.

Acreage and Indicated Production of Specified Truck Crops for the 1952 Season with Comparisons 1/

* Revised

1/ The estimates shown in this report have not been revised on the basis of the 1950 Census of Agriculture. Revisions for individual years, 1939-50, will be published after December 17, 1952.

2/ For group totals and for all States, averages of the annual totals, not the sum of the State or group averages.

3/ From previous releases.

4/ Total crop for fresh market and sauerkraut.

5/ 10-year averages for yield per acre and production are in 55-pound Long Island crates as originally published. Equivalent 37-pound crates, comparable with 1950 and 1951 estimates, are: Yield per acre, 426 crates; production, 1,985,800 crates.

6/ Short-time average: Cucumbers, winter group, 1945-50; early fall, South Carolina 1947-50; lettuce, fall, Utah, 1950 first year of estimate; onions, late summer, Kansas, 1944-50; Arizona, 1943-50; peppers, fall, Virginia, 1946-50.

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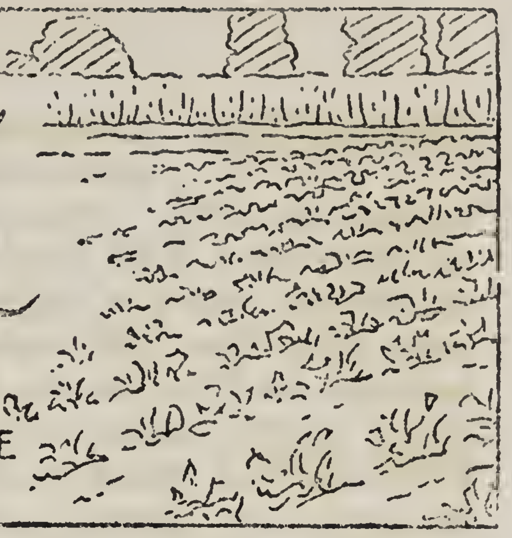
TC-52: 1002

Commercial Truck Crops

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BAE



Washington, D. C. October 10, 1952

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET INDICATED ACREAGE -- 1953 WINTER SEASON

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> Note: The estimates contained in this report have been revised on the basis of the 1950 Census of Agriculture and the seasonal groupings for asparagus and strawberries have been revised. Except in the case of potatoes these estimates are not strictly comparable with those previously published.

ASPARAGUS: Reports from growers, as of October 1, indicate the total asparagus acreage for cutting in 1953 for both fresh market and processing uses will total 138,130 acres, about 4 percent larger than in 1952 and 10 percent above the 1942-1951 average. California acreage for early spring harvest is expected to be about 3 percent greater than in 1952 and at 71,200 acres will be 4 percent above average for this State. In the mid-spring areas an increase of 400 acres is indicated for Washington and Oregon's acreage will be unchanged from 1952. This amounts to an increase of about 4 percent over 1952 and 15 percent over average. Late spring acreage is also indicated to be up about 5 percent from 1952 and the total of 55,330 acres for this group is 25 percent above average. Most of the increase in the late spring acreage is in New Jersey, although Illinois and Michigan are also up.

KALE: An increase of 100 acres for the Virginia winter crop of kale is indicated by October 1 reports from growers. At 2,800 acres this is about a 4 percent increase over the 1952 acreage which was about equal to the 1942-1951 average.

ONIONS: Texas growers intend to plant 62,800 acres of onions for early spring harvest in 1953 according to indications as of October 1. If present plans are carried out, this will be an increase of 56 percent over the 1952 planted acreage and will be 62 percent greater than the 38,800 acres harvested in 1952. Compared with the average harvested acreage for the period 1942-51, the 1953 intended acreage is larger by 47 percent. All areas of Texas are reporting increases this year with the non-irrigated plantings accounting for most of the expansion.

SHALLOTS: An above average crop of winter shallots is in prospect for Louisiana although it is not quite up to 1952. Acreage is reported to be the same as in 1952 but indicated yield is slightly lower. At 112,000 barrels (100 lbs.), the indicated 1953 production is 3 percent less than 1952, but 47 percent larger than the 1942-51 average.

STRAWBERRIES: According to indications as of October 1, acreage of strawberries available for harvest in 1953 is 9 percent less than the acreage harvested in 1952. However, it is still 6 percent above the average acreage harvested in the years 1942-1951. Most of the indicated decrease is in the mid-spring group of States where a total of 49,100 acres is indicated for 1953 harvest, down 22 percent from the 1952 acreage of 62,610 and slightly below average. Acreage for winter harvest in Florida is down 200 acres from 1952 but still well above average. The early spring areas expect to harvest 9,550 acres in 1953 compared to 7,600 acres in 1952 and the average of 17,080 acres. Most of the change in this group of States is in Louisiana where 8,000 acres are indicated for 1953 compared to 5,800 acres harvested in 1952. However, Louisiana's 1953 acreage will be only 56 percent of the average acreage harvested in the years 1942-1951. In the late spring group of States acreage for harvest in 1953 is up slightly over 1952 with increases indicated for Washington and Oregon offsetting decreases in New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, New York and Utah.

1/ The 10-year averages and the 1952 estimates shown in this report (TC-52: 1002) have been revised on the basis of the 1950 Census of Agriculture. The 1953 estimates are comparable with the revised 10-year averages and 1952 estimates. Revised estimates for the individual years, 1939-50, will be published after December 17, 1952. The revised 10-year averages and 1952 estimates, given in this report, have not been included in the report on 1952 crops (TC-52: 1001).

2/ Data from release of September 10, 1952 (TC-52: 902).

3/ Includes acreage from which the production is taken for processing.

4/ Fresh market estimates discontinued beginning with 1953 crop. Processing estimates included in Other States.

5/ Processing only, Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Utah, Wisconsin and South Carolina (1953 only).

6/ Preliminary acreage and indicated production will be published on December 10.

7/ Short-time average: Strawberries, Late Spring, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine--1949-51.

8/ Equivalent to 2½ crates or 4 bushels, (Barrels of 100 pounds)

Acreage for Harvest of 9 Commercial Truck Crops, 1953 with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1942-51	1952	Ind. 1953	10-YR. AV. 42-51	1952	Ind. 1953	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1942-51	1952	Ind. 1953
	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Boxes -			- 1,000 boxes -		
ARTICHOKES: 2/									
Winter:	7,300	8,300	8,000	100	90		722	747	
ASPARAGUS: 3/			Prospective	- Crates -			- 1,000 crates -		
Early Spring:									
California	68,310	69,400	71,200	80	72		5,454	4,996	
Arizona	40	---	---	48	--		2	---	
Georgia	240	---	---	20	--		5	---	
South Carolina 4/	2,800	320	---	35	44		92	14	
Group total	71,380	69,720	71,200	78	72		5,552	5,010	
Mid Spring:									
Washington	9,590	10,800	11,200	123	105		1,178	1,134	
Oregon	480	400	400	84	75		40	30	
Group total	10,070	11,200	11,600	121	104		1,218	1,164	
Late Spring:									
Maryland	1,760	1,600	1,600	85	80		148	128	
Delaware	1,530	1,500	1,600	73	65		111	98	
New Jersey	22,290	27,300	29,500	97	90		2,161	2,457	
Pennsylvania	1,880	950	900	77	80		145	76	
Illinois	8,000	8,200	8,400	78	74		626	610	
Massachusetts	1,680	1,600	1,600	65	60		109	96	
Michigan	4,910	7,200	7,500	86	81		417	580	
Iowa	880	730	730	68	56		59	41	
Other States 5/	1,230	3,430	3,500	66	74		81	253	
Group total	44,160	52,510	55,330	88	83		3,858	4,339	
All States	125,610	133,430	138,130	85	79		10,629	10,513	
CABBAGE:				- Tons -			- Tons -		
Winter: 2/	55,490	37,900	54,400	6.42	8.0		353,400	303,400	
KALE:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
Virginia	2,710	2,700	2,800	374	395		1,012	1,066	
ONIONS:			Prospective	- 50 lb. sack -			- 1,000 sacks -		
Early Spring:									
Texas	42,770	38,800	62,800	108	100		4,094	3,880	
COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter: 2/	10,910	11,000	13,300	180	222		1,933	2,445	
CAULIFLOWER 6/			Prelim.	- Crates -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter:									

See footnotes on page 2

Acreage for Harvest of 9 Commercial Truck Crops, 1953 with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1942-51	1952	Ind. 1953	10-YR. AV. 42-51	1952	Ind. 1953	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1942-51	1952	Ind. 1953
	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Barrels		8/-	- 1,000 barrels 8/		
SHALLOTS:									
Winter:									
Louisiana......	2,740	3,500	3,500	28	33	32	76	116	112
STRAWBERRIES: 3/			Prospective	- Crates -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter:									
Florida........	3,830	4.700	4,500	66	55		249	258	
Early Spring:									
Louisiana......	14,210	5,800	8,000	56	65		812	377	
Alabama........	1,980	1,300	1,000	70	75		143	98	
Texas..........	880	500	550	54	60		47	30	
Group Total	17,080	7,600	9,550	58.1	66.4		1,002	505	
Mid-Spring:									
Mississippi....	70	---	---	65	---		5	---	
South Carolina	500	600	600	64	60		32	36	
North Carolina	3,120	2,100	2,000	81	90		260	189	
Tennessee......	8,890	12,000	9,600	70	60		627	720	
Arkansas.......	12,520	16,000	10,400	57	50		745	800	
Oklahoma.......	1,440	2,800	2,300	76	60		110	168	
Kansas.........	1,050	850	900	50	60		51	51	
Missouri.......	4,620	6,000	3,900	57	40		265	240	
Illinois.......	2,490	2,100	1,700	55	45		140	94	
Kentucky.......	4,400	4,900	3,200	67	50		302	245	
Virginia.......	3,930	4,300	3,400	66	65		258	280	
Maryland.......	2,230	2,200	1,900	61	80		137	176	
Delaware.......	810	360	300	54	75		43	27	
California	3,560	8,400	8,900	229	345		904	2,898	
Group total	49,630	62,610	49,100	76.8	94.6		3,878	5,924	
Late Spring:									
New Jersey.....	2,900	2,900	2,400	73	85		214	246	
Pennsylvania...	2,120	1,700	1,700	67	60		144	102	
Ohio...........	2,390	2,000	1,700	76	65		186	130	
Indiana........	1,970	2,800	2,100	76	65		156	182	
New York.......	3,820	4,100	3,900	92	85		350	348	
Connecticut	7/ 630	650	650	7/ 98	80		7/ 63	52	
Massachusetts	7/ 1,070	950	950	7/ 100	70		7/ 107	66	
Michigan.......	7,380	9,800	9,800	94	100		707	980	
Wisconsin......	2,290	1,700	1,700	80	80		183	136	
Iowa...........	920	500	500	50	60		45	30	
Utah...........	780	700	600	60	70		46	49	
Washington.....	5,870	10,000	10,600	99	120		577	1,200	
Oregon.........	10,790	17,000	18,700	84	95		913	1,615	
Maine..........	7/ 550	550	550	7/ 87	100		7/ 48	55	
Group total	41,900	55,350	55,850	84.3	93.8		3,585	5,191	
All States........	112,430	130,260	119,000	76.3	91.2		8,715	11,878	

See footnotes on page 2.

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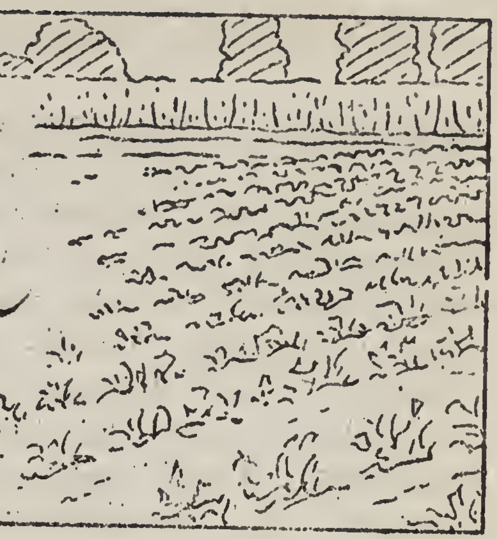
Commercial Truck Crops



BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Washington, D. C. November 12, 1952

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COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET: ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION NOVEMBER 1

The production of commercial truck crops for harvest during the 1952 fall season is expected to be about 4 percent greater than last year and 9 percent above the 10-year average, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics announced today. A production of 1.87 million tons is indicated for 1952 compared to 1.80 million tons in 1951 and the average of 1.71 million tons in the 1941-50 period for all fall truck crops for fresh market.

The fall production of carrots, eggplant, lettuce, green peas and green peppers is expected to be substantially above 1951 levels while cabbage, celery and tomatoes are expected to show a moderate increase. Fall production of lima beans, snap beans, cauliflower, cucumbers and spinach is expected to be less than last year.

The total production of commercial fresh-market truck crops for the 1952 season now totals 8.66 million tons, 2 percent less than the 8.87 million tons harvested in 1951 but 6 percent above the average of 8.21 million tons in the 1941-50 period. These figures include cabbage for sauerkraut and asparagus for processing. The decline in the aggregate production in 1952 from 1951 levels was due to the smaller winter, spring and summer crops produced this year.

The past month was generally one of the driest Octobers of record. Florida was the outstanding exception. On the Florida peninsula as much as 200 percent of normal rainfall was recorded. This resulted in many truck crop growers falling behind in their field work and made spraying and dusting difficult and ineffective. Fields in this State have stayed so wet and soggy that growth of plants has been stunted and plants weakened so that overall prospects for early fall crops in Florida have been materially reduced. Reports from Texas indicate that October was the driest since records began in 1888 and planting of truck crops in non-irrigated areas has been seriously delayed. In the desert areas of California and Arizona warm October weather has resulted in rapid growth of late fall crops but it has been too warm for lettuce and growers are apprehensive about the possibility of bolting.

SNAP BEANS: The indicated 1952 production of early fall snap beans in eight States is 2,038,000 bushels, 4 percent less than indicated by conditions a month ago, 12 percent under last year and 3 percent below average. Drought in Mississippi reduced the acreage in that State 300 acres. Indicated yields per acre are reported higher than a month ago in New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, lower in North Carolina, South Carolina and Louisiana and unchanged in Mississippi and California. In Virginia weather the first three weeks of October was very favorable for this crop. Low temperatures the week of October 20 ended production in South Carolina, North Carolina and all of Virginia except the southern end of Northhampton County. In South Carolina the low temperatures caught a substantial portion of the crop still in the field, but in North Carolina only the late plantings were affected. Rather generous late-season supplies are anticipated in California. The San Diego County area is producing heavily and harvest there will continue through November. Picking started in Coachella Valley late in October and an increasing volume will be available from that district during November.

In the two late fall States--Florida and Texas--the prospective 1952 production is 1,281,000 bushels, a reduction of about one-third from that indicated a month earlier. The indicated 1952 late fall crop, based on November 1 conditions is 39 percent below last year and 36 percent under average.

In Florida, which has the bulk of the late fall crop, the indicated acreage for harvest is 14,500 acres compared with 18,000 acres estimated on October 1. This reduction reflects both inability of growers to carry out plans because of rainy weather and loss of acreage from drowning, chiefly the latter. Yields on the oldest plantings, which went through the heavy rains, are expected to be very light. Plantings made after mid-October should produce average yields under favorable conditions. Harvesting is now in progress in Florida with heaviest volume expected in late November and December. Harvest is also under way in all areas of Texas where both quality and yields are reported good. In the Lower Valley the crop received a good start from the mid-September rains but some fields not irrigated from wells were in need of water on November 1. With rain and absence of frost the Valley could furnish production in fairly good volume through November. Areas outside of the Valley have been harvesting actively for 10 days but this acreage is light.

CABBAGE: The early fall Danish cabbage crop production prospects declined slightly during October and a total crop of 259,400 tons is now forecast compared to 267,600 tons indicated on October 1. In 1951 production totaled 253,900 tons. Dry weather reduced yield prospects in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania. In New York harvest is ahead of the usual schedule, but harvesting for storage did not become active until late October. Harvest continues in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Harvest in the Carlton-Wrenshall area of Minnesota for storage continues. The deal in Colorado was about over by November 5.

The late fall cabbage production in Oregon, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina is indicated at 49,300 tons, about 18 percent more than in 1951 and 32 percent more than the average for 1941-50. Dry weather in all the States has retarded growth. In South Carolina light movement has started with heaviest movement expected in late November and early December. Some light damage from frost occurred in North Carolina during the week of October 20, but losses were negligible; however, growers are concerned over prospects of losing a considerable portion of the crop due to freeze before it reaches marketable size. The crop is considered 20-30 days late. In Virginia the crop is late but marketing should begin in late November.

CARROTS: Indicated production of the fall crop of carrots is now 12,095,000 bushels which is about 9 percent greater than 1951 and the 1941-50 average. The estimated decrease of 137,000 bushels from a month ago is due to lower acreage for harvest in Utah, Minnesota and Pennsylvania and to lower yield prospects in New Mexico, Minnesota and Pennsylvania.

In New York harvest was nearly completed by November 1 in the muckland areas, and was active in upland areas. In Minnesota the crop made poor progress in October due to dry weather. The Utah carlot bunch deal was over about October 18. In California harvest is active in all districts and production at a high level is expected to continue throughout the month of November, barring unfavorable weather or market conditions. The bulk of the crop is located in the Salinas Valley, but limited carlot supplies are available from Santa Maria, Lompoc and Oxnard.

CAULIFLOWER: The indicated 1952 production of fall cauliflower is 3,534,000 crates, 4 percent below the production indicated by October 1 conditions and 8 percent below last year. On Long Island and in Michigan the prospective 1952 production was reduced by cool dry weather in October. Much of the Long Island acreage was planted late and, with heading slowed during October, such acreage has a poor chance of full harvest before freezing weather usually occurs. In Oregon, rains during October were beneficial to this crop.

CELERY: The indicated 1952 production of late fall celery in California and New Jersey is 6,980,000 crates, 11 percent above last year and 63 percent above average. In both States prospective production is unchanged from a month ago. In California harvest is active in all districts with peak movement expected around mid-month. The California crop is maturing on schedule despite cool weather in the Coastal districts in recent weeks. In New Jersey much of the crop has been harvested but shipments are expected to continue until mid-November.

CUCUMBERS: The late fall crop of Florida cucumbers is now expected to total 488,000 bushels, down sharply from last month's estimate of 759,000 bushels. This reduction is due to both loss of acreage and yields as a result of heavy October rains. The Wauchula area appears to have suffered most heavily, but yields in the older fields of all sections were sharply reduced. Younger fields, most of which are in the Fort Myers-Immokalee area, are expected to overcome much of the setback from the October rains. Acreage remaining for harvest in the State is now estimated at 3,900 acres, a reduction of 700 acres from the October estimate while yields are now expected to average 125 bushels, 40 bushels lower than the October expectations. The total fall crop of cucumbers is estimated at 801,000 bushels, 9 percent below last year, but 45 percent above average for the years 1941-50.

EGGPLANT: The indicated 1952 fall crop of eggplant in Florida and Texas is 241,000 bushels. This is 9 percent less than indicated by conditions a month ago but is still 23 percent more than last year and 11 percent above average. All of the reduction compared with October 1 was in Florida where heavy rains in the central and southern parts of the State lowered the condition and delayed progress of the crop. Complete loss of acreage in that State was negligible. In Texas harvest is expected to be active through November if frosts hold off. Most of the movement in that State has been to local markets by truck but supplies for carlot movement are available.

LETTUCE: Prospects for fall lettuce increased during October, and the indicated 1952 fall production of 8,001,000 crates is 21 percent above the 1951 production and 26 percent above the average production for the years 1941-50.

LETTUCE (Cont'd.): In California a fair volume of lettuce for the carlot trade and local markets will be available from the Salinas and Santa Maria areas during the first half of November. At Oxnard, harvest is active on some early acreage but most of this acreage was planted for November and early December harvest. At Delano harvest has started on a small deal. Harvest of earliest fields of Blythe lettuce is expected to start November 10 with volume production about November 20. The Imperial Valley season is early and cutting may start November 20-25. The Desert area lettuce is only in fair condition due to the adverse effects of high temperatures. In Oregon, the season is more advanced than usual but much of the crop will be abandoned for a lack of a market.

GREEN PEAS: Production of early fall peas in California is indicated to be the same as the October 1 forecast and at 300,000 bushels is above last year, but well below average. Harvest in the Santa Clara Valley has been completed. Some supplies are currently available from San Onofre in Southern California, but are expected to be used locally.

GREEN PEPPERS: Production in the three fall producing areas of Virginia, Florida and Texas is expected to be about 18 percent below the production forecast a month ago. The 1,158,000 bushels indicated on November 1 is 53 percent above the 759,000 bushels harvested in 1951 and 26 percent above the 1941-50 average of 922,000 bushels. Prospects for harvested acreage and yield declined during October in Virginia and Florida while yield prospects are lower for Texas.

In Virginia freezing temperatures on October 21-22 about ended production. In Florida recent weather conditions have not been favorable and the continuous wet condition in many fields has retarded the growth of plants. Light picking is in progress but general harvest will not begin until November 15 or later. In Texas, supplies of peppers are available in all areas with carlot loading started in the Lower Valley and Laredo sections. Heavy truck movement has started from the Winter Garden area. If frost holds off, most sections will have production into the early part of December.

SPINACH: The prospective production of 1952 early fall spinach is 1,205,000 bushels, slightly more than indicated a month ago but 10 percent below last year and 26 percent under the 10-year average. Compared with a month ago prospects improved in New Jersey, declined because of dry weather in Illinois and Missouri, and were unchanged in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The indicated 1952 late fall spinach crop is 332,000 bushels, 38 percent below last year and 46 percent under average. Prospective supplies are below both last year and average in all 3 of the Late Fall States--Virginia, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Dry weather reduced the acreage for harvest in Virginia and Oklahoma and has curtailed yield per acre prospects in both Arkansas and Oklahoma.

TOMATOES: The indicated 1952 production of late fall tomatoes in Texas and Florida is 2,167,000 bushels, 28 percent above last year and 60 percent above average. In Florida 1,000 acres were lost from heavy rains in October and the indicated yield per acre is below both last year and average. In Texas prospects are very favorable in the Laredo, Winter Garden and Eagle Pass sections. Plantings in the Lower Valley that are irrigated from private wells are in fair condition but those dependent on water from regular irrigation districts have made slow progress. Harvest has started in the Eagle Pass and Winter Garden sections. Harvest on a few early fields in the Laredo section was expected to start about November 5 with active movement commencing the week of November 10. A few early fields in the Lower Valley were expected to furnish a light harvest about November 10, but most of the Valley acreage is not expected to be in full production until the latter part of November. If favorable moisture conditions develop in the Valley this area could be in production in good volume through December.

Acreage and Production for 1952, with Comparisons 1/

Seasonal Group and Crop	ACREAGE					PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 2/				
	10-year av. 3/ 1941-50	1951	Ind. 1952			10-year av. 3/ 1941-50	1951	Ind. 1952		
			Acres	% of av.	% of '51			Tons	% of av.	% of '51
	Acres	Acres	Acres	%	%	Tons	Tons	Tons	%	%
WINTER: 4/	285,370	259,060	252,400	88	97	1,361,400	1,501,300	1,399,100	103	93
SPRING: 5/	620,010	596,050	601,810	97	101	1,876,900	2,201,200	2,163,200	115	98
SUMMER: 6/	723,410	681,470	683,010	94	100	3,258,800	3,375,300	3,227,700	99	96
Early Fall:										
Snap Beans	21,130	18,050	17,600	83	98	31,600	34,900	30,600	97	88
Cabbage 7/										
Domestic	30,280	28,450	29,100	96	102	286,600	308,700	302,900	106	98
Danish	31,490	24,550	25,450	81	104	310,700	253,900	259,400	83	102
Celery	10,860	7,090	7,180	66	101	149,800	108,800	100,700	67	93
Cucumbers	2,000	2,500	2,700	135	108	3,500	6,500	7,500	214	115
Green Peas	4,630	2,400	2,400	52	100	8,100	3,800	4,500	56	118
Spinach	6,100	5,000	4,550	75	91	14,600	12,100	10,800	74	89
Tomatoes	18,250	19,000	17,000	93	89	93,300	130,900	123,900	133	95
Late Fall:										
Snap Beans	19,360	21,700	16,700	86	77	30,200	31,600	19,200	64	61
Cabbage 7/	5,920	6,500	7,700	130	118	37,500	41,800	49,300	131	118
Celery	9,960	9,300	9,400	94	101	139,200	204,800	226,800	163	111
Cucumbers	2,940	3,800	3,900	133	103	9,700	14,600	11,700	121	80
Peas	2,050	—	—	—	—	1,400	—	—	—	—
Spinach	2,600	* 2,750	1,600	62	58	5,400	* 4,800	3,000	56	62
Tomatoes	15,320	14,800	24,200	158	164	35,900	44,800	57,400	160	128
Fall: 8/										
Lima Beans	650	400	300	46	75	700	700	500	71	71
Snap Beans	40,490	39,750	34,300	85	86	61,800	66,500	49,800	81	75
Cabbage 7/	67,700	59,500	62,250	92	105	634,800	604,400	611,600	96	101
Carrots	26,140	22,250	24,610	94	111	276,200	277,000	302,400	109	109
Cauliflower	7,050	8,500	8,000	113	94	42,800	70,800	65,400	153	92
Celery	20,820	16,390	16,580	80	101	289,000	313,600	327,500	113	104
Cucumbers	4,940	6,300	6,600	134	105	13,200	21,100	19,200	145	91
Eggplant	1,540	1,100	1,700	110	155	3,600	3,200	4,000	111	125
Lettuce	40,120	37,870	44,920	112	119	222,600	231,900	280,000	126	121
Green Peas	6,680	2,400	2,400	36	100	9,500	3,800	4,500	47	118
Green Peppers	4,720	5,050	6,700	142	133	11,500	9,500	14,500	126	153
Spinach	8,690	* 7,750	6,150	71	79	20,000	*16,900	13,800	69	82
Tomatoes	33,560	33,800	41,200	123	122	129,200	175,700	181,300	140	103
Total Fall:	263,100	*241,060	255,710	97	106	1,715,000	*1,795,100	1,874,500	109	104
Annual Total 9/	1,891,890	*1,777,640	1,792,930	95	101	8,212,300	*8,872,900	8,664,500	106	98

* Revised

1/ The estimates shown in this report have not been revised on the basis of the 1950 Census of Agriculture. Revisions for individual years, 1939-50, will be published after December 17, 1952.

2/ Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit in which reported.

3/ For seasonal group and annual totals, averages of the yearly totals, not the sum of the average for individual crops.

4/ From releases of March 10 (TC-52: 302) and April 10 (TC-52: 402). Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.

5/ From releases of May 9 (TC-52: 502), June 10, (TC-52: 601) and July 10 (TC-52: 701). Includes asparagus used for processing and cabbage for sauerkraut.

6/ From release of September 10 (TC-52: 901) for all crops except beets, onions and peppers from release of October 10 (TC-52: 1001). Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.

7/ Cabbage estimates include cabbage used for sauerkraut.

8/ Includes crops for which seasonal sub-groups (early, mid-and late) are not made.

9/ Totals include acreage and production of asparagus for processing and cabbage for sauerkraut.

Acreage and Indicated Production of Specified Truck Crops for the 1952 Season with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	ACREAGE 1951	ACREAGE Ind. 1952	YIELD PER ACRE 10-YR. AV. 41-50 2/	YIELD PER ACRE 1951	YIELD PER ACRE Ind. 1952	PRODUCTION 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	PRODUCTION 1951	PRODUCTION Ind. 1952
SNAP BEANS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/	29,940	32,800	34,000	87	95	85	2,617	3,116	2,890
Spring 3/	58,540	54,700	46,700	83	103	98	4,834	5,644	4,556
Summer 3/	47,650	41,150	39,400	117	122	110	5,536	5,008	4,334
Early Fall:									
New Jersey	3,980	2,800	2,800	83	95	100	329	266	280
Maryland	1,200	900	800	75	75	95	90	68	76
Virginia	4,190	3,600	3,000	102	130	100	421	468	300
North Carolina	1,020	1,050	1,300	58	75	60	59	79	78
South Carolina	3,320	3,300	3,100	67	95	75	236	314	232
Mississippi	1,520	1,200	900	54	40	35	84	48	32
Louisiana	2,510	1,900	2,400	67	65	55	169	124	132
California	3,380	3,300	3,300	212	290	275	717	957	908
Group total	21,130	18,050	17,600	100	129	116	2,106	2,324	2,038
Late Fall:									
Florida	17,100	20,700	14,500	110	100	80	1,884	2,070	1,160
Texas	2,260	1,000	2,200	57	40	55	126	40	121
Group total	19,360	21,700	16,700	104	97	77	2,010	2,110	1,281
ALL STATES	176,620	168,400	154,400	97	108	98	17,102	18,202	15,099
CABBAGE: 4/				- Tons -			- Tons -		
Winter 3/	62,420	43,250	42,700	6.45	8.89	7.66	406,100	384,600	326,900
Spring 3/	31,590	23,000	21,370	5.27	5.42	5.98	167,700	124,700	127,800
Summer 3/	31,860	29,250	28,340	7.63	8.24	7.55	242,600	241,100	214,000
Early Fall (Dom) 3/	30,280	28,450	29,100	9.44	10.85	10.41	286,600	308,700	302,900
Early Fall (Dan)									
New York	17,270	11,000	11,600	9.9	10.1	10.5	170,450	111,000	121,800
Pennsylvania	2,740	2,300	2,100	8.8	9.0	9.0	24,240	20,700	18,900
Ohio	940	850	850	7.8	8.0	8.0	7,390	6,800	6,800
Indiana	270	200	200	7.9	8.5	9.5	2,150	1,700	1,900
Michigan	1,780	1,900	2,300	8.4	9.0	8.5	15,040	17,100	19,600
Wisconsin	3,660	3,600	3,900	9.5	11.5	8.5	34,870	41,400	33,200
Minnesota	1,350	1,400	1,300	8.6	10.0	9.5	11,870	14,000	12,400
Colorado	3,480	3,300	3,200	12.8	12.5	14.0	44,660	41,200	44,800
Group total	31,490	24,550	25,450	9.88	10.34	10.19	310,700	253,900	259,400
Late Fall:									
Oregon	1,960	2,000	3,000	7.8	8.6	7.5	15,470	17,300	22,500
Virginia	200	400	500	5.4	6.0	5.5	1,070	2,400	2,800
North Carolina	2,470	3,300	3,300	5.1	5.0	5.5	13,030	16,500	18,200
South Carolina	1,300	800	900	6.2	7.0	6.5	7,920	5,600	5,800
Group total	5,920	6,500	7,700	6.26	6.43	6.40	37,500	41,800	49,300
ALL STATES	193,570	155,000	154,660	7.49	8.74	8.28	1451,100	1354,800	1280,300

ee footnotes on page 10

Acreage and Indicated Production of Specified Truck Crops for the 1952 Season with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952
CARROTS: 4/	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.		- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -	
Winter 3/........	32,380	32,350	27,750	249	285	256	8,050	9,214	7,101
Spring 3/........	10,140	6,500	8,100	434	586	541	4,328	3,810	4,385
Summer 3/........	6,400	5,500	5,900	355	354	333	2,263	1,949	1,967
Fall:									
California........	11,160	9,300	12,000	409	495	500	4,654	4,604	6,000
Oregon..........	820	500	600	412	460	450	335	230	270
Washington.......	1,570	1,400	1,500	454	550	550	720	770	825
Idaho...........	370	---	---	305	---	---	106	---	---
Utah.............	420	450	460	311	400	320	135	180	147
New Mexico......	2,020	2,400	2,200	312	372	350	635	893	770
Minnesota.......	390	500	650	454	380	430	190	190	280
Illinois.........	2,290	2,300	2,200	396	470	450	904	1,081	990
Indiana.........	70	---	---	492	---	---	35	---	---
Michigan.........	1,880	1,700	1,900	602	750	750	1,114	1,275	1,425
Pennsylvania....	1,820	1,200	900	324	350	320	583	420	288
New York.......	3,340	2,500	2,200	490	575	500	1,636	1,438	1,100
Group total..	26,140	22,250	24,610	422	498	491	11,048	11,081	12,095
ALL STATES........	75,060	66,600	66,360	341	391	385	25,689	26,054	25,548
CAULIFLOWER: 4/					- Crates 1-$\frac{1}{2}$ bu. -			- 1,000 crates -	
Winter 3/........	10,970	9,800	7,800	289	292	321	3,153	2,861	2,501
Spring 3/........	9,910	8,400	7,600	342	412	395	3,408	3,459	3,004
Summer 3/........	7,150	5,300	4,700	301	328	306	2,149	1,738	1,439
Fall:									
New York, L.I...	4,590	5,000	4,700	5/286	520	540	5/1,336	2,600	2,538
Michigan........	1,230	1,700	1,700	274	310	275	333	527	468
Oregon..........	1,230	1,800	1,600	322	390	330	388	702	528
Group total....	7,050	8,500	8,000	320	450	442	2,314	3,829	3,534
ALL STATES........	35,080	32,000	28,100	313	371	373	11,024	11,887	10,478
CELERY: 4/					- Crates $\frac{1}{2}$ size -				
Winter 3/........	9,130	9,520	10,650	574	820	723	5,254	7,806	7,700
Spring 3/........	5,720	6,500	5,750	688	1005	988	4,009	6,531	5,680
Summer 3/........	5,250	5,000	5,300	474	624	582	2,491	3,122	3,082
Early Fall 3/....	10,860	7,090	7,180	426	472	432	4,610	3,348	3,099
Late Fall:									
California......	9,410	8,700	8,700	452	700	775	4,140	6,090	6,742
New Jersey......	550	600	700	260	350	340	143	210	238
Group total..	9,960	9,300	9,400	441	677	743	4,284	6,300	6,980
ALL STATES........	40,930	37,410	38,280	508	725	693	20,648	27,107	26,541

See footnotes on page 10.

Acreage and Indicated Production of Specified Truck Crops for the 1952 Season with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952
CUCUMBERS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/	6/1,167	500	1,400	6/134	100	90	6/ 187	50	126
Spring 3/	27,370	29,700	27,750	104	153	128	2,890	4,541	3,551
Summer 3/	16,120	15,200	15,050	135	149	146	2,179	2,262	2,195
Early Fall 3/	2,000	2,500	2,700	73	108	116	147	270	313
Late Fall:									
Florida	2,940	3,800	3,900	129	160	125	404	608	488
ALL STATES	49,130	51,700	50,800	116	150	131	5,732	7,731	6,673
EGGPLANT:									
Winter 3/	680	350	900	357	390	425	248	136	382
Spring 3/	1,340	1,200	1,150	310	390	370	416	468	425
Summer 3/	2,030	1,900	1,700	225	259	249	456	493	423
Fall:									
Florida	880	600	1,000	133	260	150	126	156	150
Texas	660	500	700	140	80	130	92	40	91
Group total	1,540	1,100	1,700	138	178	142	218	196	241
ALL STATES	5,600	4,550	5,450	238	284	270	1,338	1,293	1,471
LETTUCE:				- Crates 4-6 doz.-			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter 3/	49,480	69,300	55,000	164	147	177	8,072	10,201	9,760
Spring 3/	60,140	61,500	64,150	151	171	165	8,910	10,547	10,606
Summer 3/	31,630	33,300	38,700	216	242	260	6,867	8,054	10,044
Fall:									
Utah	6/ 330	350	450	6/190	240	220	6/ 63	84	99
California	32,480	33,000	39,500	164	175	175	5,271	5,775	6,912
Oregon	2,050	900	1,100	138	140	200	284	126	220
Washington	720	670	670	216	250	290	155	168	194
Idaho	3,660	1,100	1,300	120	115	120	444	127	156
New Mexico	390	450	400	118	145	150	46	65	60
New Jersey	790	1,400	1,500	194	200	240	155	280	360
Group total	40,120	37,870	44,920	160	175	178	6,361	6,625	8,001
ALL STATES	181,370	201,970	202,770	166	175	189	30,210	35,427	38,411

See footnotes on page 10.

Acreage and Indicated Production of Specified Truck Crops for the 1952 Season with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952
GREEN PEAS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/........	10,070	2,350	800	60	59	65	658	138	52
Spirng 3/........	23,950	10,900	9,550	104	119	122	2,380	1,301	1,168
Summer 3/........	15,480	5,000	4,300	98	87	105	1,523	437	450
Early Fall:									
Calif., Other...	4,560	2,400	2,400	115	105	125	532	252	300
New Mexico......	70	---	---	67	---	---	5	---	---
Group total	4,630	2,400	2,400	114	105	125	537	252	300
Late Fall:									
Calif., Imp.....	2,050	---	---	52	---	---	96	---	---
ALL STATES........	56,190	20,650	17,050	94	103	116	5,194	2,128	1,970
GREEN PEPPERS:									
Winter 3/........	3,290	2,300	3,900	339	470	425	1,128	1,081	1,658
Spring 3/........	5,100	8,600	7,000	230	290	250	1,155	2,494	1,750
Early Summer 3/..	5,190	7,300	6,550	150	136	106	766	995	697
Late Summer 3/...	10,980	11,300	10,900	231	280	271	2,546	3,161	2,958
Fall:									
Virginia.........	6/1,450	2,300	2,200	6/213	185	160	6/ 293	426	352
Florida.........	1,130	350	900	215	300	215	262	105	194
Texas...........	2,860	2,400	3,600	180	95	170	514	228	612
Group total	4,720	5,050	6,700	197	150	173	922	759	1,158
ALL STATES........	29,270	34,550	35,050	221	246	235	6,517	8,490	8,221
SPINACH:									
Winter 3/........	40,260	23,140	29,300	155	169	178	6,272	3,912	5,211
Spring 3/........	9,860	9,650	9,750	296	315	285	2,905	3,040	2,779
Summer 3/........	5,490	4,600	3,700	339	349	376	1,866	1,604	1,390
Early Fall:									
Maryland........	680	250	350	160	100	200	90	25	70
New Jersey......	1,870	1,400	1,100	301	360	335	558	504	368
Pennsylvania....	2,310	2,400	2,100	311	265	310	721	636	651
Illinois........	520	250	200	186	200	180	98	50	36
Missouri........	720	700	800	209	180	100	151	126	80
Group total	6,100	5,000	4,550	267	268	265	1,620	1,341	1,205
Late Fall:									
Virginia........	1,300	* 800	700	309	*315	300	393	* 252	210
Arkansas........	380	* 850	500	194	*200	125	75	* 170	62
Oklahoma........	920	*1,100	400	165	100	150	151	* 110	60
Group total	2,600	*2,750	1,600	237	*193	208	619	* 532	332
ALL STATES	64,310	*45,140	48,900	207	*231	223	13,282	*10,429	10,917

See footnotes on page 10.

Acreage and Indicated Production of Specified Truck Crops for the 1952 Season with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YR. AV. 41-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1941-50 2/	1951	Ind. 1952
TOMATOES:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/........	12,000	11,200	16,000	142	190	165	1,745	2,128	2,640
Spring 3/........	106,530	102,170	93,450	85	101	102	8,982	10,293	9,489
Summer 3/........	89,520	81,800	79,760	159	177	159	14,233	14,455	12,648
Early Fall 3/....	18,250	19,000	17,000	192	260	275	3,520	4,940	4,675
Late Fall:									
Texas..........	10,150	4,800	11,200	61	50	60	600	240	672
Florida........	5,160	10,000	13,000	151	145	115	756	1,450	1,495
Group total	15,320	14,800	24,200	89	114	90	1,356	1,690	2,167
ALL STATES.......	241,620	228,970	230,410	124	147	137	29,836	33,506	31,619

* Revised

1/ The estimates shown in this report (TC-52: 1101) have not been revised on the basis of the 1950 Census of Agriculture Revisions for individual years, 1939-50, will be published after December 17, 1952.

2/ For group totals and for all States, average of the annual totals, not the sum of the State or group averages.

3/ From previous releases.

4/ Total crop for fresh market and processing.

5/ 10-year averages for yield per acre and production are in 55-pound Long Island crates as originally published prior to 1948. Equivalent 37-pound crates, comparable with 1951 and 1952 estimates, are: Yield per acre, 426 crates; production, 1,985,800 crates.

6/ Short-time average: Cucumbers, winter group, 1945-50; lettuce, fall, Utah, 1950 first year of estimate ; peppers, fall, Virginia, 1946-50.

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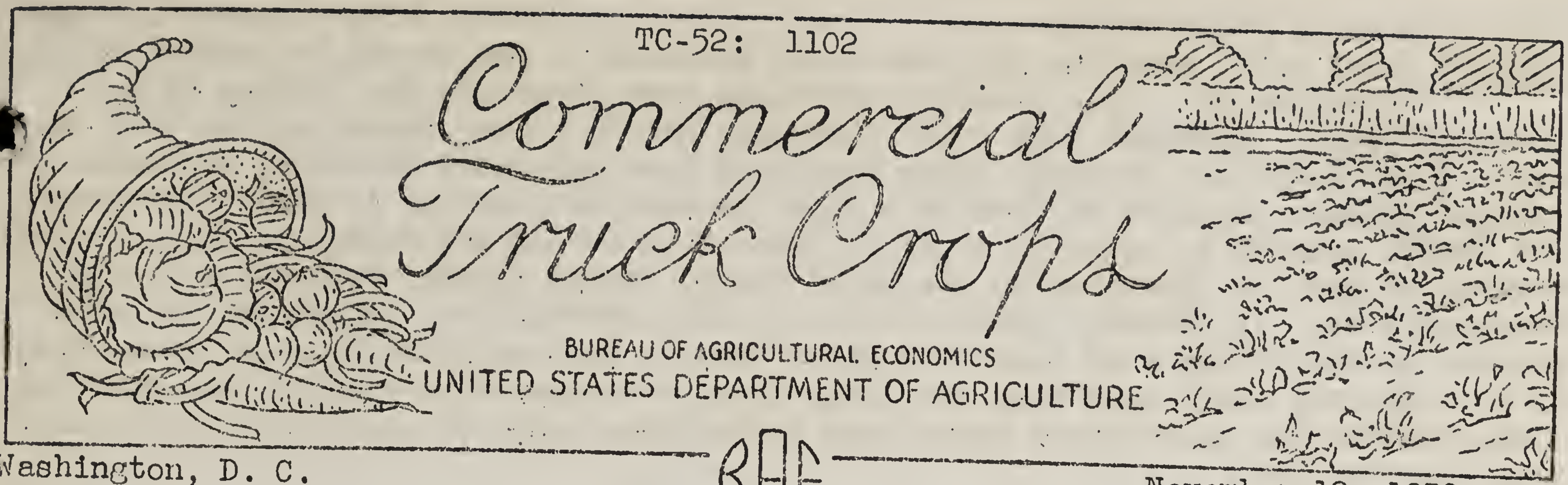

TC-52: 1102

Commercial Truck Crops

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BAE
Washington, D. C.
November 12, 1952

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET
ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION
NOVEMBER 1, 1952
1953 CROPS

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Note: The estimates contained in this report have been revised on the basis of the 1950 Census of Agriculture and the seasonal groupings for lettuce and spinach have been revised. Except in the case of potatoes these estimates are not strictly comparable with those previously published.

BEETS: A production of 825,000 bushels of winter beets is expected from the increased acreage in Texas this year. The 5,500 acres for harvest is 45 percent above last year but 24 percent below average for the years 1942-1951. The present estimated production, if realized, will be 40 percent above 1952 but 20 percent less than average. In the Lower Valley advanced crops in areas where water has been available from private wells should furnish a light harvest the early part of November. Crops in areas outside the Valley are in good condition and are expected to be in production around mid-November. A small non-irrigated acreage was planted in the Coastal Bend following mid-September rains but this crop has made poor progress and some of the plantings have been lost.

KALE: Virginia is expected to produce 1,088,000 bushels of kale from 2,900 acres during the 1953 winter season according to reports as of November 1. This production is slightly above last year and about 8 percent above average. Cooler weather has benefited the crop and a pick-up in movement is expected.

LETTUCE: Lettuce planted for harvest in the 1953 winter season is estimated to be 63,200 acres, about 10,000 acres more than were harvested in 1952. The 1942-1951 average acreage harvested was 46,060 acres. Increased acreage is indicated for all winter States except Florida where the acreage is the same as last year. The largest percentage increase is for Texas with a 40 percent increase, followed by California with 19 percent and Arizona with 14 percent increases.

In California the Imperial Valley crop promises to be the earliest of record. Early fields of Premier Great Lakes should mature between November 20 and 25, while the regular Great Lakes will mature early in December. At Blythe the crop is only in fair condition having been damaged by high fall temperatures. Stands are spotty and some bolting may occur in early fields. The salt marsh caterpillar threat is still present but to date fencing has prevented any material loss. Harvest should

LETTUCE (Cont'd.): start in the area about November 10 and should be general by November 25. Late October conditions were favorable for lettuce in all areas of Texas. Although some early plantings in the Winter Garden bolted as a result of the early hot weather, later plantings have responded favorably to cooler weather and are expected to furnish a light production starting in early November. The Uvalde section is expected to be in production around mid-November, while a small acreage of earlier plantings in the Lower Valley should furnish production around November 7-10. If growers' plans are to be fully carried out, plantings for later harvest in the Valley will need more water than is now available from private wells. In Florida many early seed beds and small acreages seeded to the field were lost but transplanting has been fairly active and indications point to about the same acreage this year as last.

SPINACH: The prospective winter spinach crop, based on conditions as of November 1, is expected to total 4,069,000 bushels, 94 percent of last year's crop and about 69 percent of average. Acreage for harvest is less than last year for Texas, South Carolina and Mississippi while the California acreage is unchanged from a year ago. The winter crop in Louisiana has decreased to a point where the acreage is negligible and estimates have consequently been dropped. In Texas, the main producer of winter spinach, early season harvest of spinach is all expected to come mainly from the irrigated sections of the Winter Garden and Eagle Pass areas. A light harvest is expected in the Winter Garden around November 10 with the Eagle Pass section starting the latter part of the month. Growing conditions in these areas were favorable the last half of October with water ample for the amount of early acreage planted. Conditions in the Coastal Bend have been unfavorable as no rain has been received in this area since early September. A small irrigated acreage was planted around mid-October in this area, but non-irrigated plantings will be very light unless conditions improve materially. Plantings in the Lower Valley are also light as the limited water supply is being used for other crops. In Mississippi planting has been delayed by the prolonged dry spell and the only acreages to come up have been those irrigated. In South Carolina the crop is in good condition, but the October dry weather has retarded growth and rain is needed badly.

Acreage and Indicated Production for certain Commercial Truck Crops for the 1953 Crop Season with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1942-51 2/	Prelim. 1952	Ind. 1953	10-YR. AV. 42-51 2/	Prelim. 1952	Ind. 1952	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1942-51 2/	Prelim. 1952	Ind. 1953
	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES		- Boxes -			- 1,000 boxes -	
			Prelim.						
ARTICHOKES: 3/	7,300	8,300	8,000	100	90		722	747	Dec.10
			Prospective		- Crates -			- 1,000 crates -	
ASPARAGUS: 3/ 4/	125,670	133,430	138,130	85	79		10,634	10,513	
BEETS:			Prelim.		- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -	
Winter:									
Texas	7,240	3,800	5,500	140	155	150	1,029	589	825
			Prospective						
CABBAGE:					- Tons -			- Tons -	
Winter: 3/ 4/	55,490	37,900	54,400	6.42	8.01		353,400	303,400	
KALE:					- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -	
Winter:									
Virginia	2,710	2,700	2,900	374	395	375	1,012	1,066	1,088
LETTUCE:					- Crates 4-6 doz. -			- 1,000 crates -	
Winter:									
Arizona	13,180	14,000	16,000	186	205		2,436	2,870	
California	27,100	30,800	36,500	187	210		5,032	6,468	
Texas	5/ 5,900	6,200	8,700	5/138	150		5/ 604	930	
Florida	2,230	2,000	2,000	129	160		276	320	
Group total	46,060	53,000	63,200	179	200		8,107	10,588	
ONIONS: 3/					- Sacks -			- 1,000 sacks -	
Early Spring:	42,770	38,800	62,800	108	100		4,094	3,880	
POTATOES, EARLY COMMERCIAL:			Prospective		- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -	
Winter 3/	10,910	11,000	13,300	180	222		1,933	2,445	
SHALLOTS:					- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -	
Winter 3/	2,740	3,500	3,500	28	33	32	76	116	112

See footnotes on page 4.

Acreage and Indicated Production for Certain Commercial Truck Crops for the 1953 Crop Season with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1942-51 2/	Prelim. 1952	Ind. 1953	10-YR. AV. 42-51 2/	Prelim 1952	Ind. 1953	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1942-51 2/	Prelim. 1952	Ind. 1953
SPINACH:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
California	3,080	2,500	2,500	532	560	600	1,621	1,400	1,500
Louisiana	800	300	---	70	70	---	57	21	---
Texas	32,050	18,000	15,600	126	135	140	4,146	2,430	2,184
South Carolina	5/ 620	1,000	700	5/160	250	250	5/ 103	250	175
Mississippi	5/ 610	2,100	2,000	5/107	105	105	5/ 65	220	210
Group total	36,290	23,900	20,800	162	181	196	5,875	4,321	4,069
			Prospective	- Crates -			- 1,000 crates -		
STRAWBERRIES: 3/ 4/	112,430	130,260	119,000	76.3	91.2		8,715	11,878	

1/ The 10-year averages and the 1952 estimates shown in this report (TC-52: 1102) have been revised on the basis of the 1950 Census of Agriculture. The 1953 estimates are comparable with the revised 10-year averages and 1952 estimates. Revised estimates for the individual years, 1939-50, will be published after December 17, 1952. The revised 10-year averages and 1952 estimates given in this report have not been included in the report on 1952 crops (TC-52: 1101).

2/ For group totals and for all States, averages of the annual totals, not the sum of the State or group averages.

3/ Data from releases of September 10 (TC-52: 902) and October 10 (TC-52: 1002).

4/ Includes acreage from which the production is taken for processing.

5/ Short-time average: Lettuce, Texas, 1946-51; Spinach, South Carolina, 1949-51; Mississippi, 1949-51

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

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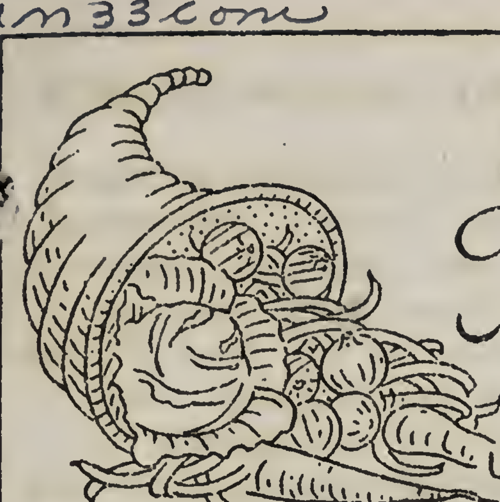

Commercial Truck Crops

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BAE
Washington, D. C. December 10, 1952

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1952

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1953 CROPS

> Note: The estimates and seasonal groupings contained in this report have been revised on the basis of the 1950 Census of Agriculture. Except in the case of potatoes these estimates are not strictly comparable with those previously published.

The prospective 1953 production of 14 winter vegetables is expected to be 8 percent larger than in 1952, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. Indicated supplies are above last year for artichokes, beets, cabbage, carrots, kale, lettuce and green peas; below last year for lima beans, broccoli, cauliflower, celery, escarole, shallots and spinach. Prospective increases of 41,600 tons for cabbage, 31,000 tons for carrots, and 35,500 tons for lettuce are largely responsible for the 8 percent increase in total tonnage over 1952. The acreage on which these 14 crops are being grown is 14 percent larger than in 1952.

ARTICHOKES: The 1953 winter production in California is expected to total 860,000 boxes, only slightly more than the 850,000 harvested in the winter of 1952, but 19 percent more than the 10-year average of 722,000 boxes. Vines in all districts are in excellent condition but cool foggy weather has retarded bud development.

LIMA BEANS: A 1953 winter crop of 48,000 bushels is in prospect in Florida. This is 11 percent below the 1952 winter production of 54,000 bushels and only about two-fifths as large as the 10-year average. A reduced acreage accounts for the smaller prospective supplies. Yield per acre prospects improved during November in the Pompano-Delray section. Very light harvesting of the earliest fields started around November 15. Harvest is expected to become more general in early December.

BROCCOLI: The indicated 1953 winter production of broccoli in Arizona, South Carolina and Texas is 742,000 crates (42 lb.). This is 14 percent less than the 1952 winter crop of 859,000 crates. These estimates do not include broccoli rabe. In Texas, the principal winter crop State, plantings in the Lower Valley for early season production were lighter than usual because of the short supply of irrigation water. However, moisture conditions have improved materially and mid-winter supplies are expected to be plentiful. Yield prospects in South Carolina were good on December 1. Movement from that State started in late November and is expected to be considerably heavier by mid-December.

CABBAGE: The 1953 production in the four winter crop States is expected to total 352,300 tons, on the basis of December 1 conditions. Such a crop would 13 percent more than last year's production of 310,700 tons but about the same as the 10-year average production. The acreage for harvest is above last year but below average. Prospective yields per acre are below last year in all four States but above average in all except Texas. In Texas, the acreage for harvest, as a result of the low water supply is below that indicated by earlier intentions to plant reports. Although supplies from the Valley were available much earlier than usual, this production came from acreage irrigated from private wells. Volume shipments from the Valley are not expected until January. Crops in other irrigated areas of Texas--Laredo, Winter Garden and Eagle Pass--are in good condition and harvest is expected to be fairly active in December. The improved moisture situation in the Coastal Bend is expected to result in a small acreage being planted for late March and April harvest. In Florida a very light movement is under way and all sections of the State should be near peak production by mid-January. Florida growers have attempted to plant a greater portion of their winter acreage to early cabbage. With reasonably favorable weather conditions, the peak movement from the Hastings section should occur in January and early February instead of February and March as it usually does. In the Everglades, most of the early plantings were lost from the October rains. Transplanting has been active in this area and the new crops are growing nicely. In California, harvest in the Imperial Valley is expected to begin about mid-December.

In the six early spring crop States, intentions to plant reports indicate 19,400 acres for 1953, 24 percent more than the 15,600 acres for 1952 but 28 percent less than the 10-year average of 27,090 acres. The prospective 1953 acreage is above that for 1952 in all of these States except California and below average in all except South Carolina.

CARROTS: 1953 winter carrots are expected to be in larger supply than in 1952. The 11,450,000 bushels indicated on December 1 is 12 percent above the 10,207,000 for 1952 and 16 percent above the 10-year average of 9,902,000. Prospective production is above both last year and average in all three of the remaining winter crop States--Arizona, Texas and California. Good quality carrots are available in all irrigated areas of Texas, although supplies in the Lower Valley have been somewhat lighter than usual because of the shortage of irrigation water earlier. Good rains the latter part of November were beneficial to the Valley acreage and supplies there are expected to be fairly plentiful by early January. The crop in the Winter Garden area is in very good condition. A small acreage for late winter harvest is expected in the Coastal Bend. In California, prospects are considered good to excellent. Harvest will begin in the Desert Areas in a small way in mid-December but will not reach a volume level until March unless the winter is mild.

CAULIFLOWER: The prospective 1953 production for the three winter crop States is 1,045,000 crates, 2 percent under the 1,064,000 crates for 1952 but 19 percent above the average of 877,000 crates. In Texas, the increase in acreage, compared with 1952, is practically all in the Winter Garden area where most of the crop is being shipped in mixed cars or by truck. Plantings in the Valley are somewhat under those of a year ago and are later than usual. In Florida, plantings made after mid-October are generally in fair to good condition. It will be well into January before harvesting becomes general in that State.

CELERY: The indicated 1953 production of winter celery in California, Florida and Arizona is 7,259,000 crates, 2 percent less than the 7,424,000 crates for 1952 but 36 percent more than the average of 5,346,000. In California, the crop is

CELERY (Cont'd): generally in excellent condition in all areas except Los Angeles and Orange Counties. In those counties, smog during September and October retarded development of the crop but no permanent injury is expected. The important San Diego shipping area was not affected. Production during December in Orange and San Diego Counties is expected to be quite heavy unless market conditions cause growers to delay harvest. In Florida, yields on early plantings are generally expected to be below normal but acreage set after mid-October is making good progress. Harvesting is not expected to become general in the Everglades until after mid-December. Sarasota is expected to start after Christmas while harvest in the Sanford-Oviedo section will probably not become active until mid-January.

ESCAROLE: The indicated 1953 production of winter escarole in Florida is 2,138,000 bushels, 11 percent less than the 2,400,000 bushels for 1952 but 58 percent more than the average of 1,354,000 bushels. Supplies are available in all of the principal producing areas of that State.

LETTUCE: The prospective 1953 production of winter lettuce, based on December 1 conditions, is 11,622,000 crates, 10 percent above the 10,609,000 crates for 1952 and 43 percent more than the average of 8,107,000 crates. In both Texas and Florida the 1953 acreage is larger than was indicated by reports a month ago. In Arizona, hot weather during the fall caused early maturity of the crop. In California production is expected to expand materially during early December when considerable acreage in the Imperial Valley will be reaching maturity. Cool weather in November slowed the too rapid development of the Imperial crop, preventing bolting and improving quality. At Blythe yields to date have been low and early fields show seeders as a result of high fall temperatures. Mid-season and late fields were not damaged as extensively by the heat; so yields should increase and quality improve during December. In Texas, yields have been good and quality has improved with the cooler weather. Prospects for crops dependent on water from irrigation districts were improved by the late November rains. Supplies from both the Lower Valley and Winter Garden are expected to be plentiful during December and January. In Florida, harvesting is active on Romaine and Boston with a light harvest of Iceberg expected around mid-December. It will be after January 1, however, before harvest is general on this crop.

GREEN PEAS: The prospective 1953 winter production of green peas is 90,000 bushels compared with 78,000 bushels in 1952 and an average of 560,000 bushels. In Texas, the only remaining winter crop State, planting was later than usual and very little production is expected until late January and February. Practically all of the Texas acreage is in the east end of the Lower Valley.

GREEN PEPPERS: The acreage for 1953 winter harvest in Florida is reported at 4,300 compared with 3,700 in 1952 and an average of 3,220. Original plantings in South Florida were increased considerably over recent years; but losses from the October rains, and from disease, reduced this acreage, and considerable replanting has been necessary. The average condition ranges from poor to fair. With favorable weather peak volume should be reached around mid-January.

COMMERCIAL EARLY POTATOES: Based on December 1 condition, the winter crop, which is grown in Texas and Florida, is estimated at 3,526,000 bushels. Prospective production is 36 percent larger than last year's crop and 82 percent above average. If realized, it will be a record-large crop for this seasonal group. Acreage has been expanded in both States but yields about in line with last year are indicated. In the Everglades of Florida, prospects are generally excellent and digging is expected to start immediately after Christmas. Planting is

COMMERCIAL EARLY POTATOES (Cont'd): practically complete in the Fort Myers section. Stands are irregular on earliest plantings in this area because of heavy rains at the time of planting. In Dade County, Florida, planting has been active since late October and will continue into December with most growers finishing this operation by Christmas.

Intentions-to-plant reports indicate plantings of 24,500 acres for early spring harvest in Texas and Florida. This acreage is 18 percent larger than the acreage harvested in 1952 but 5 percent below average. A record low acreage is indicated for Texas. Acreage is expected to be increased in all producing areas of Florida with the heaviest expansion indicated for Palm Beach and Martin Counties.

SHALLOTS: The prospective 1953 winter crop of shallots in Louisiana is 80,000 barrels (100 lb.) compared with 116,000 barrels in 1952 and an average of 76,000 barrels. The indicated yield per acre dropped sharply as a result of severe drought during October and the first half of November. Heavy volume is not expected until about the first of the year.

STRAWBERRIES: Acreage for 1953 winter harvest in Florida is reported at 4,200 acres compared with 4,500 in 1952 and an average of 3,830. It will be after mid-December before any significant volume is harvested and early January before general harvest gets under way.

Acreage and Production Reported to Date for 1953 with Comparisons

SEASONAL GROUP AND STATE	ACREAGE					PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 1/				
	10-year average 1942-51	1952	Ind. 1953			10-year average 1942-51	1952	Ind. 1953		
			Acres	%of av.	%of '51			Tons	%of av.	%of '51
	Acres	Acres	Acres	%	%	Tons	Tons	Tons	%	%
WINTER CROPS:										
Artichokes	7,300	8,100	8,600	118	106	14,400	17,000	17,200	119	101
Lima Beans	1,570	600	500	32	83	1,900	900	800	42	89
Beets	7,240	3,800	5,500	76	145	26,800	15,300	21,400	80	140
Broccoli	2/	7,300	7,800	2/	107	2/	18,000	15,600	2/	87
Cabbage 3/	55,490	38,100	48,500	87	127	353,400	310,700	352,300	100	113
Carrots	41,160	35,750	41,600	101	116	247,600	255,200	286,200	116	112
Cauliflower	3,220	3,600	4,050	126	112	16,200	19,700	19,300	119	98
Celery	9,420	10,450	10,220	108	98	160,400	222,700	217,800	136	98
Escarole	2,740	4,800	4,500	164	94	16,900	30,000	26,700	158	89
Kale	2,710	2,700	2,900	107	107	9,100	9,600	9,800	108	102
Lettuce	46,060	53,200	65,100	141	122	283,700	371,300	406,800	143	110
Green Peas	9,160	1,200	1,500	16	125	8,400	1,200	1,400	17	117
Green Peppers	3,220	3,700	4,300	134	116					
Shallots	2,740	3,500	3,500	128	100	3,800	5,600	4,000	105	71
Spinach	36,290	23,900	20,800	57	87	58,800	43,200	40,700	69	94
Total to date:										
Acre. & Prod.	2/	197,000	225,070	2/	114	2/	1,320,400	1,420,000	2/	108
Acreage	2/	200,700	229,370	2/	114					

1/ Equivalent tons are based on approximate net weight of unit used in estimating yield and production.

2/ Ten year averages not available as estimates are not available for all States for all years.

3/ Includes cabbage for sauerkraut.

Acreage and Indicated Production for certain Commercial Truck Crops for the 1953 Crop Season, with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1942-51 2/	1952	Ind. 1953	10-YR. AV. 42-51 2/	1952	Ind. 1953	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1942-51 2/	1952	Ind. 1953
ARTICHOKES:	ACRES	ACRES	Prelim. ACRES	- Boxes 40 lb. -			- 1,000 boxes -		
Winter:									
California	7,300	8,100	8,600	100	105	100	722	850	860
ASPARAGUS:			Prospective	- Crates 30 lb. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Spring 3/	125,670	133,430	138,130	85	79		10,634	10,513	Mar. 10
LIMA BEANS:			Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
Florida	1,570	600	500	79	90	95	118	54	48
BEETS:									
Winter 3/	7,240	3,800	5,500	140	155	150	1,029	589	825
BROCCOLI:				- Crates -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter:									
Arizona	1,590	600	700	106	125	125	166	75	88
South Carolina	5/ 430	500	600	5/ 85	80	115	5/ 41	40	69
Texas	5/8,230	6,200	6,500	5/ 92	120	90	5/ 785	744	585
Group total	6/	7,300	7,800	6/	118	95	6/	859	742
CABBAGE 4/:				- Tons -			- Tons -		
Winter:									
Arizona	1,310	800	1,400	11.2	12.5	12.0	14,600	10,000	16,800
Texas	33,400	18,000	25,000	4.7	5.0	4.5	159,400	90,000	112,500
California	5,020	3,700	4,100	8.8	11.0	10.5	42,000	40,700	43,000
Florida	15,760	15,600	18,000	8.7	10.9	10.0	137,400	170,000	180,000
Group total	55,490	38,100	48,500	6.42	8.15	7.26	353,400	310,700	352,300
Early Spring:			Prospective						
Louisiana	5,970	3,000	4,300	4.2	5.0		25,600	15,000	
Alabama	1,550	1,000	1,100	5.0	5.5		7,700	5,500	
Georgia, south	6,520	3,200	4,300	5.0	6.0		33,000	19,200	
South Carolina	1,710	1,600	2,000	6.4	7.5		10,700	12,000	Apr. 10
California	4,380	3,000	2,900	8.7	12.2		37,800	36,600	
Mississippi	6,960	3,800	4,800	4.6	5.5		32,200	20,900	
Group total	27,090	15,600	19,400	5.41	7.00		147,000	109,200	
Total above	82,580	53,700	67,900	6.09	7.82		500,400	419,900	
CARROTS:			Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
Arizona	3,410	3,200	3,900	304	410	400	1,031	1,312	1,560
Texas	26,240	23,000	28,000	178	180	180	4,666	4,140	5,040
California	10,120	9,000	9,700	404	525	500	4,058	4,725	4,850
Louisiana	/1,080	550	---	67	55	---	75	30	---
Florida	5/ 440	---	---	5/222	---	---	5/1,029	---	---
Group total	41,160	35,750	41,600	243	286	275	9,902	10,207	11,450

Acreage and Indicated Production for certain Commercial Truck Crops for the 1953 Season, with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1942-51 2/	1952	Ind. 1953	10-YR. AV. 42-51 2/	1952	Ind. 1953	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1942-51 2/	1952	Ind. 1953
CAULIFLOWER:	ACRES	ACRES	Prelim. ACRES	-Crates (1½ bu.) -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter: 7/									
Arizona	1,830	900	750	314	395	350	568	356	262
Texas	940	1,400	1,800	190	190	185	179	266	333
Florida	5/ 640	1,300	1,500	5/ 281	340	300	5/ 186	442	450
Group total	3,220	3,600	4,050	273	296	258	877	1,064	1,045
CELERY:				- Crates -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter:									
California	2,640	3,600	3,700	648	820	850	1,723	2,952	3,145
Florida	6,440	6,600	6,300	535	650	625	3,423	4,290	3,938
Arizona	5/ 490	250	220	5/ 614	730	800	5/ 287	182	176
Group total	9,420	10,450	10,220	568	710	710	5,346	7,424	7,259
ESCAROLE:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
Florida	2,740	4,800	4,500	503	500	475	1,354	2,400	2,138
KALE:									
Winter 3/	2,710	2,700	2,900	374	395	375	1,012	1,066	1,088
LETTUCE:				-Crates (4-6 doz.)-			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter:									
Arizona, Yuma	13,180	14,000	16,000	186	205	190	2,436	2,870	3,040
California	27,100	30,800	36,500	187	210	180	5,032	6,468	6,570
Texas	5/5,900	6,200	9,900	5/ 138	150	165	5/ 604	930	1,634
Florida	2,230	2,200	2,700	129	155	140	276	341	378
Group total	46,060	53,200	65,100	179	199	179	8,107	10,609	11,622
ONIONS:			Prospective	- Sacks (50 lb.) -			- 1,000 sacks -		
Early Spring 3/	42,770	38,800	62,800	108	100		4,094	3,880	Apr. 10
GREEN PEAS:			Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
Florida	1,480	---	---	64	---	---	96	---	---
Texas	3,360	1,200	1,500	49	65	60	167	78	90
California	4,320	---	---	62	---	---	297	---	---
Group total	9,160	1,200	1,500	57	65	60	560	78	90
GREEN PEPPERS:									
Winter:									
Florida	3,220	3,700	4,300	371	435		1,192	1,610	Jan. 9
COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
Texas	1,080	500	700	57	60	65	62	30	46
Florida	9,830	10,700	14,500	193	240	240	1,871	2,568	3,480
Group total	10,910	11,200	15,200	180	232	232	1,933	2,598	3,526

Potatoes continued on next page

Acreage and Indicated Production for certain Commercial Truck Crops for the 1953 Crop Season, with Comparisons 1/

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1942-51 2/	1952	Ind. 1953	10-YR. AV. 42-51 2/	1952	Ind. 1953	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1942-51 2/	1952	Ind. 1953
COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOESCont.	ACRES	ACRES	Prospective ACRES	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Early Spring:									
Florida, north	15,980	19,100	23,700	170	261		2,635	4,988	Apr. 10
Hastings	11,470	15,500	18,500	181	280		2,065	4,340	
Other	4,510	3,600	5,200	136	180		570	648	
Texas, L. V.	9,810	1,700	800	81	75		824	128	
Group total	25,790	20,800	24,500	140	246		3,459	5,116	
Total above	36,700	32,000	39,700	152	241		5,392	7,714	
SHALLOTS:			Prelim.	- Barrels 8/ -			- 1,000 barrels 8/ -		
Winter:									
Louisiana	2,740	3,500	3,500	28	33	23	76	116	80
SPINACH:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter 3/	36,290	23,900	20,800	162	181	196	5,875	4,321	4,069
STRAWBERRIES: 4/				- Crates -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter:									
Florida	3,830	4,500	4,200	66	60		249	270	Jan. 9
			Prospective						
Spring 3/	108,610	125,560	114,500	76.5	92.5		8,465	11,620	Mar. 10
ALL STATES	112,430	130,060	118,700	76.3	91.4		8,715	11,890	

1/ The 10-year averages and the 1952 estimates shown in this report have been revised on the basis of the 1950 Census of Agriculture. The 1953 estimates are comparable with the revised 10-year averages and 1952 estimates. Revised estimates for the individual years, 1939-50 will be published after December 17, 1952.

2/ For group total and for all States, averages of the annual totals, not the sum of the State or group averages.

3/ Data are from previous releases: October 10 (TC-52: 1002) for asparagus, onions and strawberries; November 12 (TC-52: 1102) for beets, kale and spinach.

4/ Total crop for fresh market and processing.

5/ Short-time average. Broccoli--South Carolina--3 year average, 1949-51; Texas--3-year average, 1949-51. (Carrots--Florida 1945-51; celery--Arizona 1945-51; lettuce--Texas 1946-51).

6/ Ten year averages not available as estimates are not available for all States for all years.

7/ In the revised estimates, California shifted from Winter to Late Fall of preceding year.

8/ Barrels of 100 pounds. Equivalent to 2½ crates (8 dozen bunches per crate) or 4 bushels (5 dozen bunches per bushel).

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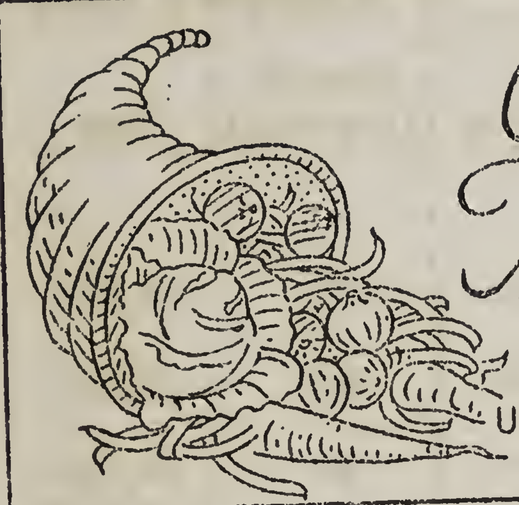

Commercial Truck Crops

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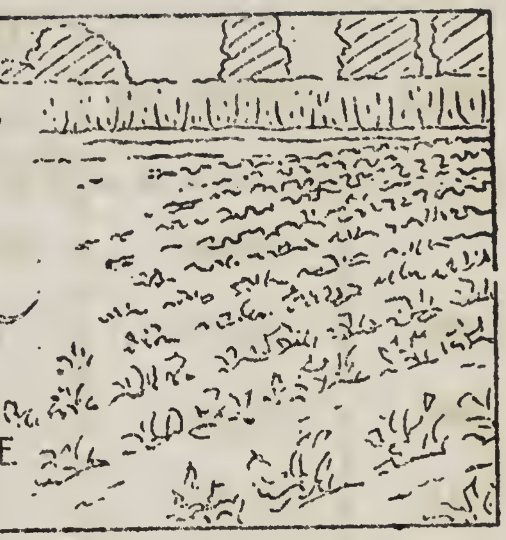

Washington, D. C.

December 10, 1952

NEW YORK CABBAGE STOCKS

DECEMBER 1, 1952

December 1, 1952 stocks of Danish cabbage in New York State are reported at 54,000 tons compared with 30,000 tons on December 1 last year and 58,600 tons, the 1941-50 average holdings for that date. These estimates cover holdings by growers and dealers in or near areas of production in New York State. The December 1, 1952 stocks amount to 40 percent of the 1952 production which compares with 27 percent of the 1951 crop still on hand on December 1 last year and 10-year average December 1 stocks of 38 percent. The preliminary estimate of 1952 Danish cabbage production for New York is 135,100 tons compared with 111,000 tons in 1951 and a 10-year average of 148,470 tons. These production estimates have been revised on the basis of the 1950 U. S. Census of Agriculture. Both the production and stocks estimates relate to the total Danish cabbage crop in New York State, covering quantities for both fresh market and kraut manufacture.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Because of the decline in volume of January 1 stocks of cabbage, the estimates of such stocks, as well as the separate estimates of Domestic and Danish (storage-type) cabbage, are being discontinued for all States except New York. Two cabbage stocks reports will be issued for New York, one as of December 1 and one as of January 1. This December 1 stocks report replaces the November 15 report formerly issued by the New York State office. The next January 1 cabbage stocks report will be re-

NEW YORK CABBAGE (Danish for fresh market and kraut): Acreage, yield per acre, production, and stocks held on December 1 in or near areas of production by growers and dealers, 1939-52 1/

YEAR	ACREAGE 2/	YIELD PER ACRE (Derived)	PRODUCTION			DECEMBER 1 STOCKS	
			Total	Not Harvested 3/	Harvested	Percent (Derived)	Tons
	Acres	Tons	- Tons -				
1939	18,400	7.5	138,000	---	138,000	51	70,000
1940	18,000	9.6	172,800	---	172,800	46	79,000
1941	17,000	9.1	154,700	---	154,700	48	74,000
1942	17,200	11.0	189,200	---	189,200	49	92,000
1943	15,500	8.8	136,400	---	136,400	40	55,000
1944	21,900	7.2	157,700	---	157,700	35	55,000
1945	20,800	9.5	197,600	20,000	177,600	37	66,000
1946	20,800	12.5	259,800	70,000	189,800	47	90,000
1947	14,750	8.0	117,800	---	117,800	28	33,000
1948	15,200	10.1	152,800	30,000	122,800	36	44,000
1949	12,200	10.0	122,200	---	122,200	27	33,000
1950	12,550	14.1	176,500	60,000	116,500	38	44,000
1941-50 average	16,790	10.0	166,470	18,000	148,470	38	58,600
1951	11,000	10.1	111,000	---	111,000	27	30,000
1952	12,500	10.8	135,100	---	135,100	40	54,000

1/ Revised on the basis of the 1950 Census of Agriculture.

2/ Acreage for harvest, including any partially harvested or not harvested because of low prices or other economic factors.

3/ Not harvested because of low prices or other economic factors.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

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